CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES - 9

KARNATAKA

Part- X C

SURVEY REPORT ON VILLAGE

HUNNUR

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HUNNUR AT A GLANCE

1.	Total revenue area of the village	...	992.58 hectares
2.	Total number of houses in the village	...	1143
3.	Total number of households in the village	...	1144
4.	Total Population	...	6635 Persons
	(i) Density	...	668
	(ii) Sex ratio	...	972
	(iii) Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population	...	11.68
	(iv) Percentage of Scheduled Tribes to total population	...	0.11
	(v) Percentage of literates to total population	...	33.72
	(vi) Percentage of workers to total population	...	40.12
5.	Nearest town	...	Jamkhandi (4 Kms)
6.	Transport & Communication		
	(i) Road	...	Jamkhandi-Kudachi State Road
	(ii) Mode of Transport	...	Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation buses and also Private buses
7.	Land revenue assessed	...	Rs. 6,132.62
8.	Street lights	...	120
9.	Irrigation pumpsets	...	150
10.	Sources of drinking water		
	(i) Drinking water wells	...	3
	(ii) Bore wells	...	7
	(iii) Public Taps	...	80 (20 standpoints each fitted with 4 taps)

11.	Gobar gas plants	... 4
12.	Co-operative Societies	... 3
13.	Voluntary Organisations	... 6
14.	Primary Health Unit	... 1
15.	Schools	
	(i) Government High School	... 1
	(ii) Pre-primary school	... 1
	(iii) Primary school for Girls	... 1
	(iv) Model Primary school for Boys	... 1
	(v) Urdu Primary School	... 1
16.	Anganawadi Schools	... 3
17.	Post Office	... 1
18.	Temples	... 28
19.	Total number of Handlooms in the village	... 600
20.	Total number of Powerlooms in the village	... 70
21.	Automatic looms in the village	... 160
22.	Important Crops	
	(i) Regular Crops	.. Jowar, Wheat, Maize, Sugarcane, Cotton, Sunflower, Safflower, Groundnut and *Tur.*
	(ii) Others	... Mulberry (for rearing silkworms).

The figures for items 2, 3 and 4 are obtained from the 1981 Census.

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All the maps included in this publication are based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census has a long tradition of providing population figures separately for rural and urban areas. There has been a growing need for such a dichotomous data especially after independence to formulate different policies and programmes for planned development especially in regard to rural areas. There has been, however, a dearth for data relating to the way of life of the rural masses for making cross-cultural and cross-regional comparisons to understand the imbalances in the level of socio-economic development achieved by the people living in Indian villages situated in different geographical areas. To bridge this gap a socio-economic survey of about 500 villages from different parts of the country was taken up for study by the Census Organisation in connection with the 1961 Census.

The villages thus studied were selected on purposive sampling basis in order to give representation in the sample to villages with diverse socio-economic characteristics. These included multi-enthnic villages, tribal villages, villages inhabited by potters, fishermen etc., villages situated near urban centres and those situated in remote areas where people had been living in a state of isolation and continued economic and educational backwardness. It was envisaged that this study would provide bench-mark data on the living conditions of the people inhabiting different geographical areas of the country under diverse socio-economic conditions.

After independence, the country pursued the path of planned development for improving the quality of life of her citizens and this transformation was sought to be achieved through the implementation of Five Year Plans. Economic emancipation, the main thrust of Five Year Plans was to be realised by increasing agricultural and industrial outputs as well as by generating more employment opportunities. While enhanced irrigation facilities and improved methods of farming were introduced to boost up agricultural production, generation of employment opportunities and increase in industrial output were to be realised largely through industrialisation. Besides, a number of other social welfare programmes were implemented to provide additional facilities in the area of education, health, transport and communication, drinking water and power supply. Of late, family welfare programme was also introduced to check population explosion which had all along been nullifying the result of planned development.

By the time of 1971 Census, it was envisaged that the socio-economic life of the people especially of villages would show perceptible changes under the impact of Five Year Plans. It was, therefore, decided to undertake a re-study of some of the villages which had been surveyed in connection with the 1961 Census to understand the manner and direction in which the Indian villages are changing under the influence of different developmental inputs. The main focus of this study, apart from probing deep into the patterns of change taking place in the life cycle events and economic pursuits, was to question penetratingly into matters relating to availability of amenities and services in the villages covered under

these studies, attitude and opinion of the villagers in regard to education, health care activities and attitude, awareness and acceptance of family planning methods. In short, the study was aimed at to bring to relief the socio-economic processes taking place in the rural environment under the influence of planned development as well as industrialisation and urbanisation.

The villages selected for the study were those which are situated either near to an urban centre or away from any urban centre or those which are located in an already identified dry belt area or in areas covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme and served by minor irrigation projects and rural electrification programme. Some of these criteria for the selection of villages for the study were adopted at the instance of the Planning Commission.

Although 78 villages were initially identified for the restudy, due to certain constraints this project could not make much headway. Therefore, it was decided to continue these studies as an adjunct to the 1981 Census.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for tabulation of data required for the conduct of the socio-economic survey of villages taken up in connection with the 1961 Census were framed by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, who was then heading the Social Studies Division, as Deputy Registrar General. His successor Dr. N.G. Nag, assisted by Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General, extended technical guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for undertaking the re-study of the villages. I take this opportunity to congratulate all of them for organising these studies.

The work relating to the scrutiny of the draft reports received from the Directorates of Census Operations and communication of comments thereon was undertaken by Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer, Social Studies Division under the guidance of Dr. K.P. Ittaman. Shri Jain was assisted in this task by Investigators, Shri V.K. Jain and Smt. V.R. Khanna. I am thankful to all of them.

The present report is based on a re-study conducted on the village Hunnur by the Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka. I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues in the Directorate for the efforts taken by them for bringing out this publication.

New Delhi,
1st of June, 1988

V.S. VERMA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

Since 1961 the Census Organisation has been conducting a number of socio-economic surveys in the country to bring out the socio-cultural matrix of the society. The project on village studies was one such significant scheme. The village survey monographs not only provided micro-level statistical data and the cultural profiles on the villages but these also provided required data for understanding the rural situation and formulating development plans for the rural areas in the country on a cross regional and cross-cultural basis. With the implementation of development schemes in rural areas as per the Five Year Plans, desired social and economic changes were anticipated in rural India. With this perspective in view the re-study of some of the villages surveyed during 1961 Census were taken up to analyse the phenomenon that how fast the villages were being affected by the winds of change and in what direction. The re-study of villages with diachronic perspective were sought to provide an insight into the processes of change in the village society in the wake of industrialisation, urbanisation and changes in the agrarian structure. The main objective was to assess the desired social and economic changes in the villages as a result of induced development activities over a period of two and a half decades.

In Karnataka State re-studies of three villages were proposed as an adjunct to 1981 Census and the present report on Hunnur is the second in the series of village survey monographs. Hunnur is a large multi-ethnic village situated on the roadside near Jamkhandi, the Taluk Headquarters. Hunnur is a progressive village. The urban impact due to the nearness of Jamkhandi and frequency in transport facilities have influenced many facet development of the village in different spheres. Agriculture and Weaving are the main economic activities for the villagers. Irrigation facilities made available from the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (GLBC) have multiplied agricultural produce while the introduction of automatic and powerlooms has enhanced financial position of the traditional craftsmen who were only dependent on the handlooms. With increased awareness among the villagers regarding advanced techniques and methods in agricultural production, utilisation of institutional credit facilities in increasing the produce in the field of agriculture, weaving, sericulture etc., the village has gradually grown into a centre of commerce and trade. It has thus developed into a centre providing employment opportunities even to the outsiders. The village has also achieved considerable progress in the field of education. The significant features of Hunnur are characterised by communal harmony, common feeling of village community, receptive attitude for advanced technological development, sense of cooperation among the villagers and understanding of civic responsibilities and duties in the village. The cumulative result of all these has manifest in the establishment of a model Mandal Panchayat which aptly takes cognisance of every common civic interest in the village. The report seeks to present the socio-economic conditions of various ethnic groups in the village with a focus on analysing the indicators of change over a period of time.

I thank Shri B.K. Das, Ex-Director of Census Operations, Karnataka who thoughtfully identified Hunnur Village for re-study with a view to assess the indicators of socio-economic change over a period of two and a half decades. I am also grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, former Registrar General, India, who readily gave his assent for the conduct of this study.

My thanks are also due to Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies), Shri. M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and other members of the staff in the Social Studies Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, who painstakingly scrutinised the report and offered valuable suggestions in the light of which this report has been finalised. Last but not least, I feel greatly indebted to Shri V.S. Verma, Registrar General, India, who has enriched it with his valuable foreword.

The field work for this study was conducted by S/Shri K. Narayana Bhat, Tabulation Officer, V.R. Kulkarni and Doddarangaiah, Statistical Assistants, under the able guidance of Dr. A.V. Arakeri, Assistant Director of Census Operations (Technical), who also prepared the draft report. Shri K.B. Koppad, Deputy Director of Census Operations edited and finalised the report. Shri Koppad also took the photographs which are included in the report. Shri B.M. Somashekara, Smt. N. Vanajakshi and Shri D.S. Govinda Rao, Stenographers, attended to the typing work of this report. I thank all those associated with this study.

Bangalore
14th April, 1989

B.S. NARASIMHA MURTY
JOINT DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
KARNATAKA

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32. A traditional water well now rarely being used due to the supply of water from borewells and taps.

33. Drinking water being collected from the tank filled with the water lifted from the borewell fitted with submersible pump.

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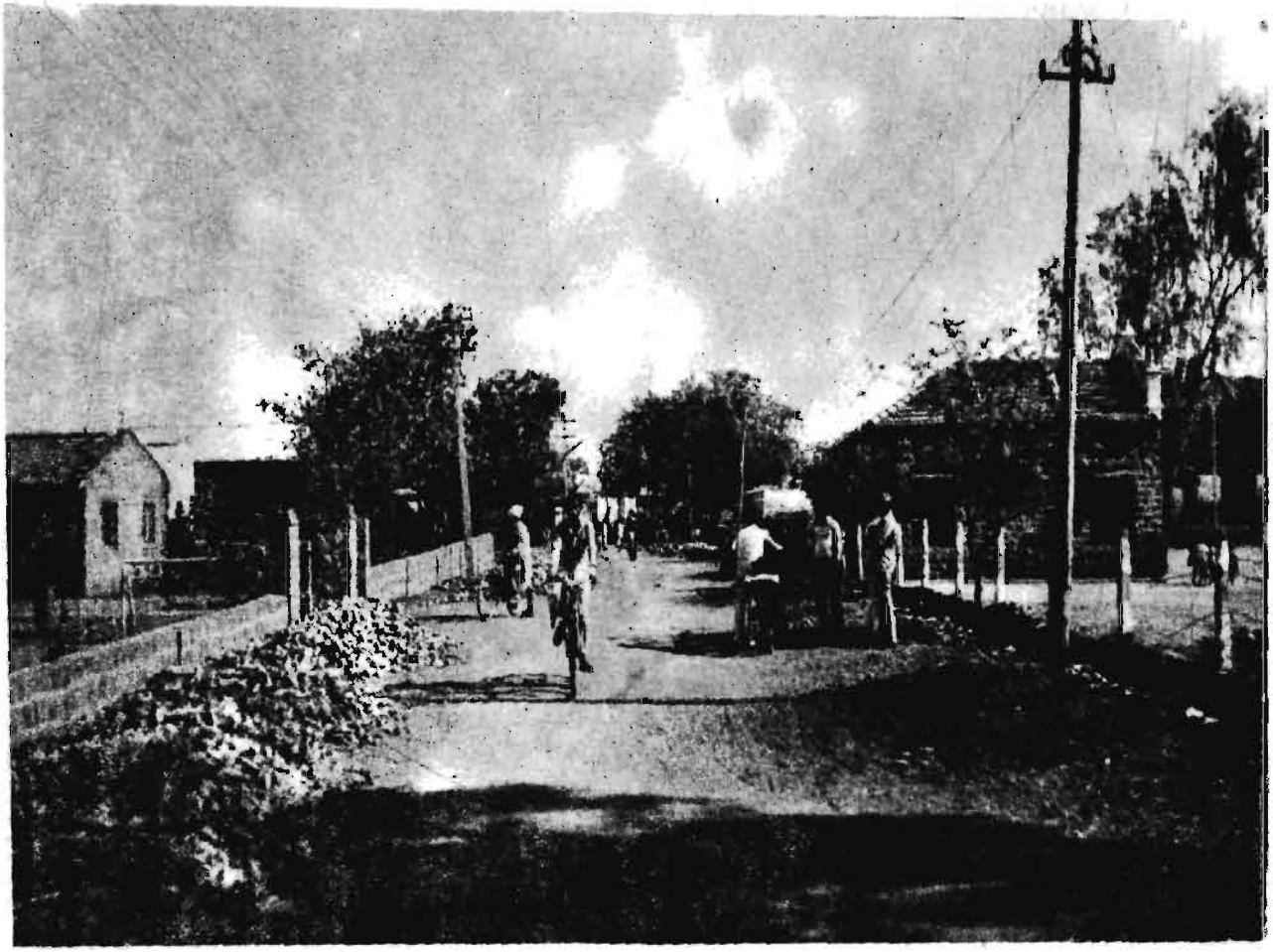
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PLATES



1. The bus-stop on the district road touching the village.



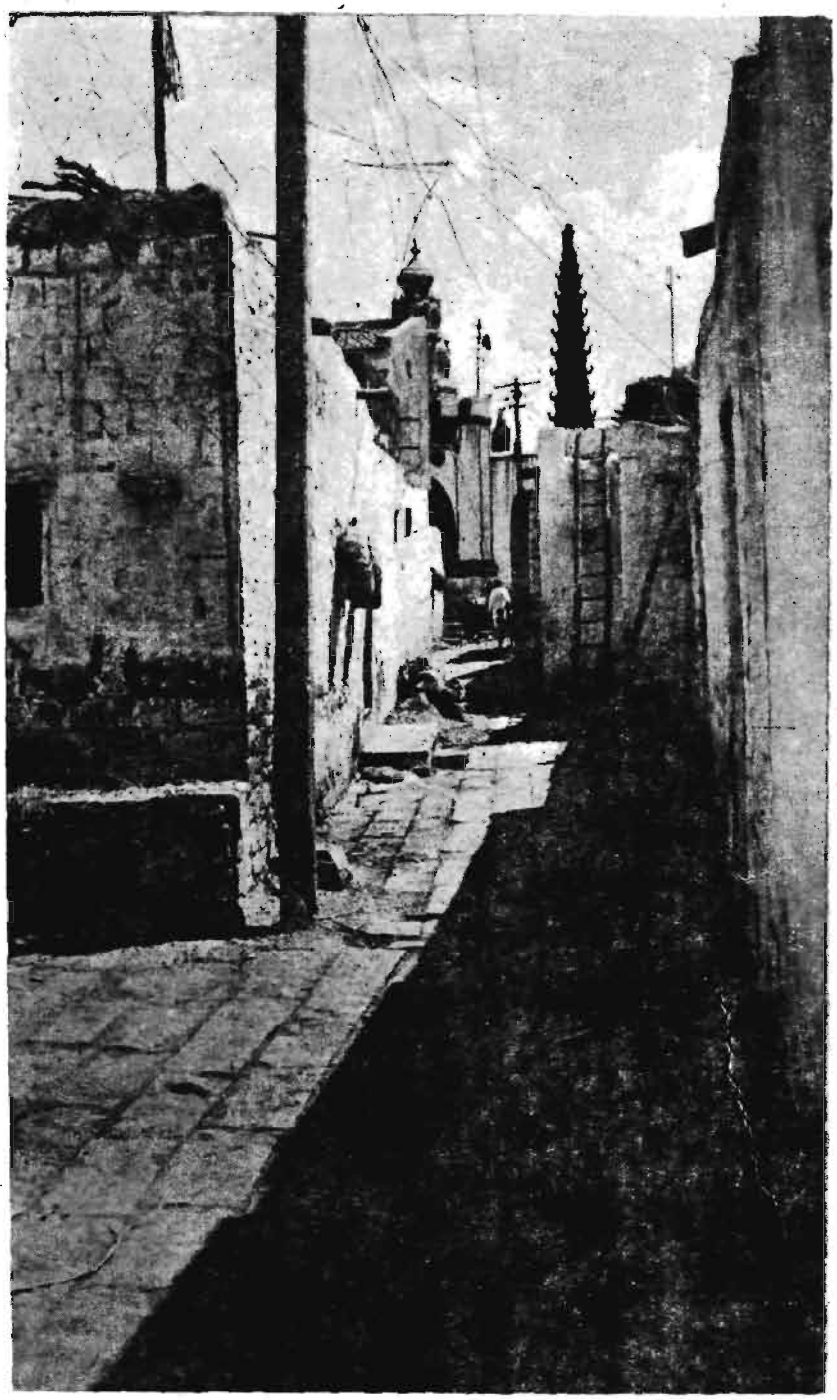
2. The main entrance road originating from the district road which passes through the centre of the village.



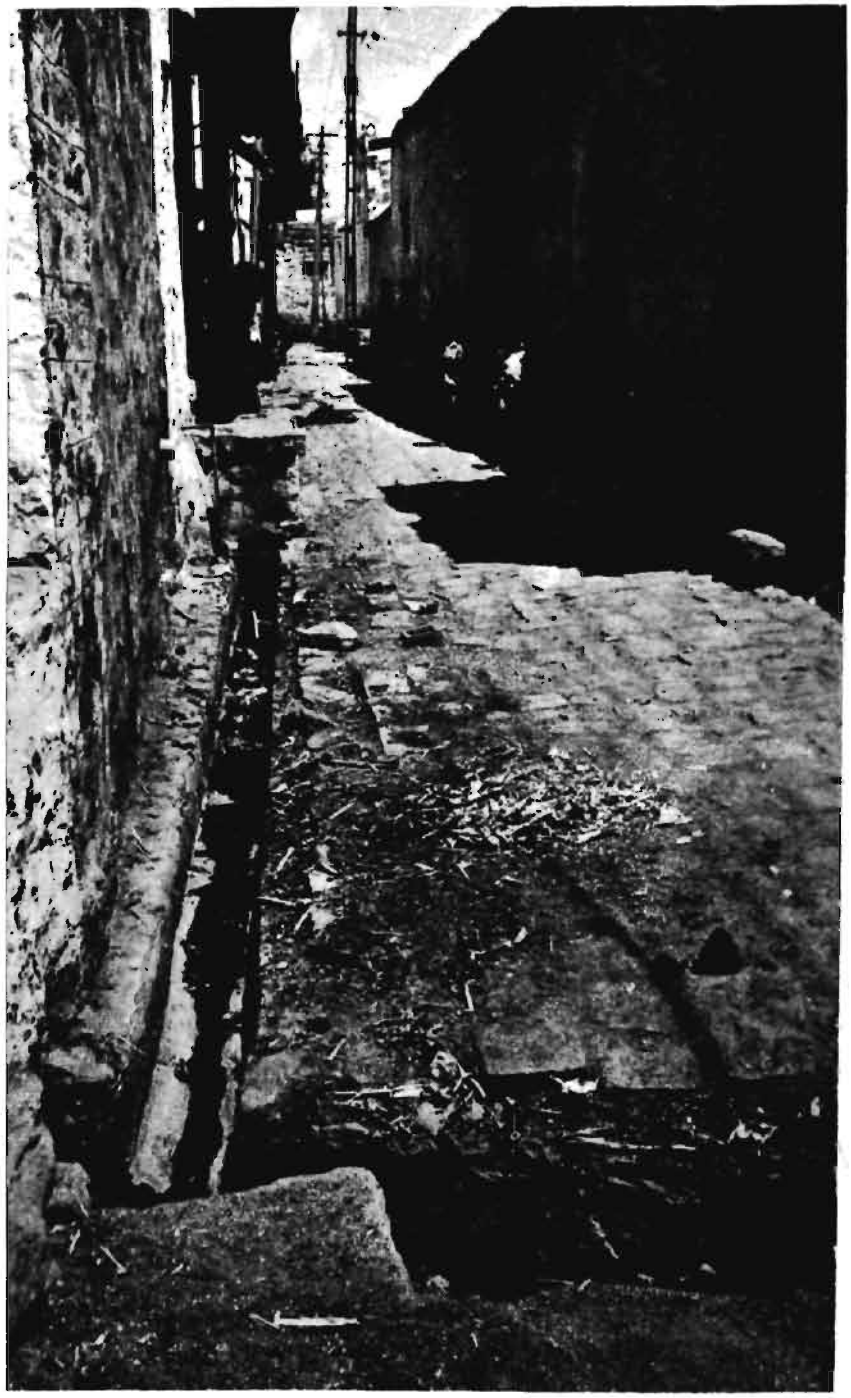
3. A view of the main road in the middle of the village on either sides of which shops are located.



4. One of the lanes running perpendicular to the main road.



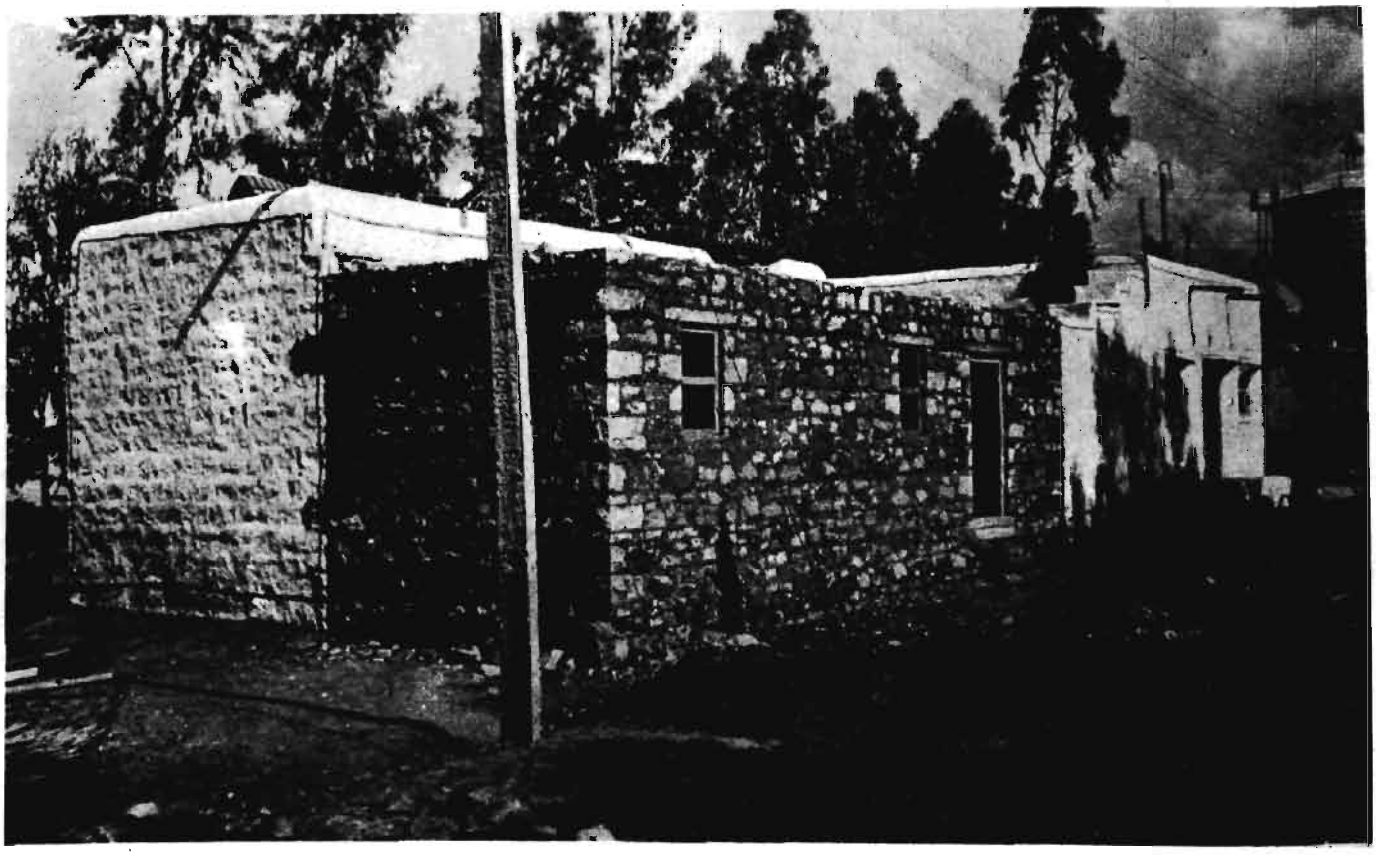
5. One of the narrow bylanes inside the village. In the background the lamp-pillar of the Mallikarjun temple is seen.



6. Open drainage (*gutter*) system was introduced by the Panchayat in the village.



7. A kachcha road running into the scheduled caste locality. Handpump water facility provided by the Panchayat.



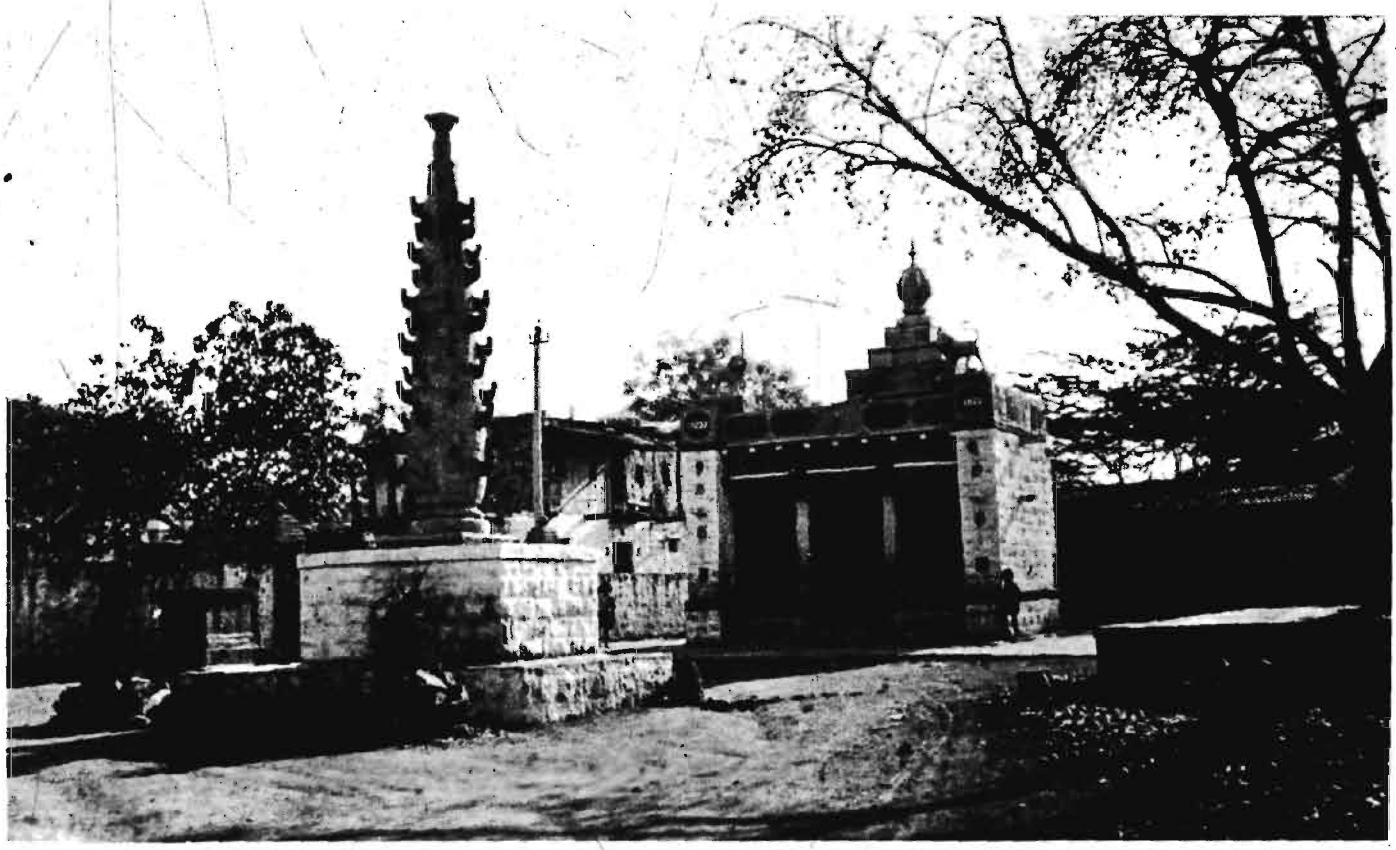
10. A view of a janata house in Gandhinagar. An extension to the house is being made for the purpose of setting up a loom.



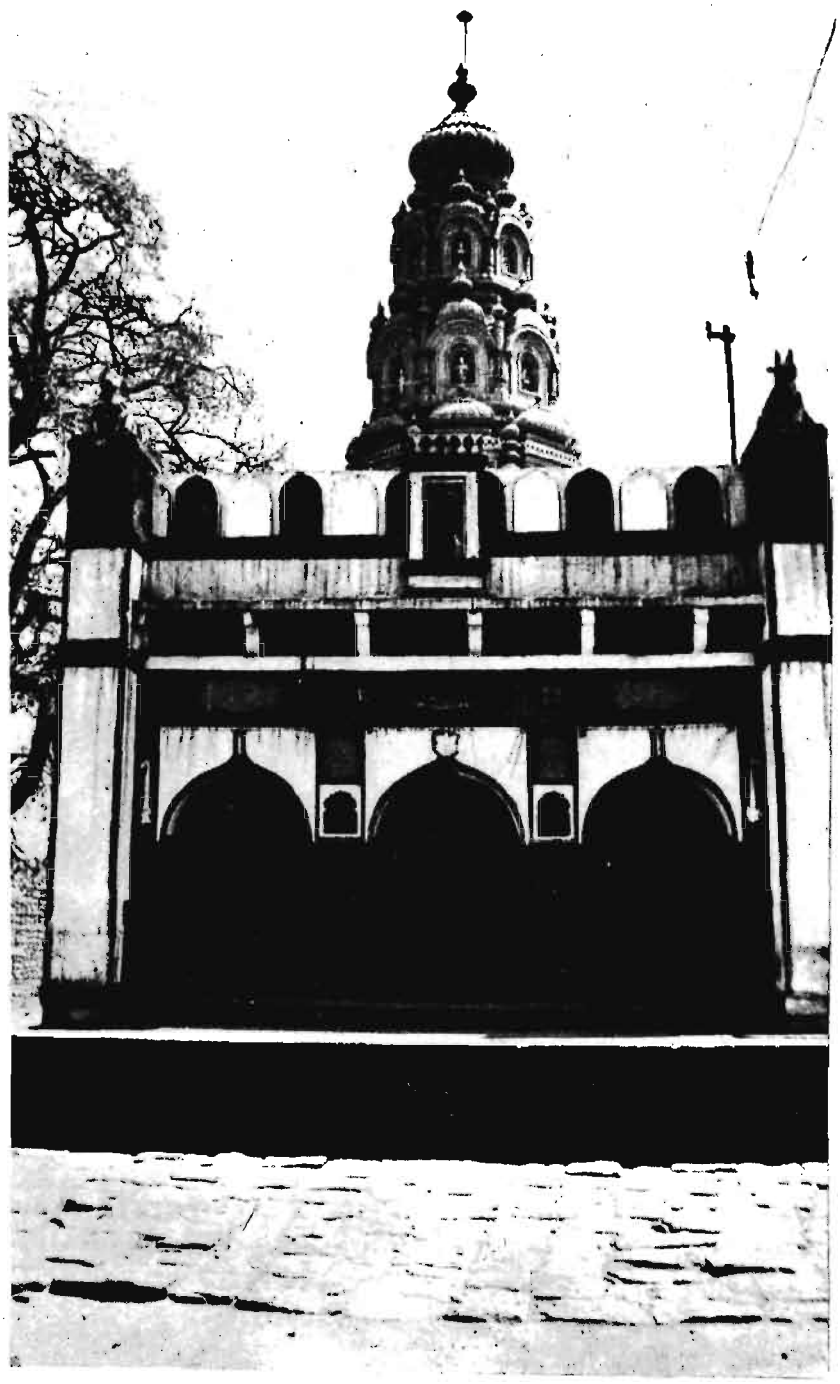
11. The tower (*gopura*) of the Banashankari temple.



12. The Yellamma temple. A rudimentary stone image of the deity of Kappala Padevva may be seen in the foreground.



13. The Durgavva temple situated in the *Harijankeri*. A stone lamp pillar in front of the temple may be seen.



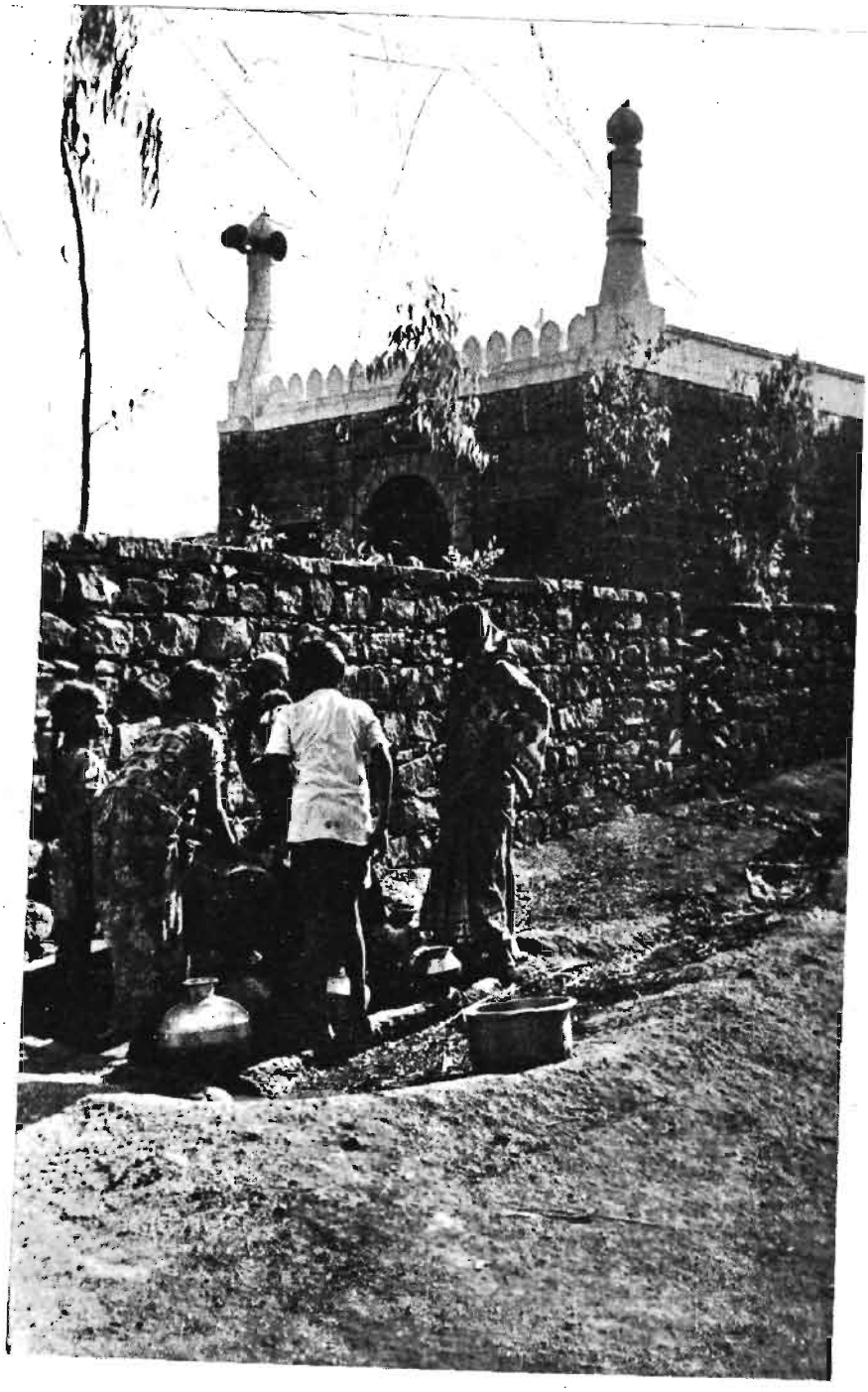
14. The Mallikarjun temple—front view.



15. Basaveshwar temple—front view.



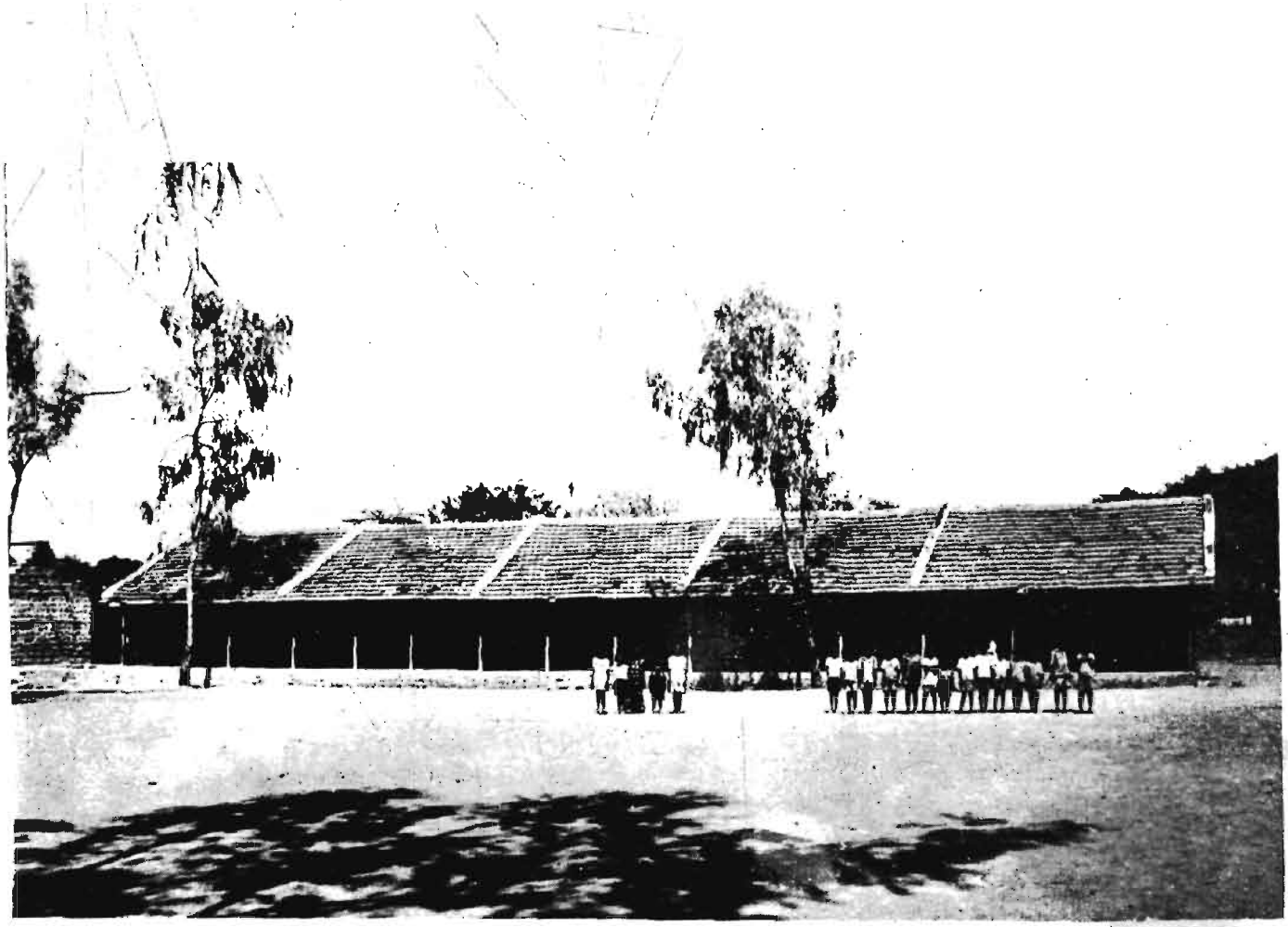
16. The stone with carving of Hanuman, Monkey God installed on the place where a dead monkey was buried within the village a few years ago.



17. A partial view of Jamia Masjid in Shivapur.



18. Government Model Kannada Boys' School.



19. Government Kannada Girls' Primary School.



20. Government High School, Hunnur located by the side of the Gandhinagar.



21. One of the three Anganawadi (Nursery) Schools run by the Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka.



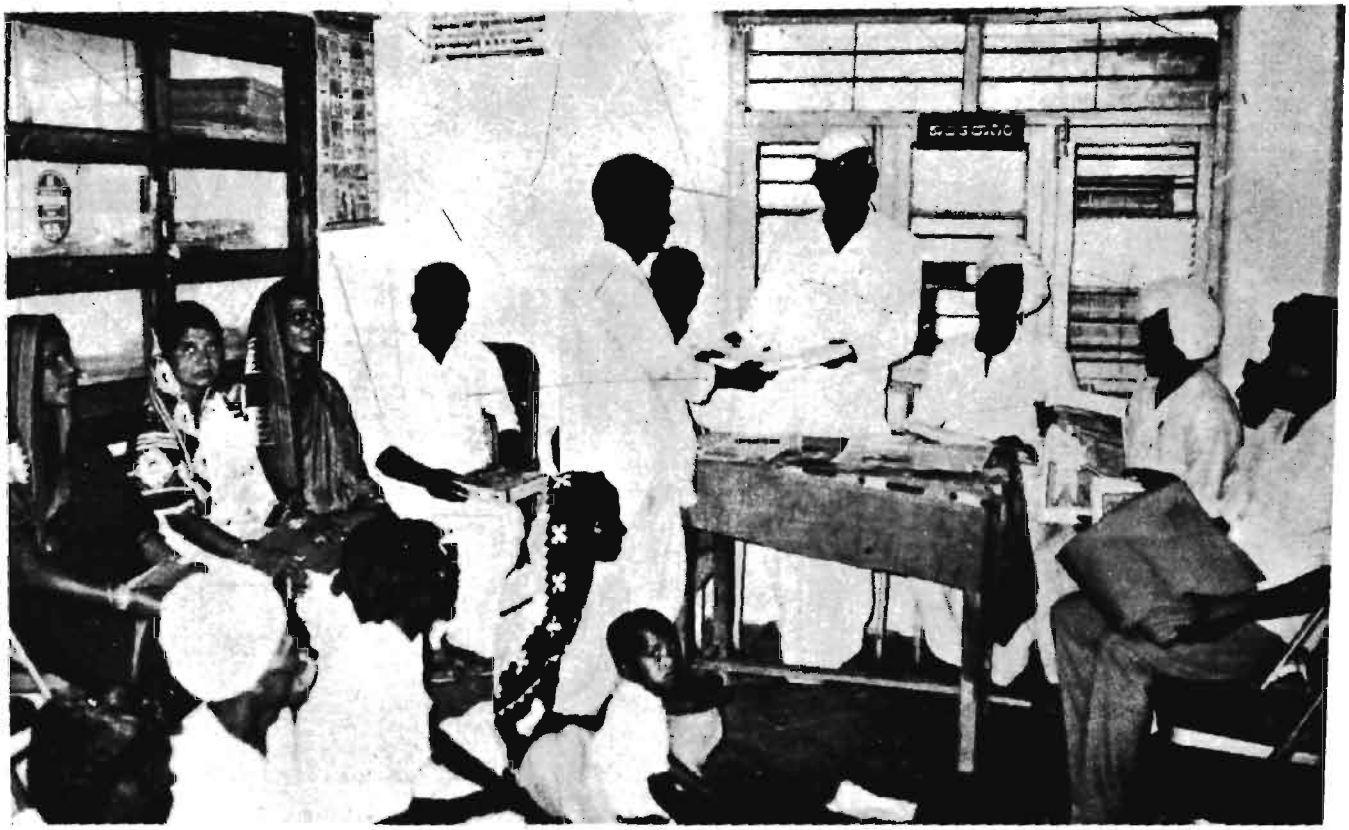
22. Tailoring classes run by a lady of the village.



23. Mandal Panchayat building situated at the entrance of the village.



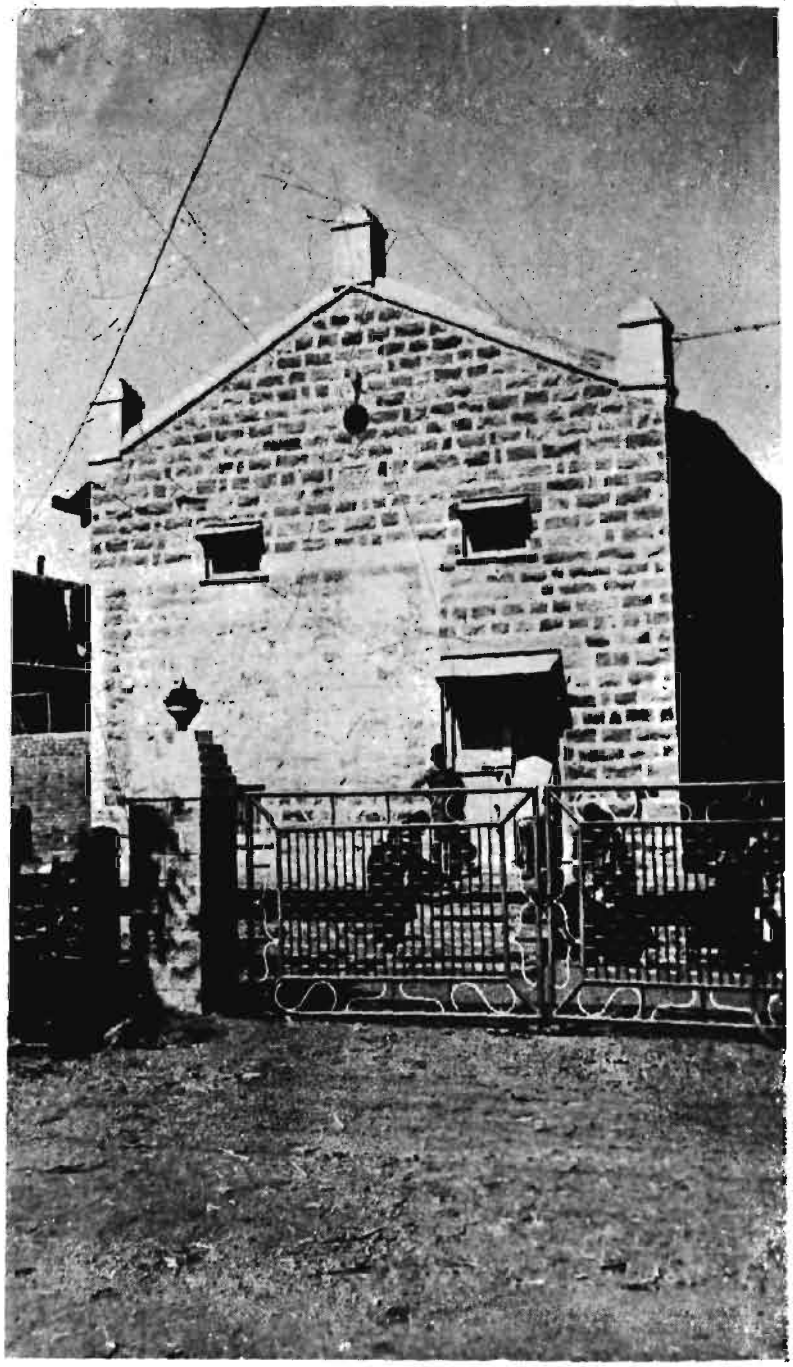
24. A few Members and office bearers of the Mandal Panchayat posing for a photograph in front of the Mandal Panchayat Office.



25. The Chairman of the Mandal Panchayat distributing free clothes to the members of the scheduled castes.



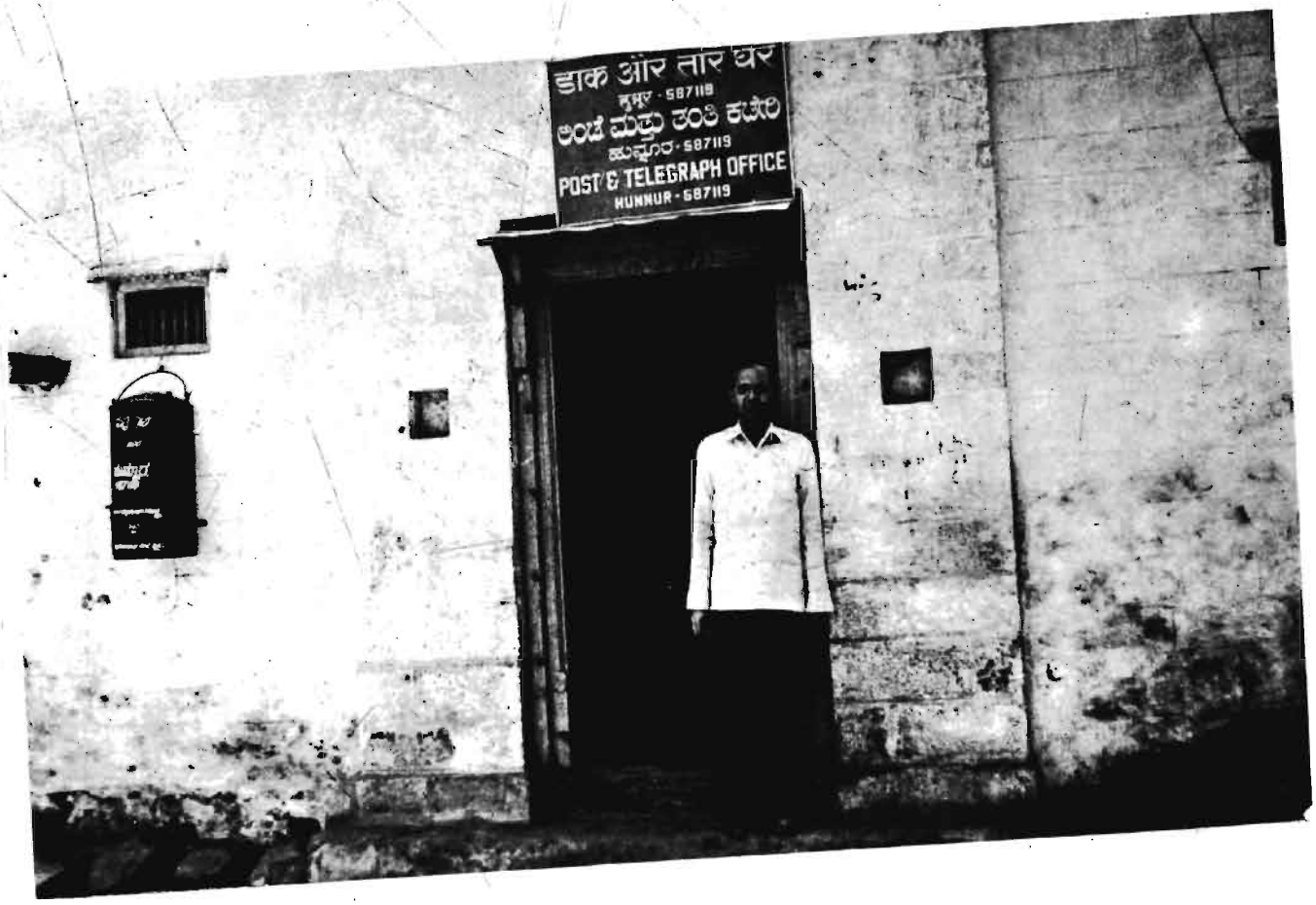
26. The office building of the Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society Ltd., Hunnur.



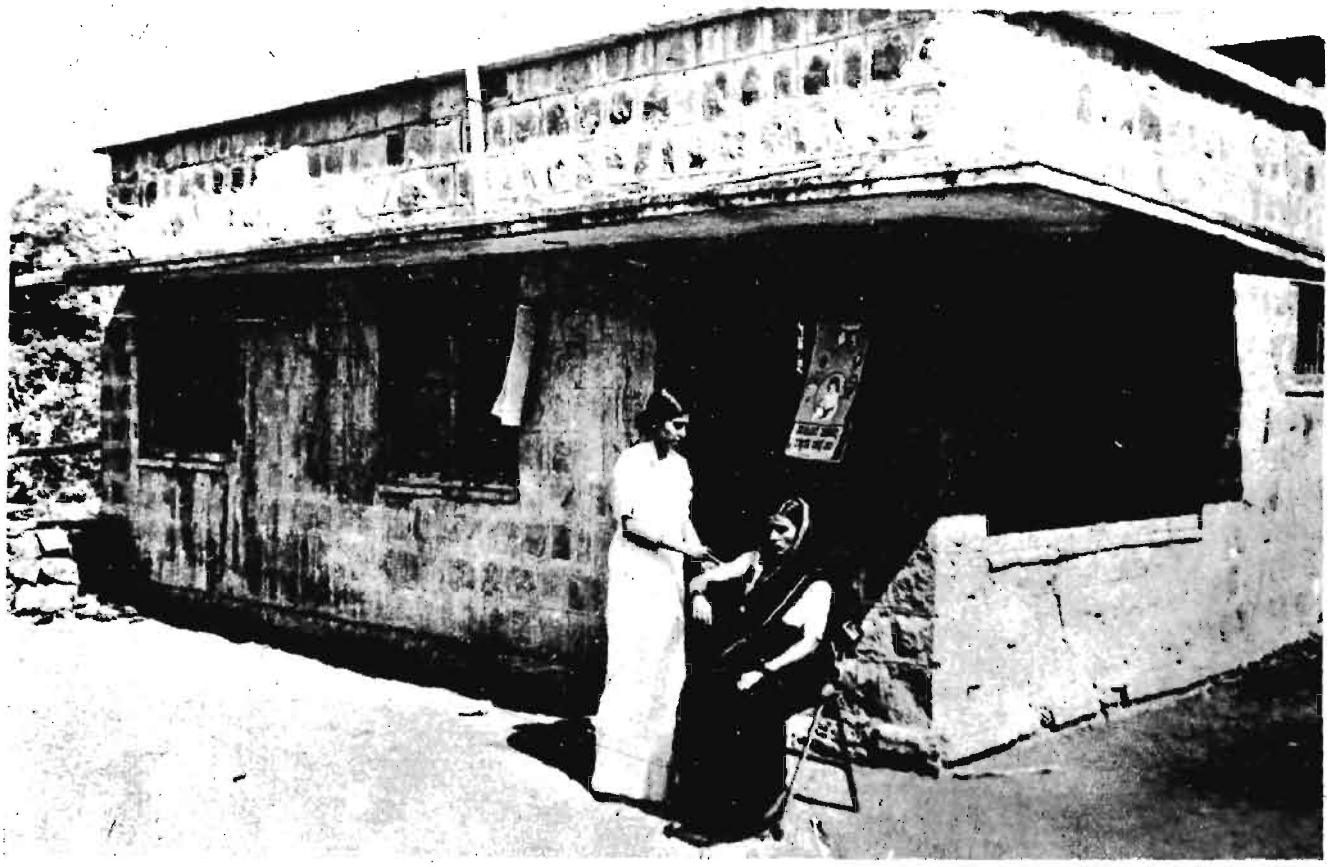
27. The godown belonging to the Agricultural Credit Co-operative Society, Ltd., Hunnur in which fair price shop is also functioning.



28. An oil Mill established by an enterprising villager.



29. Post and Telegraph Office functioning in a rented building.



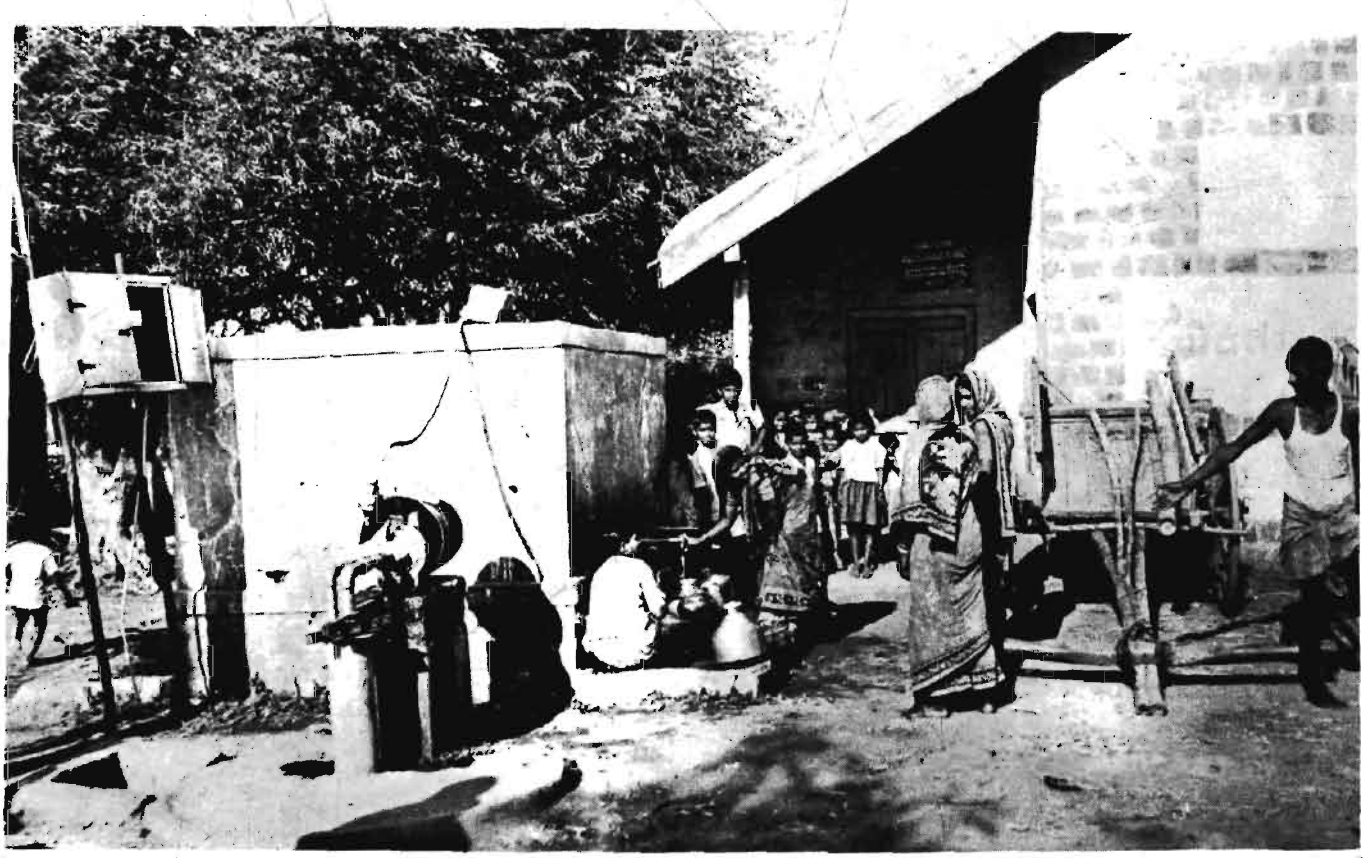
30. Auxillary Nurse and Midwife attending to a patient in front of the Health Sub Centre cum her residence.



31. Kripa Clinic, a private dispensary run by a Medical Practitioner.



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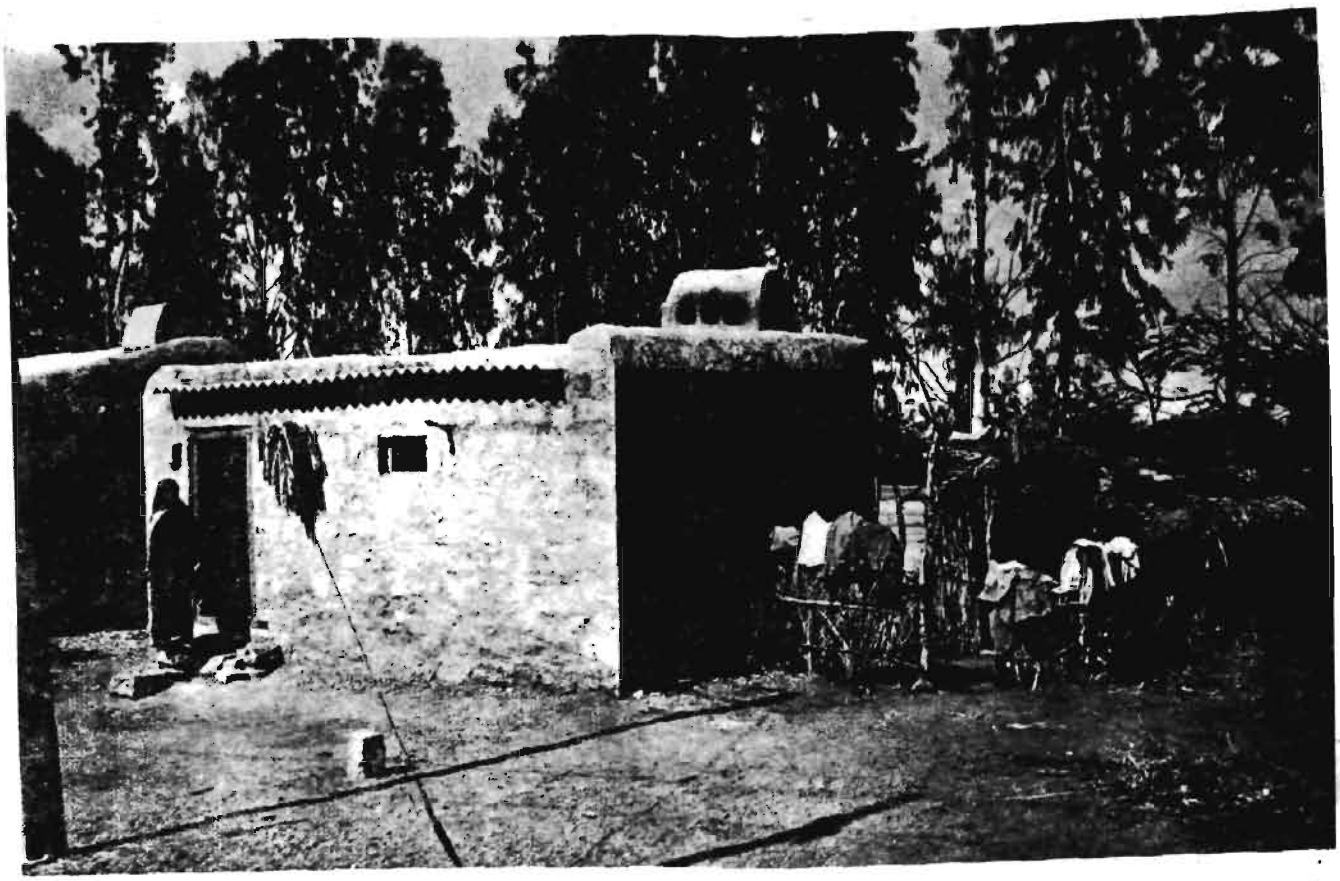
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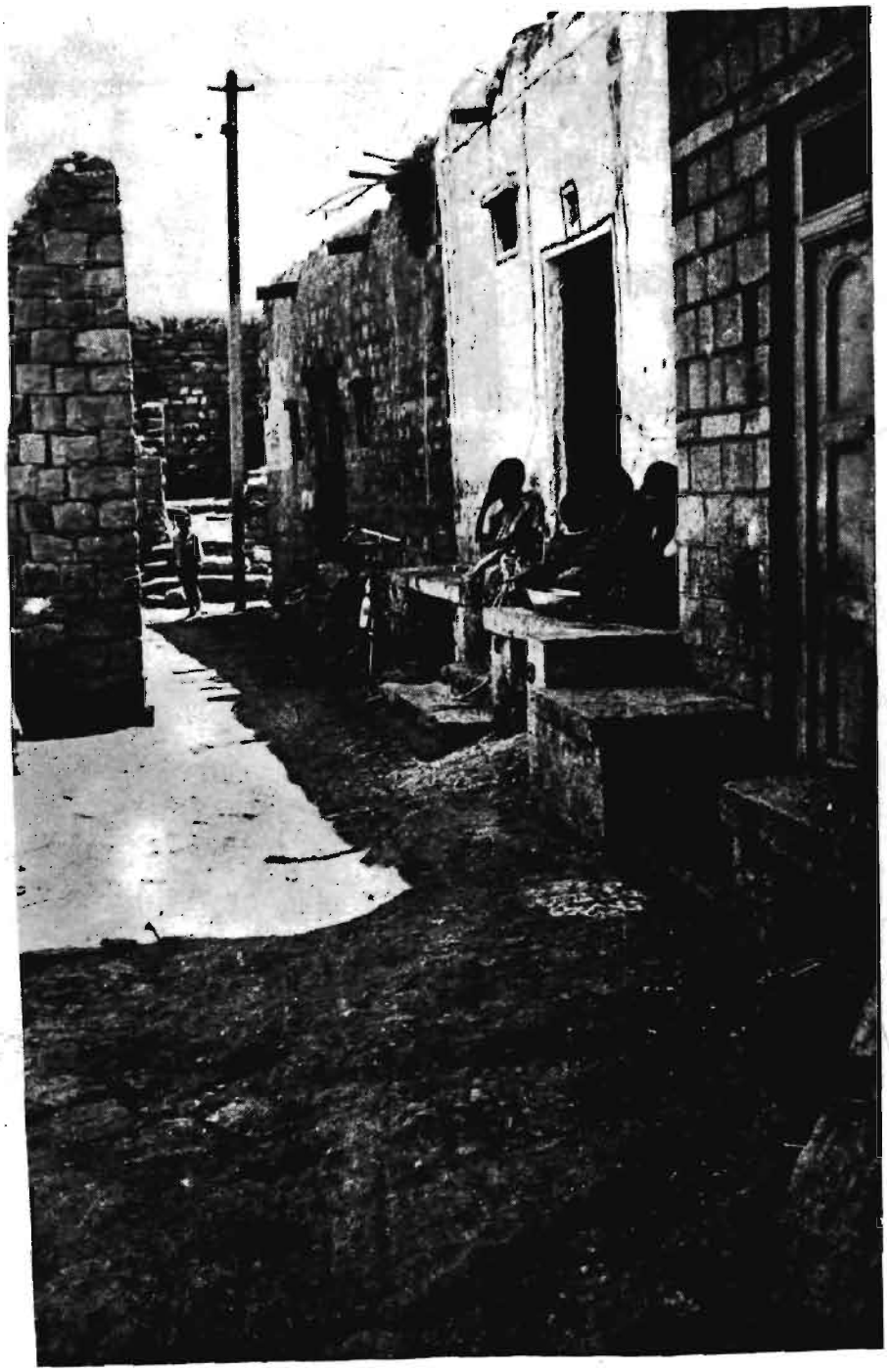
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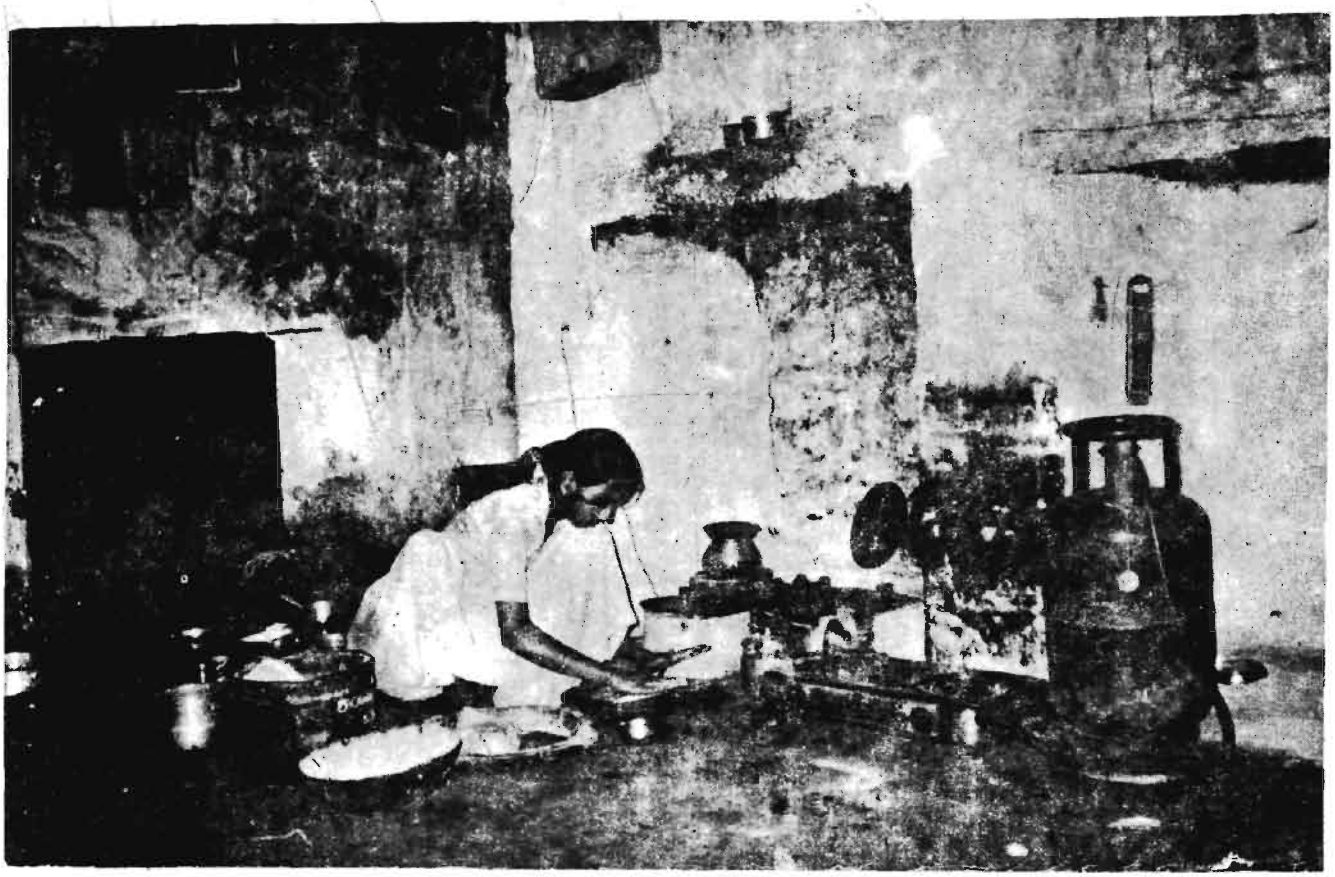
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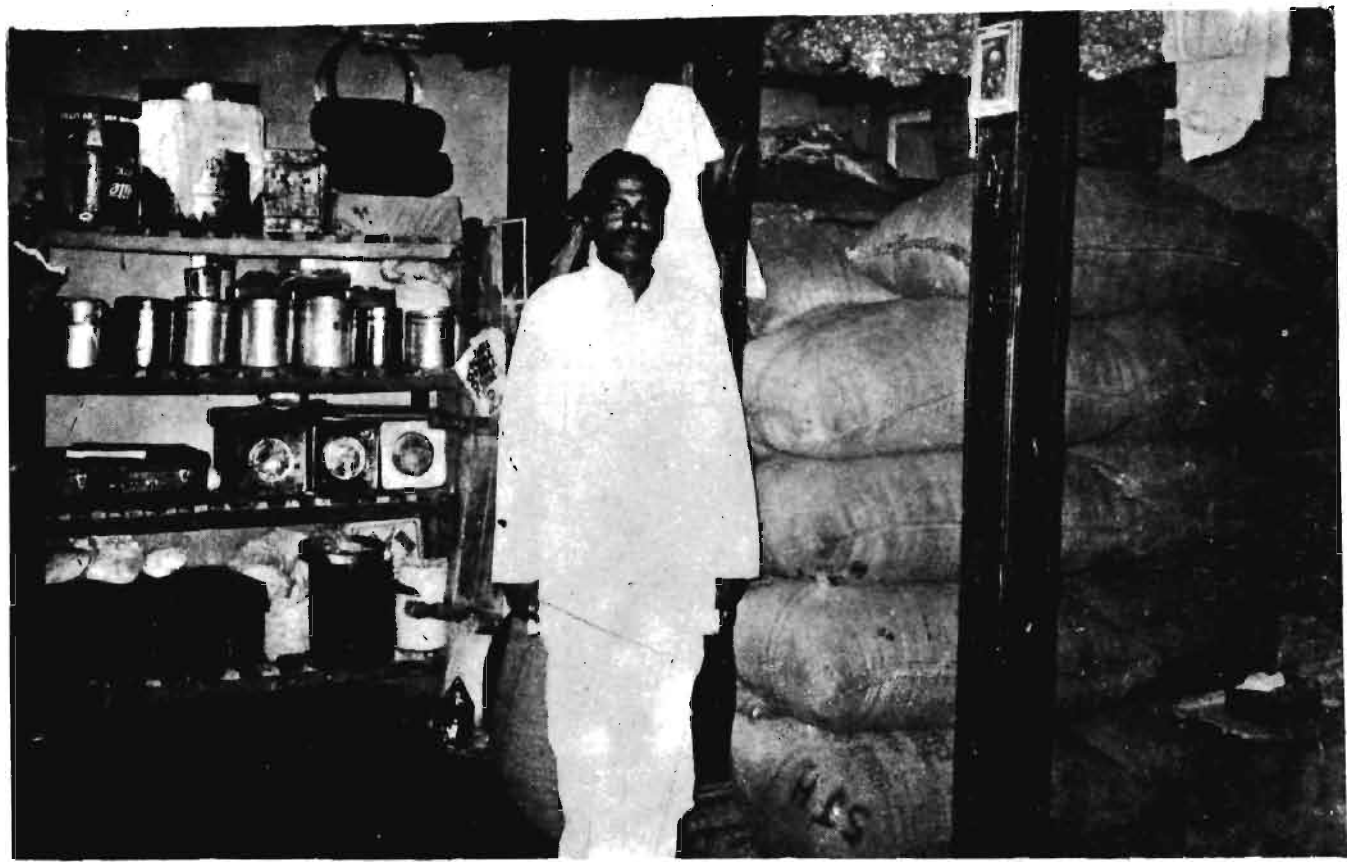
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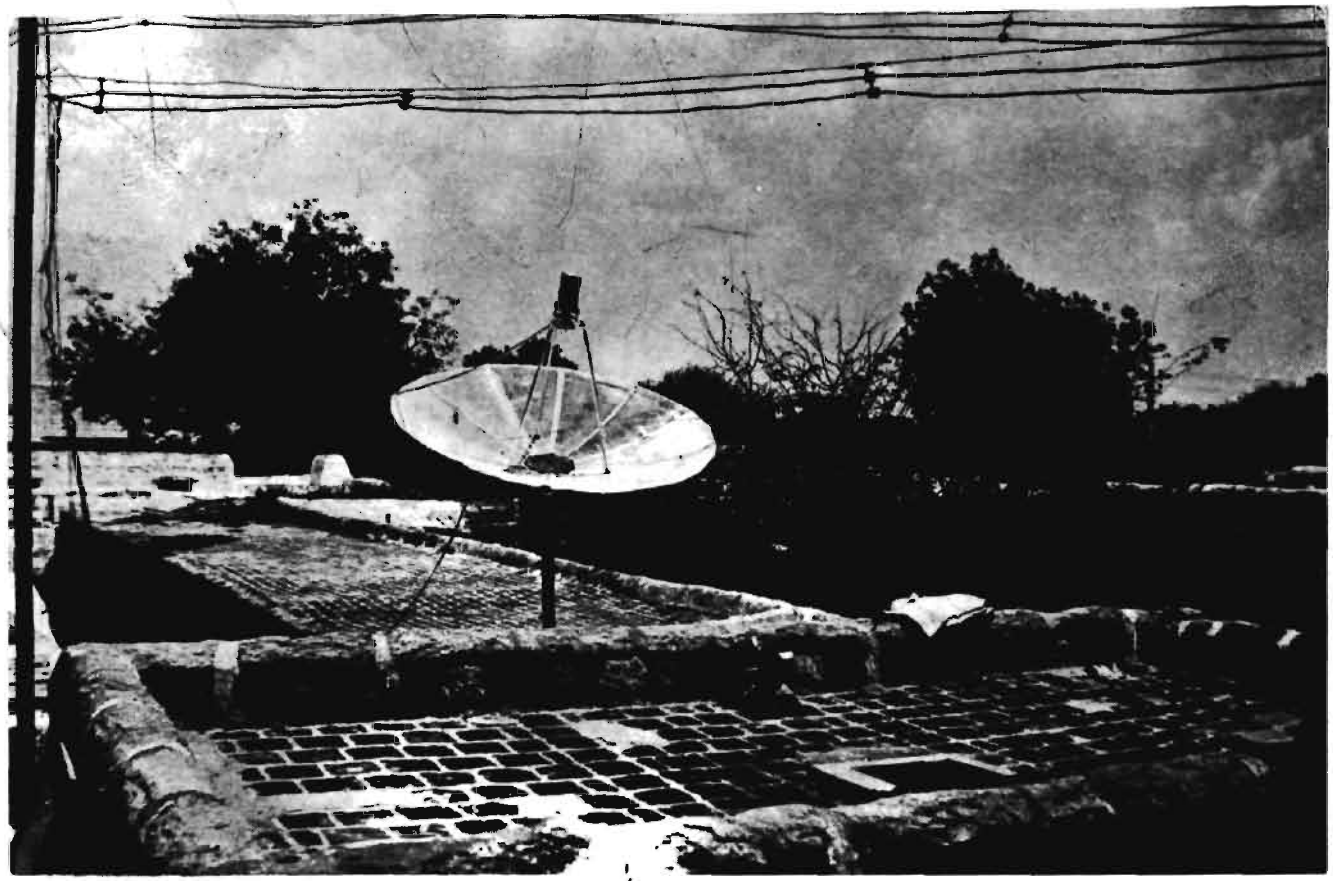
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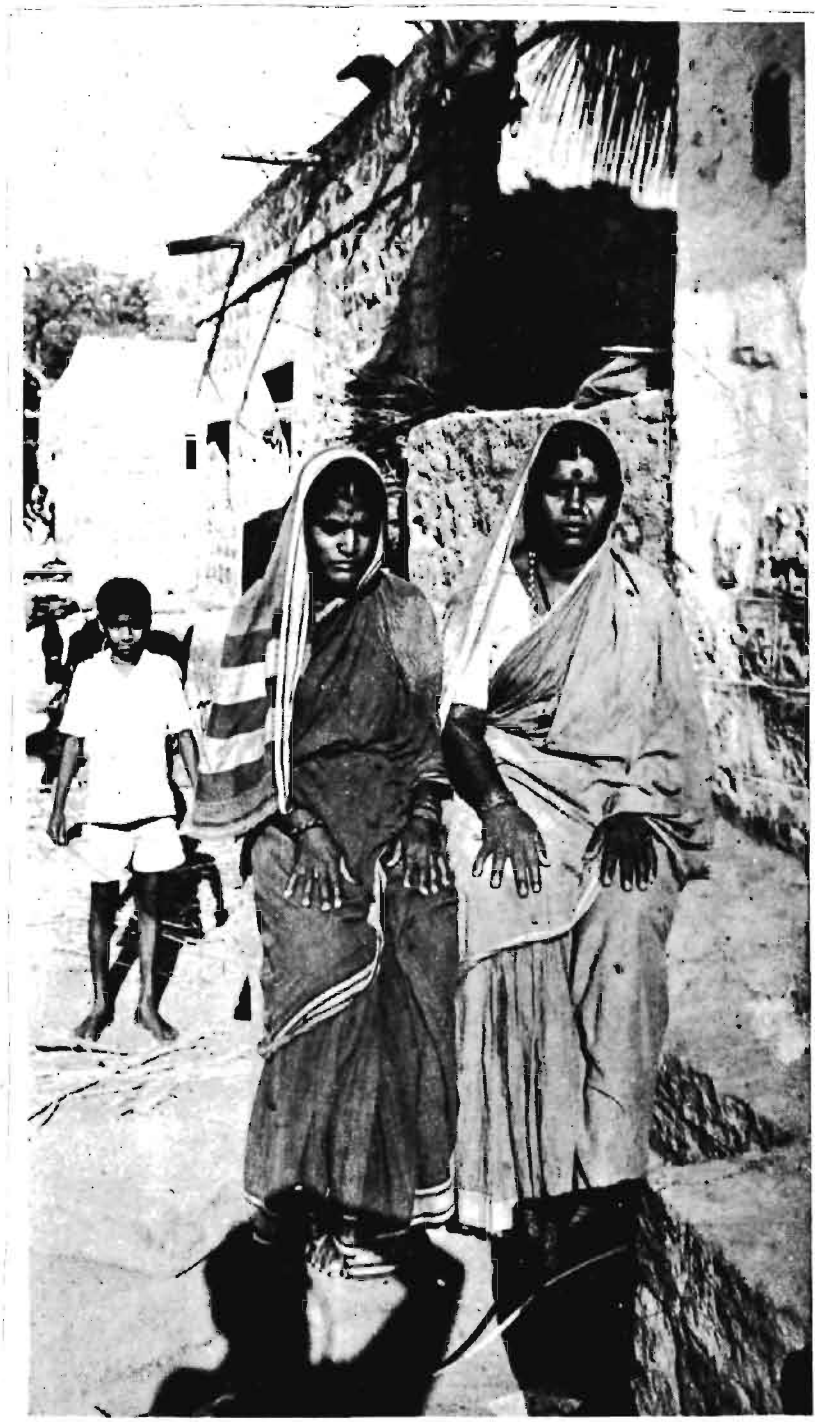
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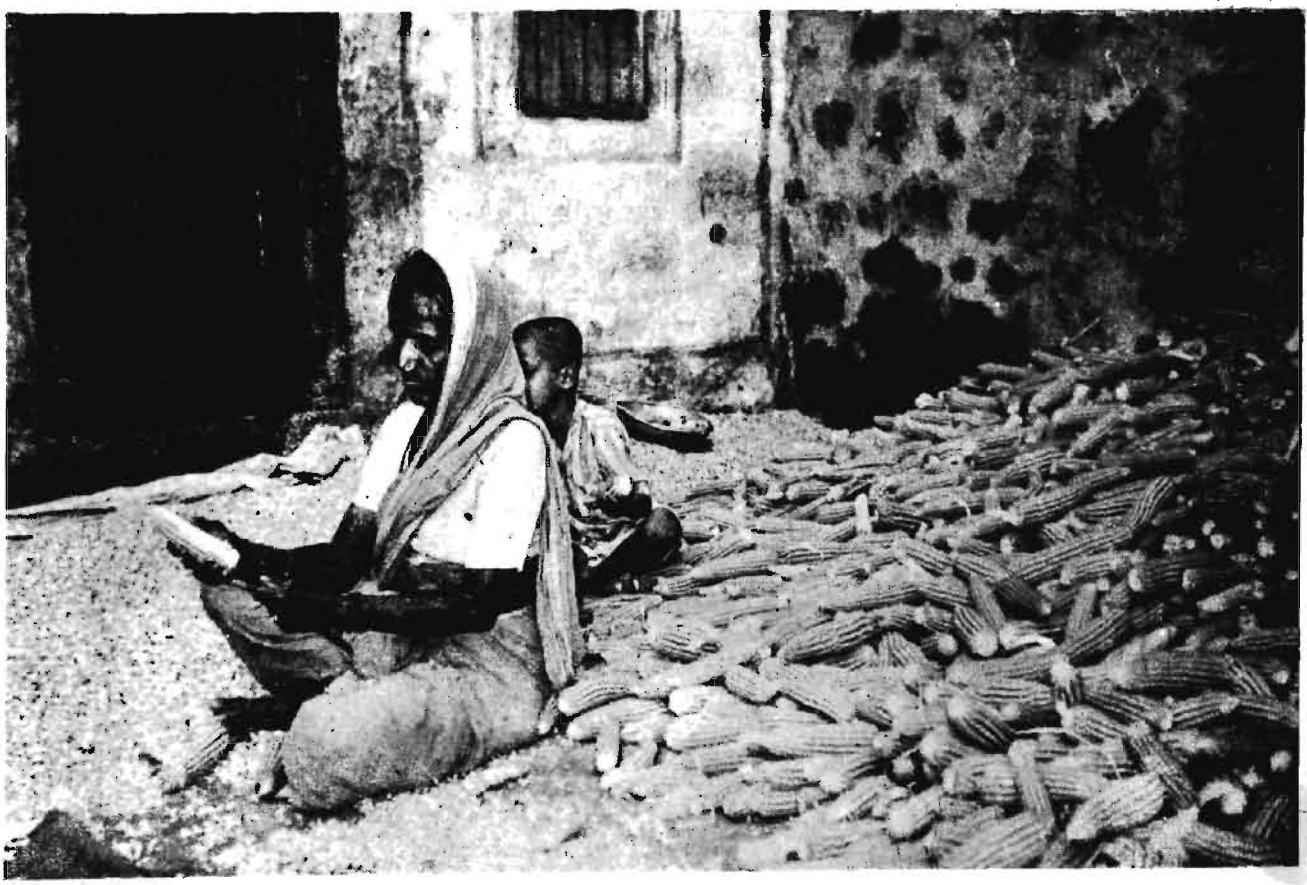
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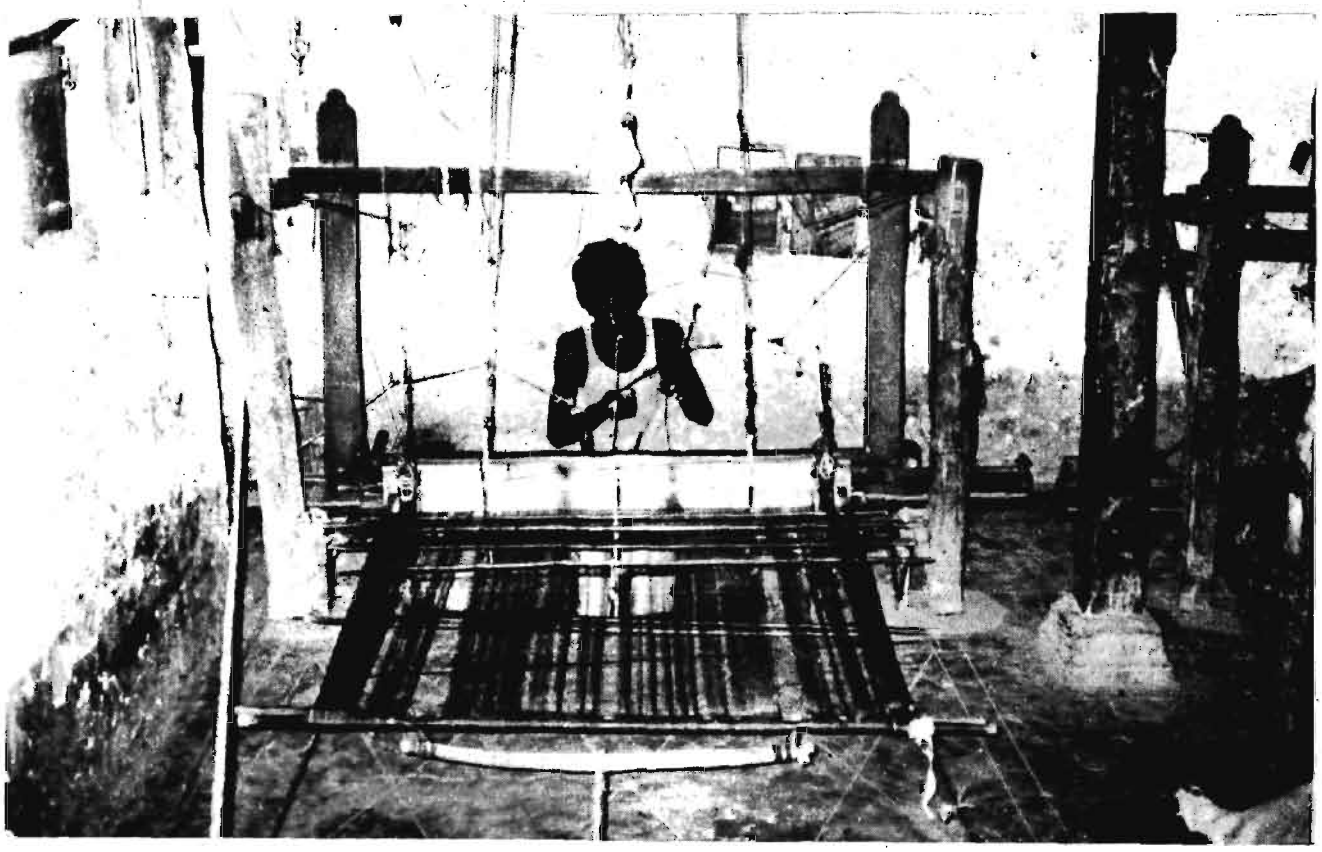
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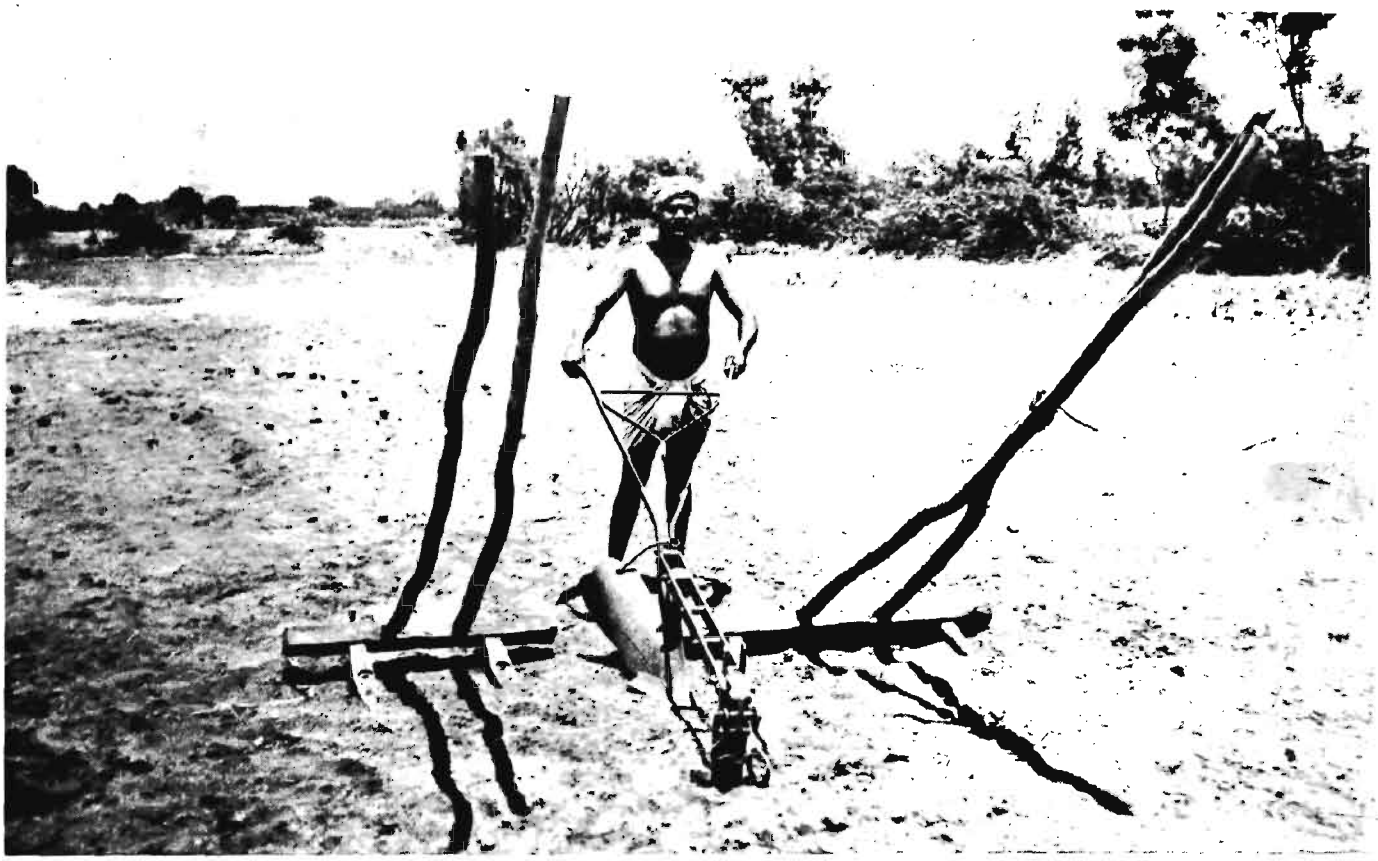
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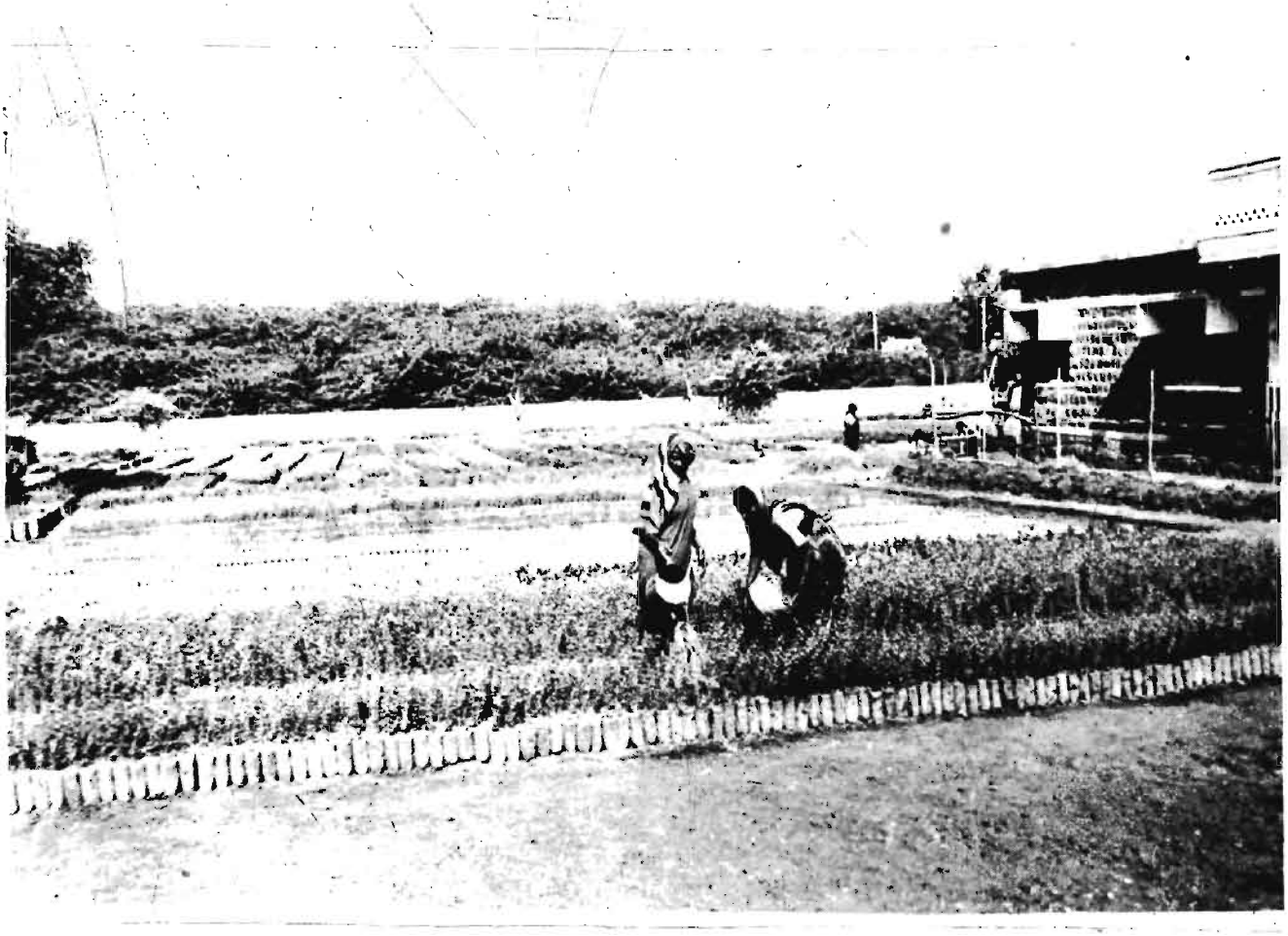
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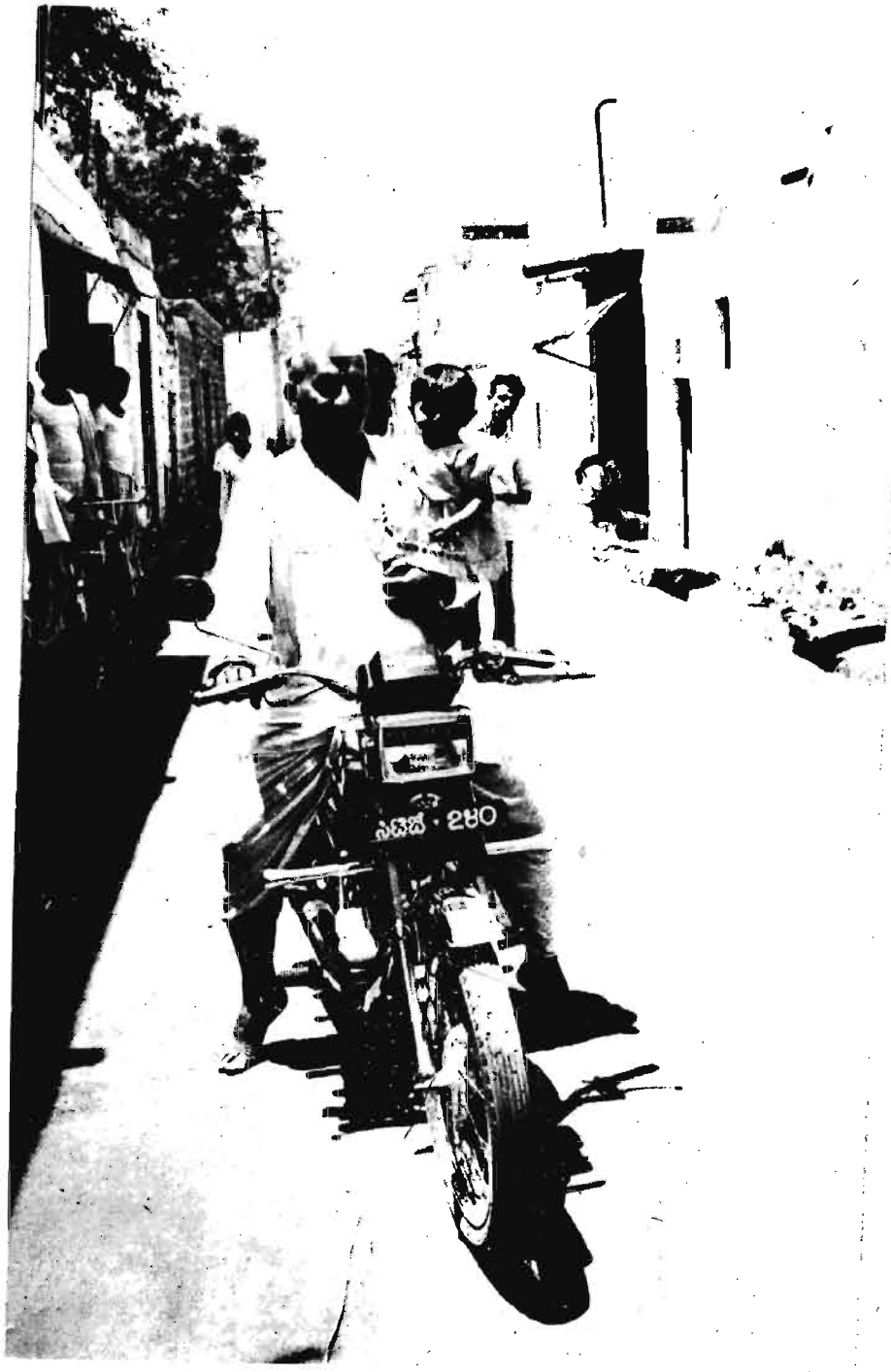
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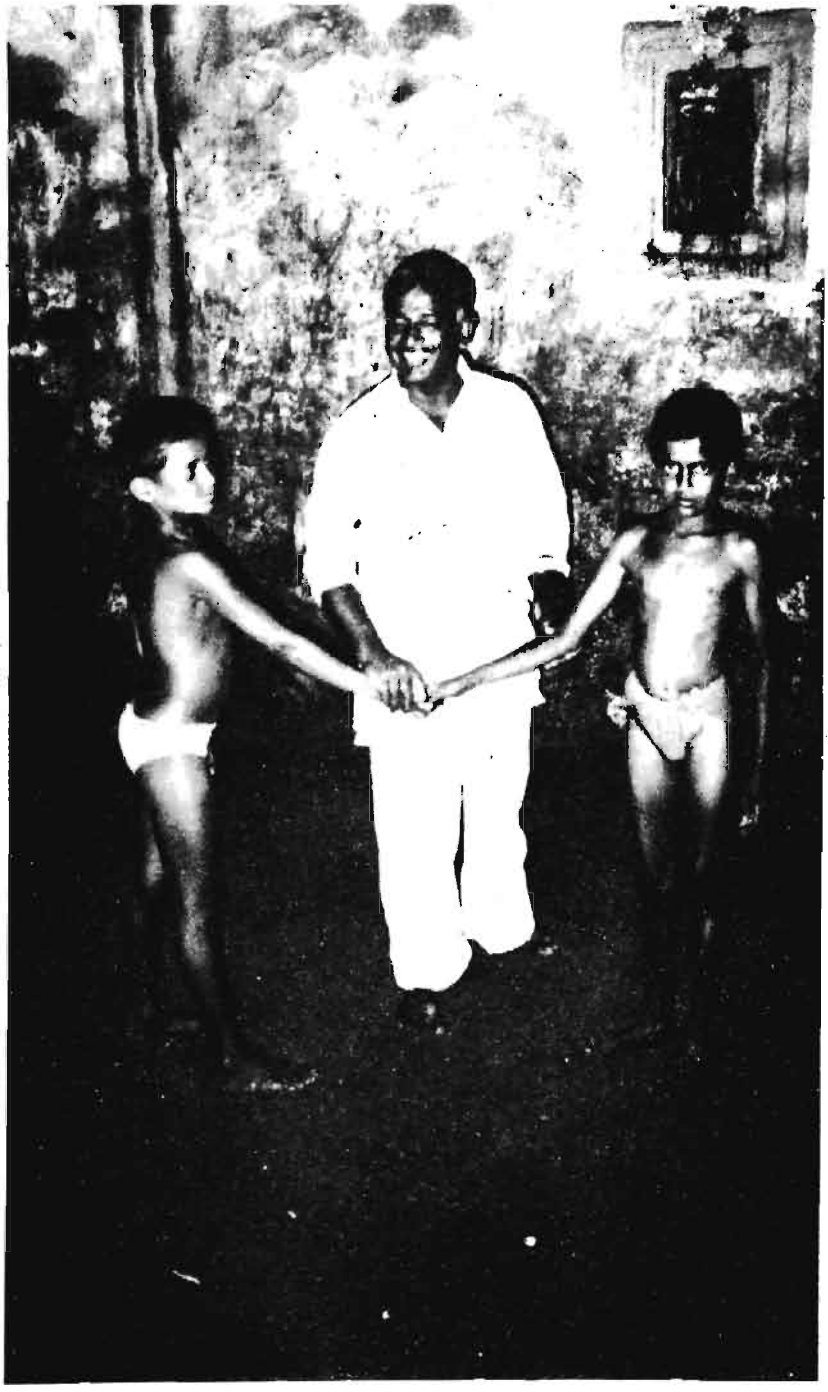
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location

Hunnur is a progressive multi-ethnic village which has made perceivable development in its many facets of socio-economic activities during the last two and a half decades since 1964. It is situated in Jamkhandi taluk of Bijapur district. It lies at a distance of 4 Kms. to the west of Jamkhandi town on Jamkhandi to Kudachi district road. During the pre-independence days, Hunnur formed a part of the then princely state of Jamkhandi. Consequent to the merger of states into the Indian Republic, Jamkhandi came to be included in the Bijapur district of the then Bombay State. Later at the time of reorganisation of States in 1956 this district along with Jamkhandi taluk was transferred to Karnataka State.

Since Jamkhandi town is only 4 Kms. away from Hunnur and is also well connected by frequent bus services it has influenced the village in many ways. Being the taluk and revenue sub-division headquarters a number of offices such as the office of the Tahsildar, Block Development Office, Office of the Executive Engineer, Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal No. 2 Division, Public Works Departments, Command Area Development Authority (CADA), Karnataka Electricity Board, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Posts, Telephone and Telegraphs, Police Station, Courts, Government Hospitals and Private Nursing Homes, High Schools, Colleges, etc., are located at Jamkhandi. It is also one of the important centres of trade, industry, education, transport, etc. Therefore, Hunnur has almost become a Satellite village to the Jamkhandi town due to its physical proximity. The villager's visit to Jamkhandi for official or non-official purposes has almost become a matter of daily routine. They visit the town frequently to buy most of their requirements and to sell their agricultural produce. The weekly market is held on every Thursday in Jamkhandi. Since 1975 weekly market is also held at Hunnur on every Friday where people from many surrounding villages visit and sell their agricultural produce. The hawkers from Jamkhandi also set up temporary shops to sell goods like readymade garments, grocery, metalwares, edible oils, fruits, etc. During other days the villagers buy their provisions from any of the 18 shops of the village. There are 4 cloth shops and 5 pan shops in the village. However, the villagers go to Jamkhandi to make bulk purchases during festive and ceremonial occasions. The villagers also visit Jamkhandi for their work in offices, banks and other institutions. Employees and students commute daily to and from Jamkhandi to attend to their work and schools and colleges respectively. Jamkhandi also attracts the villagers as a centre of cultural and recreational activities in the form of fairs, festivals, dramas, cinemas, sports and other means of enjoyment. Nearest air port is situated at Sambra near Belgaum at a distance of about 130 Kms. Nearest radio station and television relay station are situated at Dharwad (137 Kms.) and Bijapur (66 Kms.) respectively.

The village has also linkage with other towns and cities on account of socio-cultural, religious and educational reasons. Bijapur, the district headquarter is about 66 Kms. from the village located towards north-eastern direction. This is the nearest city with a population of 1,47,313 as per the 1981 Census. This is an important centre of trade and education having degree colleges in Science, Arts, Commerce and Education (B.Ed.,) facilities, also having Medical and Engineering Colleges. It is a socio-cultural and religious centre where Siddeshwar fair is held every year during Makara Sankranti (January) and attracts people from many surrounding villages including the people of Hunnur. During this time cattle fair is held here. This is also an important historical place attracting tourists from all over the country and even from abroad. The Gol Gumbaz or the Whispering Gallery which is one of the eight wonders of the world is found in this city. This tomb is said to have been built by Sultan Mahmud (1626-1656) as a resting place for himself and his family. The other important centres of trade and commerce are Rabkavi-Banhatti - 16 Kms. to the west, Mahalingpur - 26 Kms. to the south-west, Terdal - 24 Kms. to the west and Belgaum 156 Kms. to the south-west and Miraj and Sangli in Maharashtra State. Miraj also provides the best medical facilities to the people of Hunnur for different serious ailments. The sarees produced by the weavers of Hunnur find their market in Bijapur - 66 Kms., Gulbarga about 226 Kms. to the north-east and Sholapur - 165 Kms. to the north. The other

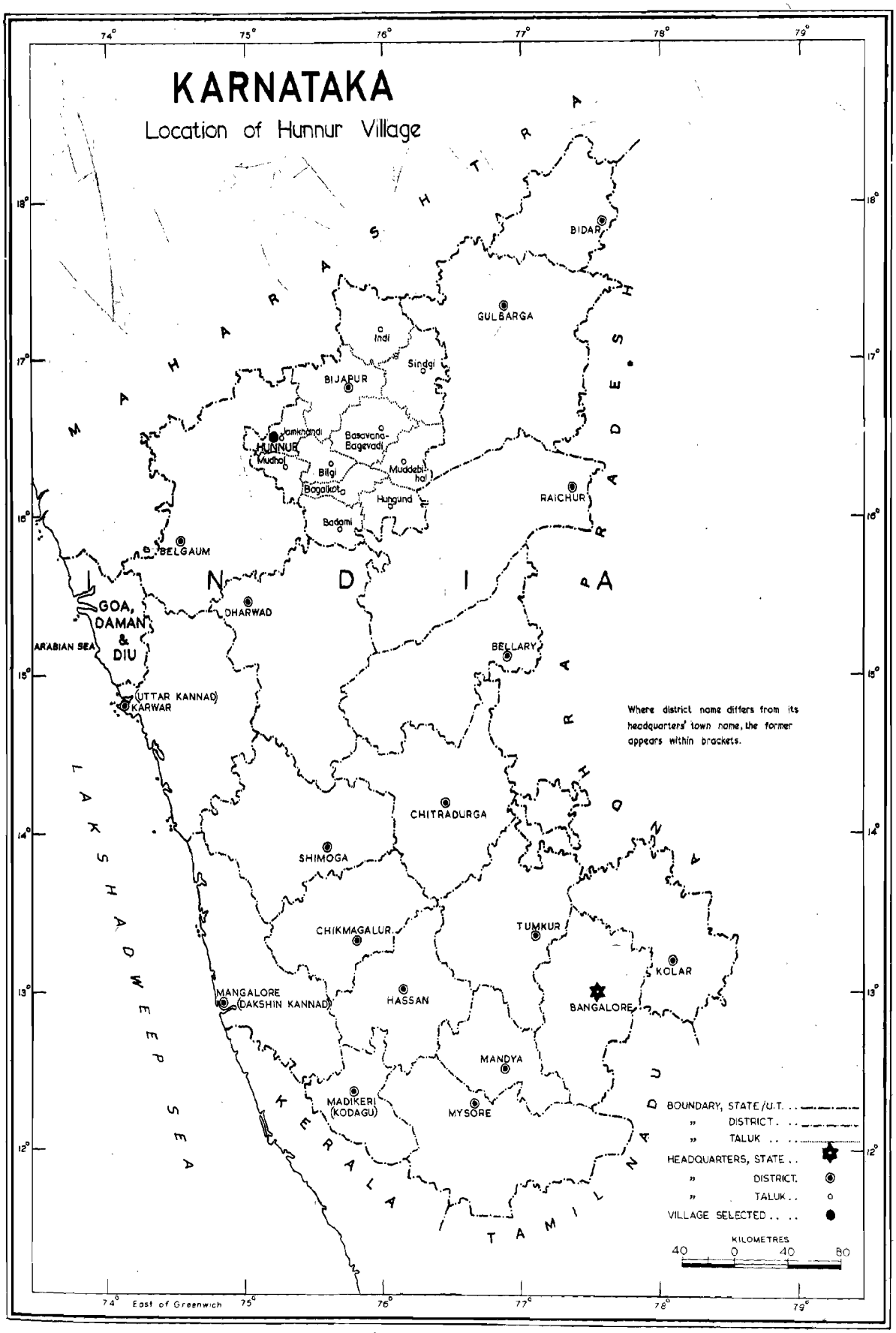
places of cultural and religious importance around Hunnur are Kalahalli, Ramateertha, Madarkhandi and Rabkavi-Banhatti. Kalhalli is at a distance of 6 Kms. from Hunnur towards the south-western direction and here on a rocky range of a hillock is situated a spacious temple of Venkataramana. A fair is held for 9 days every year during Dussera and it attracts a large number of people from all over the taluka and even nearby districts. Mahalaxmi and Anjaneya temples are situated in Madarkhandi and a fair is held every year during Deepavali. Rameshwar of Ramateertha is also worshipped by the villagers of Hunnur. A fair is held in honour of Kadasiddeshwar of Banhatti during August-September of every year. Shankarlinga fair is held at Rabkavi every year during the Shravana month (July-August). The Mahalingeshwar of Mahalingapur attracts a large number of devotees particularly during Shravana. The Devanga community of Hunnur considers Banashankari of Badami as the Chief deity of worship. It is at a distance of about 124 Kms. from Hunnur towards south-east direction. Lingayats hold Mallikarjuna of Srisaila as their family deity. Yellamma of Saundatti in Belgaum district at a distance of 102 Kms. from Hunnur is the main place where the villagers of Hunnur visit the shrine every year to offer their vows. The map of Karnataka state provided at the beginning of this report explains the situation of Jamkhandi taluk in the state and the location of Hunnur in it. On the other hand the map of Bijapur district showing the location of Hunnur village also clarifies the position of other important towns and villages with which the village Hunnur has linkage.

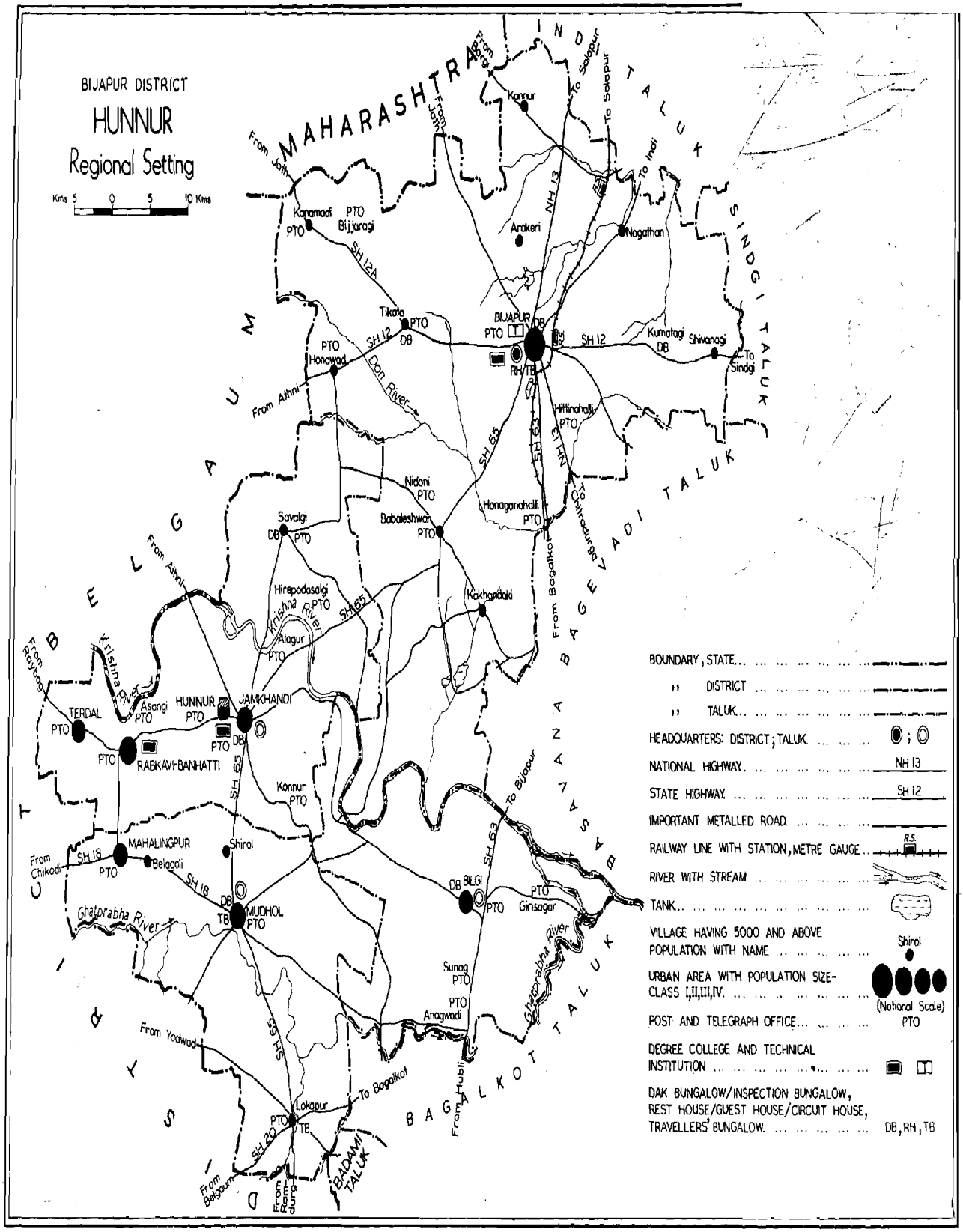
Hunnur is comparatively a large village with a population of 6,635 persons residing in 1,144 households as per the 1981 Census. It is surrounded by a number of villages at a distance of 2 to 10 Kms. which are comparatively smaller than Hunnur. Hunnur is the headquarter for the Mandal Panchayat and the other villages covered under this are Kadapatti (1113 persons), Ramateertha (213 persons) at a distance of about 2 Kms., Madarkhandi (2755 persons) at a distance of about 3 Kms., Hanchinal (1179 persons) at a distance of about 5 Kms., and Bandigani (616 persons) at a distance of about 9 Kms. Besides these a number of other villages surrounding Hunnur avail the facilities and services of high schools, sub-post office, Karnataka Handloom Corporation, *Chaki* rearing centres of Sericulture Department, Seed Farm Office, Private Clinics, etc., situated at Hunnur . Hunnur also attracts labourers from the surrounding villages particularly Kalhalli (2072 persons) at a distance of 6 Kms; Kulhalli (4572 persons), Albal (1389 persons) and Shurpali (1773 persons) at a distance of 10 Kms; Kankanwadi (2185 persons) at a distance of 9 Kms; Kadakol (1607 persons) at a distance of 8 Kms; and Maigur (2024 persons); Muttur (2068 persons) and Shiraguppi (2045 persons) at a distance of 14 Kms. The sociogram explains the position of Hunnur and the location of these villages.

Physical Aspects

Hunnur is situated in the central part of the northern *maidan* region. Unlike the usual type of villages which have contiguous geographical areas, Hunnur is comprised of two distinct patches of land and the area lying in between forms part of the revenue area belonging to Madarkhandi and Jamkhandi non-municipal areas. The village map of Hunnur makes this clear. The smaller area in which the village site is located contains the revenue area of survey numbers 1-65 and the larger area consists of survey numbers 65-198 belonging to Hunnur village. It is bounded on the north by Kadapatti village; on the east by Jamkhandi town; on the south by Ramateertha village and on the west by Madarkhandi village. It is surrounded by low range of rocky hills which run in east-west direction. The months of April and May are the hottest. It may be observed from the table I.1 that during April and May, 1986 the maximum temperatures, recorded were 40°C and 39° C respectively. However, towards the end of May with occasional summer rains the intensity of heat is slightly reduced. November and December are slightly cold with minimum temperatures coming down to 18°C and 16°C respectively which helps the crops in such dry weather to grow and give good yield.

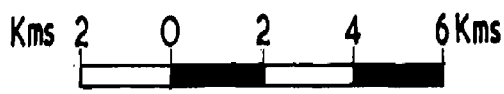
Hunnur gets rain partly from south-west and partly from the north-east monsoon. The south-west monsoon generally begins during the second week of June but occasional showers are also seen during May. The north-east monsoon starts during August but the rainfall is much heavier during September and October. This is also evident from Table I.2 which gives the rainfall particulars during different months in the last one decade. It may be further observed from the table that the highest rainfall of 747.2 mm. was recorded in 1981 followed by 619.1 mm. in 1986. The rainfall during 1976, 1980 and 1983 was very scanty.

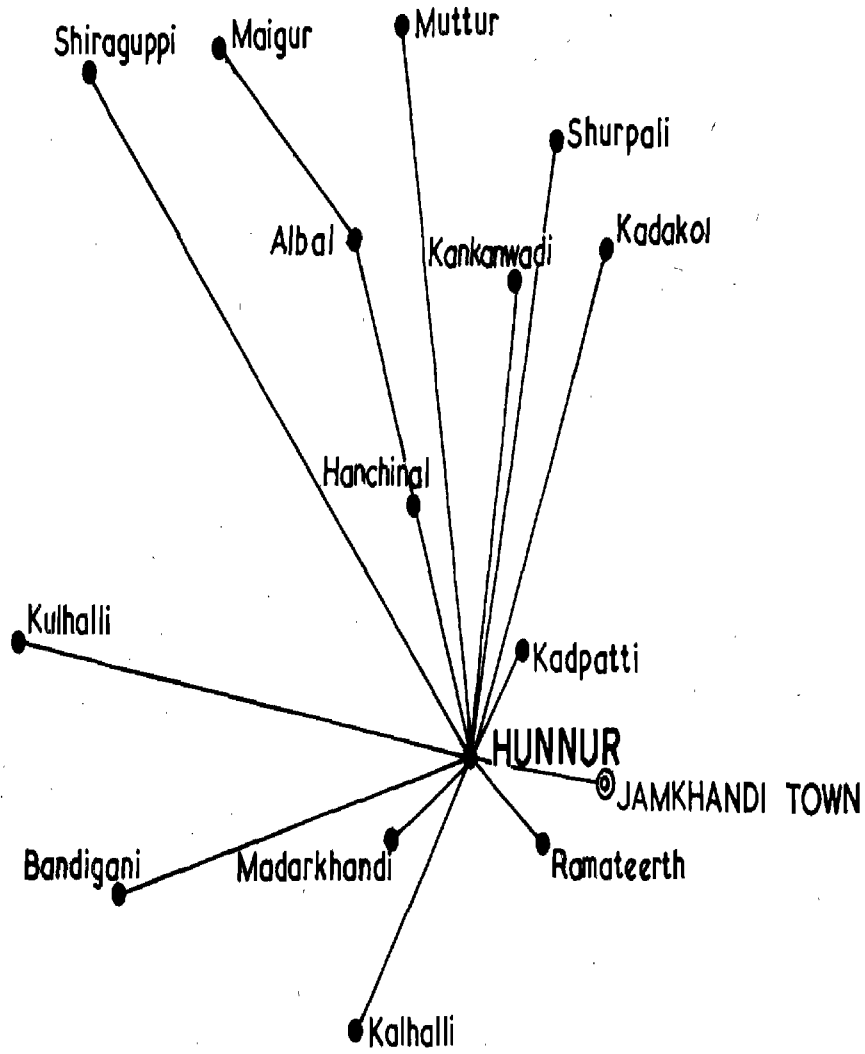

KARNATAKA
Location of Hunnur Village
MAHARASHTRA
ANDHRA PRADESH
TAMILNADU
KERALA
INDIA
ARABIAN SEA
LAKSHADWEEP SEA
BIDAR
GULBARGA
Indi
Sindgi
BIJAPUR
Jamkhandi
Basavana-Bagevadi
HUNNUR
Mudhol
Bilgi
Muddebihal
Bagalkot
Hungund
RAICHUR
Badami
BELGAUM
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
DHARWAD
BELLARY
(UTTAR KANNAD) KARWAR
CHITRADURGA
SHIMOGA
CHIKMAGALUR
TUMKUR
KOLAR
MANGALORE (DAKSHIN KANNAD)
HASSAN
BANGALORE
MANDYA
MADIKERI (KODAGU)
MYSORE
Where district name differs from its headquarters' town name, the former appears within brackets.
BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
HEADQUARTERS, STATE
" DISTRICT
" TALUK
VILLAGE SELECTED
KILOMETRES
40 0 40 80
74° East of Greenwich
74° 75° 76° 77° 78° 79°
18° 17° 16° 15° 14° 13° 12°


BIJAPUR DISTRICT
HUNNUR
Regional Setting
Kms 5 0 5 10 Kms
MAHARASHTRA
INDI TALUK
SINDGI TALUK
BASAVANA BAGEWADI TALUK
BAGALKOT TALUK
BADAMI TALUK
BELGAUM
BIJAPUR
Kannur
Ardkeri
Nagathan
Kumatagi
Shivanagi
To Sindgi
To Indi
To Solapur
From Solapur
From Jath
From Athni
Kanamadi PTO
Bijjaragi PTO
SH 12A
Tikota PTO
PTO Honawad
SH 12
DB
Don River
NH 13
RH/TB
Hittinahalli PTO
SH 65
Nidoni PTO
Babaleshwar PTO
Honaganahalli PTO
To Chimmadurga
From Bagalkot
Savalgi DB PTO
Hirepadasalgi PTO
Krishna River
Alagur PTO
Kakhandaki
From Rayabag
TERDAL PTO
Asangi PTO
HUNNUR PTO
JAMKHANDI
PTO DB
PTO RABKAVI-BANHATTI
Konnur PTO
To Bijapur
SH 63
MAHALINGPUR
From Chikodi
SH 18
PTO
Belagali
Shirol
Ghataprabha River
DB TB MUDHOL PTO
DB BILGI PTO Girisagar
Sunag PTO
PTO Anagwadi
From Yadwad
To Bagalkot
From Hubli
Lokapur PTO TB
SH 20
From Belgaum
From Ramdurg
BOUNDARY, STATE
,, DISTRICT
,, TALUK
HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT; TALUK
NATIONAL HIGHWAY NH 13
STATE HIGHWAY SH 12
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATION, METRE GAUGE R.S.
RIVER WITH STREAM
TANK
VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME Shirol
URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE-CLASS I,II,III,IV. (National Scale)
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE PTO
DEGREE COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTION
DAK BUNGALOW/INSPECTION BUNGALOW, REST HOUSE/GUEST HOUSE/CIRCUIT HOUSE, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW DB, RH, TB

HUNNUR

Linkage with Neighbouring Villages



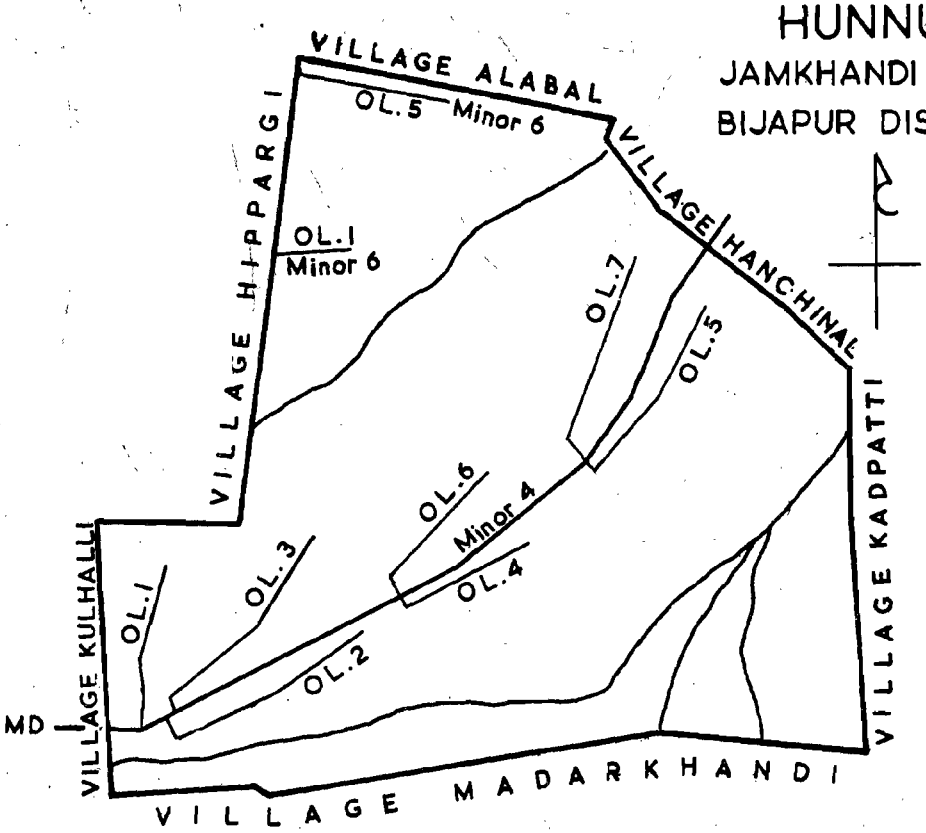


VILLAGE MAP OF

HUNNUR

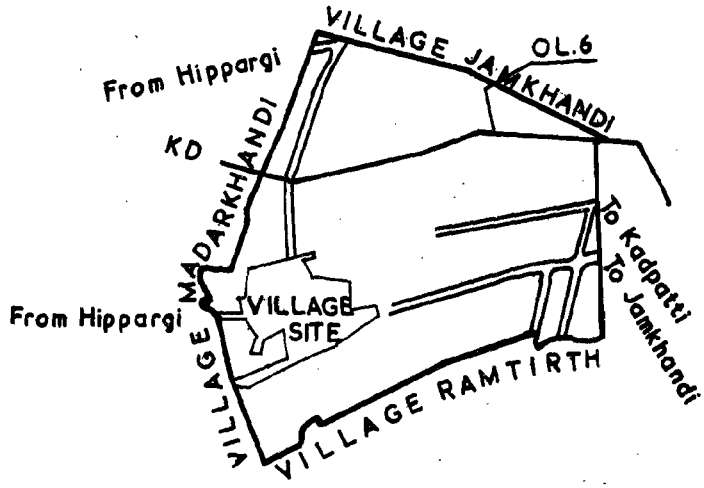
JAMKHANDI TALUK

BIJAPUR DISTRICT



REFERENCE

Village Boundary		
Road		
Stream		
Canal		
Maigur Distributary		MD
Kunchnur	,,	KD
Out Let		OL



This map is reproduced from the 1961 Survey monograph.

Not to scale

Table: I.1

Temperatures Recorded in Hunnur During the Last Eleven Years (In °C)

Months	Years									
	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	30	21	31	20	31	22	26	23	38	20
February	31	20	31	21	30	22	28	23	36	23
March	30	20	31	21	31	22	32	23	33	25
April	30	20	31	21	31	23	37	28	32	27
May	31	21	31	22	31	23	35	24	33	28
June	29	21	30	22	31	23	35	24	36	25
July	29	21	30	22	37	20	35	25	36	25
August	29	21	30	22	35	25	37	23	36	23
September	29	21	31	22	35	25	36	23	37	23
October	30	21	30	22	35	24	36	24	35	23
November	31	21	31	22	35	25	37	24	37	22
December	32	21	30	22	37	20	38	20	39	20

Months	Years											
	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
January	37	20	37	20	38	19	30	19	29	18	28	18
February	36	22	36	22	39	20	33	22	32	20	30	18
March	35	23	35	23	36	22	36	22	29	22	39	20

1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
April	37	27	31	26	33	24	37	26	40	21	40	27
May	32	28	32	26	34	26	39	27	39	22	39	29
June	34	24	34	24	39	24	38	24	34	21	37	28
July	35	24	35	23	39	24	32	22	30	19	36	28
August	36	22	35	23	32	24	29	22	28	21	29	20
September	36	24	35	20	31	23	32	22	33	13	28	19
October	36	23	34	23	31	21	32	22	30	18	31	23
November	39	20	36	21	31	23	32	18	28	20	25	18
December	39	20	38	20	31	19	33	18	26	19	25	16

Table : I.2

Rainfall Particulars of Hunnur for the Eleven Years

Months	Years									
	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	3.3	3	..	..	..	..
March	41.0	3	3.0	1	..	..	..	..	11.0	1
April	10.0	2	22.0	1	36.0	3	..	..	23.0	2
May	9.0	2	57.0	3	73.5	6	38.0	3	5.0	1
June	24.0	2	158.0	8	52.0	2	8.0	1	114.0	10
July	45.5	5	64.0	7	61.5	4	23.0	1	29.0	1
August	54.5	5	10.5	2	30.0	4	41.0	6	33.0	4
September	34.0	2	8.0	2	241.0	13	133.0	12	49.0	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
October	9.0	2	81.5	6	35.0	3	28.0	3	26.0	4
November	40.0	4	74.0	5	43.0	2	102.0	5	3.0	1
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	267.0	27	478.0	35	575.3	40	373.0	31	293.0	30

Months	Years											
	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.	Qty.	RD.
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
January	3.0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.9	1	7.6	1
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	2	..	..	..	..
March	23.0	1	..	..	..	..	5.0	1	3.2	1	..	..
April	13.0	2	27.2	1	..	..	10.4	3	22.6	3	20.0	1
May	25.0	1	62.8	4	7.7	2	3.3	1	43.4	5	75.5	3
June	289.5	10	56.0	4	117.2	10	9.2	2	37.5	3	212.9	11
July	3.5	1	81.2	6	44.7	8	77.8	10	109.6	7	31.0	4
August	54.5	13	13.7	3	21.2	5	40.5	9	9.9	5	50.4	6
September	267.4	15	102.6	6	129.9	11	134.5	10	156.2	6	106.4	7
October	58.1	4	149.9	6	46.2	5	186.7	9	57.2	4	27.6	3
November	10.2	2	35.2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.8	4
December	..	..	..	..	5.2	1	..	..	..	..	2.5	1
Total	747.2	50	528.6	34	372.1	42	471.6	47	442.5	35	626.7	41

Note: Qty = Quantity in mms., (0.00)
RD = No. of days rained.

Transport and Communication

Hunnur is located by the side of district road which connects Jamkhandi and Kudchi. Further this road is linked up with the road going to Miraj in Maharashtra on one side and to Belgaum town on the other. Therefore, it enjoys the facility of frequent bus service plying between a number of important towns and cities within and outside the district. There are about 100 State Transport buses plying on this road everyday. The important towns and cities linked by this road network within the District are Mahalingpur, Rabkavi-Banhatti, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Muddebihal, Indi etc. and in the neighbouring district are Belgaum, Sankeshwar, Chikkodi, Gokak, Athani, etc. A bus from Jamkhandi to Bangalore, the State capital also passes through this village. A few important places connected outside the state are Pune, Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj, Ichalakaranji and Sholapur in Maharashtra. Apart from these about 10-15 private buses ply between Jamkhandi and Rabkavi-Banhatti. The people of Hunnur also commute to and from Jamkhandi on cycles owned by them. There are about 900 bicycles owned by the people in the village. There are about 8 cycle shops who lend them cycles on hire basis. A few rich agriculturists and employees own motor cycles and scooters. There are about 12 motor cycles and scooters, one autorickshaw and one jeep owned by the rich farmers in the village. They also get the services of tonga (horse drawn cart) from Jamkhandi. There are about 250 carts, and 7 tractors which are used to transport the agricultural produce to market, manure to their fields, etc. Lorries are also used to transport their goods to market. The village is connected by jeepable mudroads with other villages such as Hippargi, Sirguppi, Hanchinal, etc. whereas a few villages like Albal, Hanchinal, Kankanawadi and Ramateertha are connected by bullock-cart tracks. The people from Kullolli, Savadi, Shurpali, etc., cross the river Krishna in boats to reach Hunnur.

Population Trend

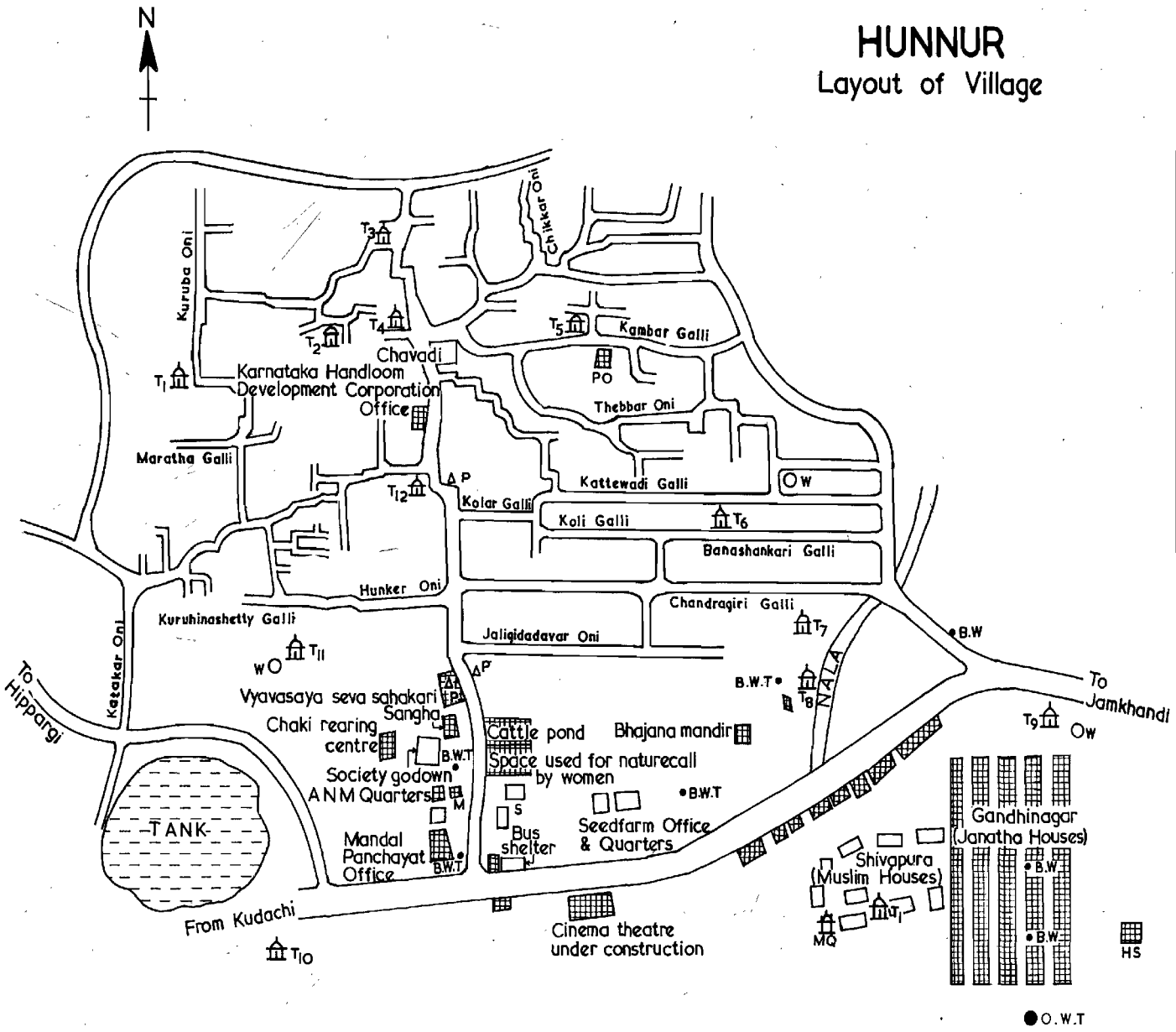
The decadal growth of population of the village from 1901-1981 is furnished in the following table.

Table : I.3

Decadal Growth of Hunnur Population Since 1901-1981

Census Year	Population			Decadal growth in percentage	Sex Ratio
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	2904	N.A	N.A	..	N.A
1911	2968	1478	1490	2.20	1008
1921	2928	1508	1420	-1.35	942
1931	3437	1739	1698	+17.38	976
1941	3905	2029	1876	+13.62	925
1951	4629	2341	2288	+18.54	977
1961	5056	2551	2505	+9.22	982
1971	5505	2822	2683	+8.88	951
1981	6635	3365	3270	+20.53	972

HUNNUR
Layout of Village



- • B.W.T BORE WELL AND TANK
- • B.W BORE WELLS
- O W WELL
- ● O.W.T OVER HEAD TANK
- O N NALLI (TAPS)
- HS HIGH SCHOOL
- S GOVERNMENT SCHOOL (For boys and girls)
- Δ P PRIVATE DISPENSARY
- M MANDAL PANCHAYAT QUARTERS
- MQ MOSQUE
- T_1 BEERAPPA TEMPLE
- T_2 KASHILINGAPPA TEMPLE
- T_3 HANUMAN TEMPLE
- T_4 RAMESHWARA TEMPLE
- T_5 LAKKAVA TEMPLE
- T_6 BANASHANKARI TEMPLE
- T_7 DURGAVVA TEMPLE
- T_8 BASAVANNA TEMPLE
- T_9 MARUTI TEMPLE
- T_{10} BANAPPANA THADI
- T_{11} MALLIKARJUNA TEMPLE
- T_{12} VITHOBA TEMPLE
- NEW CONSTRUCTION

Not to Scale

It is evident from the above table that the population growth of Hunnur over the past eight decades i.e. from 1901-1981 is 128.48 per cent. The low growth rate during 1901-1911 and the negative growth rate during 1911-21 appears to be due to the occurrence of epidemic diseases which took a heavy toll in the village. From 1931 to 1951 the population though increased but still it was a low growth rate. This again could be due to the out break of epidemic diseases such as plague and cholera. It could be observed that the growth rate was 17.38 per cent, 13.62 per cent and 18.54 per cent during the decades 1921-31 and 1931-41 and 1941-51 respectively. During the following decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 the growth of population was suddenly arrested which recorded as 9.22 per cent and 8.88 per cent respectively. This could be probably due to the out break of cholera during 1960s and the Tuberculosis and also may be due to out-migration of persons in search of employment. During 1971-81 the growth rate picked up again and registered an increase of 20.53 per cent. However, the average percentage of population growth per year during the decade 1971-81 worked out to 2.05 per cent which is comparatively less than the average annual growth of Jamkhandi taluk rural (3.02 per cent) but slightly higher than the Bijapur district rural (1.65 per cent), but compares favourably with that of the state rural (1.91 per cent).

Origin and History of the village

In the absence of any records, inscriptions or monuments the origin and history of the village is lost in antiquity. However, it was observed from the hearsay accounts from the elders that the village might have come into the hands of one Despande who got it as *inam* along with other 32 villages in honour of his valour from the rulers of Jamkhandi princely State. Despande also belonged to the royal family who were called Arasu which in Kannada language means 'King'. The villagers remember six generations of this royal family starting from Dhana Arasu, his son Basava Arasu and his son Padma Arasu. It is said that Padma Arasu had no issues. Lord Venkataswamy appeared in his dream and told that if he built a Venkataswamy temple in the Kalhalli village he would get a son. The next day a person by name Tirumalacharya from Kalhalli came to Padma Arasu and blessed him for a son and asked him to build a Venkateshwara temple in that village. Padma Arasu during the course of time was blessed with a son who was named Jakka Arasu. He built the temple in Kalhalli and also converted himself from Smartha sect of Brahmin to the Vaishnava sect. He become devout worshipper of Lord Venkateshwara and started raising flowers in Hunnur to be sent to Lord Venkateshwara for worshipping. Growing of flowers in the village became so popular that the village was called "Pushpapur" or "Hoovina Ooru" which in Kannada meant 'the village of flowers'. During the course of time, however, this name got corrupted to Hoovinooru, Hoonooru and ultimately 'Hunnur'. It is also said that during the period of Jakka Arasu this village had only 18 survey numbers but this son Madhava Rao Arasu gave the revenue lands of the village on rent and thereby the village gradually started expanding. Madhava Rao's son Tirumala Rao gave further phillip to its expansion.

Layout and Settlement pattern of the village

The total revenue area of the village is 2452 acres and 29 gunthas (988.01 hectares) out of which 64 acres and 36 gunthas is used for "gramthana" or "settlement area". At the 1981 Census the total number of households were 1144 and the total population was 6635 (3365 males and 3270 females). A notional layout plan of the village presents the ground plan picture of the settlement area of the village that existed at the time of 1961 field survey and it also depicts the expanded residential area during the last two and half decades. The village consists of two distinct blocks separated by a large strip of land belonging to Jamkhandi and Madarkhandi revenue area. The main village site (*Gaonthana*) is situated in the portion through which the Jamkhandi-Kudachi road passes. The *Gaonthana* is well packed with houses, streets and narrow lanes. The Jamkhandi-Kudachi road also passes through the Gaonthana deviding it into two unequal segments and the smaller portion lying south of the road called Shivapur and Gandhinagar contains the houses of Muslims, Kurubas and the Scheduled Castes. A mosque and a Beerappa temple are also situated in Shivapur. A comparative study of the residential area during the last two and half decades reveals that the village has not expanded in any direction except the south-eastern portion adjacent to the Shivapur are a wherein the Gandhinagar has come up during 1973-74. During 1973-74 the State Government identified 264 families of different religions and castes in Hunnur village belonging to the economically weaker section of the population who were landless agricultural labourers to provide *Janata* house sites under the People's Housing Scheme. Out of these 148 have been distributed with *Janata* house sites till today. For others the land is yet to

be acquired by the State government for the preparation and allotment of sites. The sites each measuring 30' x 40' are made in rows adjacent to Shivapur and this new locality is named as Gandhinagar. These families were provided with loans under two schemes; Janata Housing from 1973-78 and HUDCO Scheme from 1978-79 onwards to construct their houses. Under the Janata Housing Scheme each family was provided with a loan of Rs. 2000 of which Rs. 1000 was a subsidy from the government; and under HUDCO scheme a loan of Rs. 3500 was paid of which Rs. 2000 was the subsidy till 1983-84. But during 1985-86 a loan of Rs. 4500 was paid of which Rs. 2000 was the subsidy from the government. The details of these schemes benefitting Scheduled Castes and other Hindus in different years may be seen in the table I.4. The communities mainly found in Gandhinagar are Lingayats, Maratha, Kurubas, Muslims and the Scheduled Castes such as Holeya, Madar and Bhovi.

Table : I.4

Number of Sites and the House Construction Loan Sanctioned for Scheduled Castes and other Caste Hindus under different Schemes

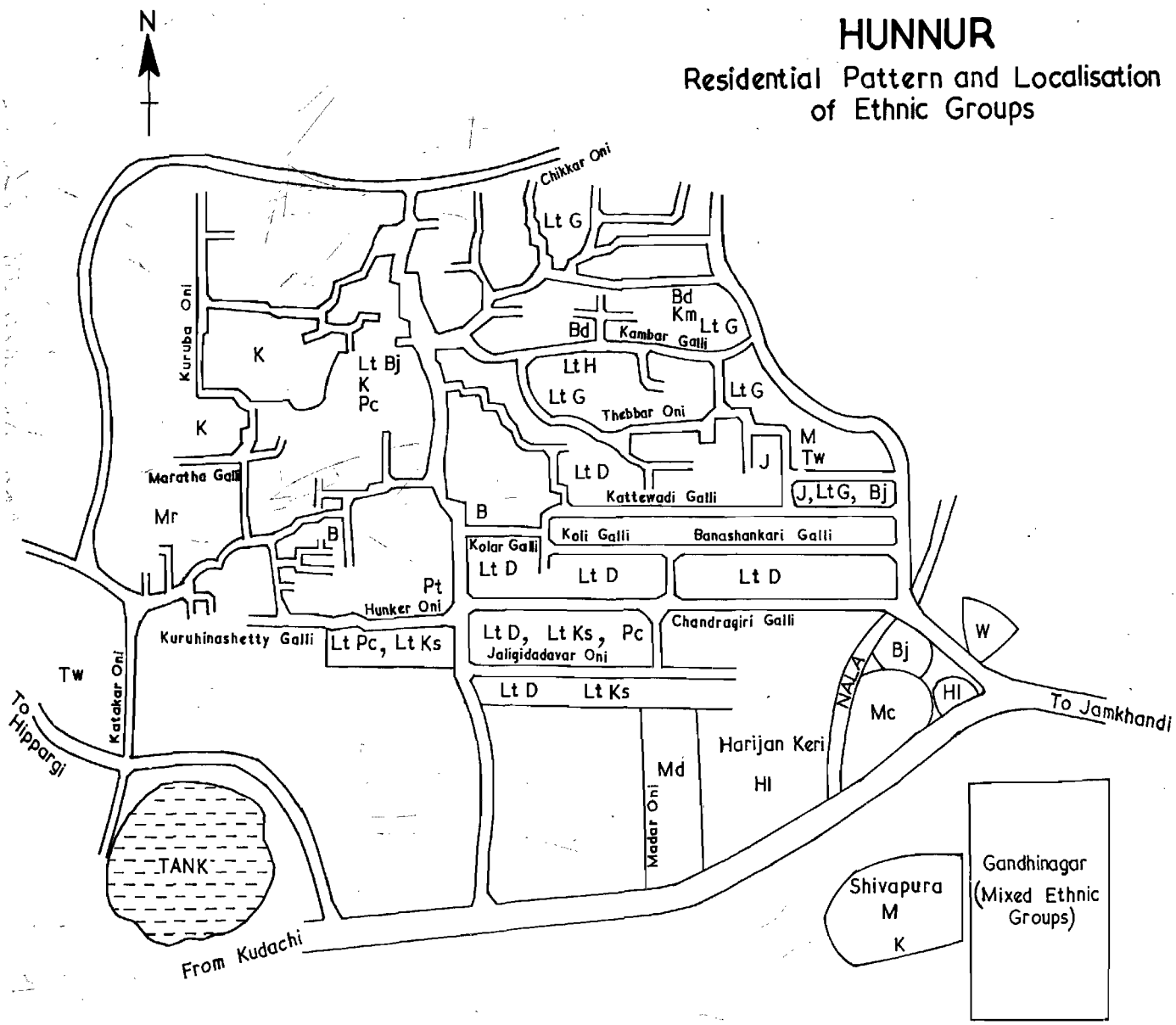
Scheme/Year	Sites/Loans sanctioned for construction of houses for		
	Scheduled Castes	Other Caste Hindus	Total
1	2	3	4
Janata Housing Scheme			
1973-74	4	12	16
1974-75	5	15	20
HUDCO Scheme			
1978-79	8	34	42
1982-83	6	24	30
1984-85	10	-	10
1985-86	11	19	30
TOTAL	44	104	148

There is no major expansion in other areas of the village except for a few quarters built to house the Auxillary Nurse and Midwife, Agricultural Assistant's *Chaki*-rearing (silk-worm rearing) Centre of Sericulture department, Mandal Panchayat office, Vyavasaya Seva Sahakari Sangha Society office, etc. These are built across the road on the southern fringe of the main settlement area of the village opposite Gandhinagar. A tea shop and cycle repair shop have also come up in temporary sheds near the main bus stop at the entrance of the village. In the other parts of the village either the old buildings were renovated or have been expanded. In the south eastern part of the village and by the side of the Gandhinagar area a new Government high school building has been built during 1974. An overhead water tank to supply tap water to Hunnur village has been constructed during 1987 on the southern part of Gandhinagar locality.

An attempt has been made to have a closer look at the residential pattern of 'original settlement area' and the 'extension area' with reference to the location of

HUNNUR

Residential Pattern and Localisation of Ethnic Groups



B	BRAHMIN	Pt	PATTAR
LINGAYAT-(Lt) SUBCASTES:		Km	KAMBAR
Lt Bj	BANAJIGA	Tw	TULWAR
Lt Pc	PANCHAMSALI	Bj	BAJANTRI (KORAVA)
Lt G	GANIGA	Hl	HOLEYA
Lt D	DEVANGA	Md	MADAR
Lt H	HUGAR	W	WODDAR (BHOVI)
Lt Ks	KURUHINASHETTY	Mc	MOCHAGAR
Mr	MARATHA	M	MUSLIM
K	KURUBA	J	JAIN
Bd	BADIGER		

Not to Scale

ethnic groups and commercial establishments in the layout-map representing residential pattern and localisation of ethnic groups. The micro-topography presented here conspicuously indicates that the original settlement area is compact and thickly clustered whereas the extension areas are neatly arranged in lines with each site measuring 30' x 40'. The main village settlement or the 'Gaonthana' is situated on the northern side of the Jamkhandi-Kudachi district road except the Shivapur and the Gandhinagar area lying on the south-eastern side of the village across the road.

The original settlement is bifurcated by a main central road that runs towards north originating from the district road. This road is wide enough at the beginning and then starts tapering as it moves down into the residential area and it takes a left turn and again a right turn and further continues in a zig zag manner upto the other end of *Gaonthana.* At the entrance and to the left side of the road is situated the village Grama Panchayat Office which incidentally is a Mandal Panchayat Office. Further ahead to the north and by the side of the main central road is situated the office and the godown of the Agricultural Co-operative Society, Hunnur. This society also serves as the ration shop for the villagers of Hunnur. Behind this building is the Silkworm rearing centre of the Sericulture Department of Government of Karnataka. Further ahead on the main road are a few houses of Brahmins, Panchals (*gold smiths*), and the Lingayats. Behind these houses is the Kuruhina Shetty *galli (street)* where the Kuruhinashettys, a weaver group among the Lingayat reside. Mallikarjuna temple is also situated in this locality. Attached to this locality to the west of the main road is the *Katakar oni* (butcher's lane), a locality mainly occupied by castes such as Kurubas, Muslims, Talwar and Marathas who are non-vegetarians. The lanes occupied by Marathas are called Maratha *galli.* Adjacent and to the south of this locality is the Deshpande *wade* where Brahmins, Jangams and a few Devanga families reside. The Vithoba temple is situated in this *wade* where *bhajans* are held every evening. This is attended by Brahmins and other caste people who call themselves as *Warkari Panth.* The *Jainara oni* (lane of the Jains) is adjacent to this. To the north-west of Maratha galli is the Kurubar *galli* where mainly Kurubas live. Beerappa and Kashllingappa temples are situated in this locality. Beerappa is the family deity of Kurubas. The central part of the village upto the northern most tip of the village is occupied by the Banajigas and the Panchamasalis, the two important sub-castes of Lingayats. The Kalmeshwar and the Hanuman temples are situated in this area. The village *chawadi* (common place) is also situated in this locality on the right side of the main central road. The central, northern and the eastern part of the village on the right side of the main central road are mainly inhabited by the Lingayats. This part is further bifurcated by lanes or small streets. These lanes are usually called by the surnames of a leading family residing in these areas or the important temple in the area. These streets are occupied exclusively by certain sub-castes of Lingayats. Some such names are Chandragiri galli and Koli galli where the Kuruhinashetty and Devanga, the sub-castes of Lingayats reside. Banashankari galli Kolar galli and Kattewadi galli are occupied by Devangas. Thebbar oni, Neelagara oni, Chikkar oni, Hunkera oni, Jaligidadavar oni, Kolardavara oni, etc. are occupied by Ganiga, Devanga, Madivala and a few other sub-castes of Lingayats.

The Government Model Primary and Middle Schools for boys and Government Girls' Primary and Middle Schools for boys and Government Girls' Primary Kannada School are located by the side of the Jamkhandi-Kudachi main road. A cinema theatre is also being constructed by the side of this road opposite these schools. The Seed Farm office of the Agriculture department of Government of Karnataka is located nearby these schools. The houses of Madigas and Holeyas are clustered after the Seed Farm office. After crossing a *nallah* beyond the settlements of the Madigas and Holeyas one can find the localities of Bhajantri and Mochigar Holeya, Madiga are the Scheduled Castes. A link road from Jamkhandi Kudchi road leading into the village bifurcates the residential areas of these Scheduled Castes and the caste Hindus in two separate areas. At the joining point of their link road to Jamkhandi-Kudchi road a few families belonging to the Wodda (Bhovi) community are residing. Basavanna temple and the Durgavva temple are situated in the Holeya locality. A *Bhajan Mandir* exclusively meant for Holeyas is also situated in their locality. Recently an *Anganawadi is* also opened in this locality which admits students from all the Scheduled Castes such as Madiga, Holeya, Wodda, Mochigar and Bhajantri. Their houses of these Scheduled Castes are in distinct clusters and are situated in the outskirts of the village away from the caste Hindu locality. But the position is not the same in Gandhinagar which has come up in recent years where the castes viz. Lingayats, Maratha,

Kurubas, Muslims and the Scheduled Castes such as Holeya, Madar and Voddar are residing side by side in a mixed manner.

Public Amenities

a) Source of Water

Wells were the chief sources of water for drinking and other purposes since centuries. There were fourteen wells situated in the *Gaonthana* but the majority of them are now not in use. However, the three wells provided by Taluka Development Board are used occasionally. Since 1980 the village has been provided with bore wells. There are seven bore wells in the village dug by the Department of Public Health Engineering, Government of Karnataka and these are the main source of water to the villagers in all respects.

Table : I.5

Table Showing the Total Number of Borewells Dug in Different Years

Year in which the bore well was dug	Programme	Approximate cost of the bore well including handpump
1	2	3
1. May, 1980	State Rural Water Supply Scheme	Rs. 12,000
2. June, 1983	-do-	Rs. 13,000
3. August, 1983	-do-	Rs. 13,000
4. November, 1983	-do-	Rs. 13,000
5. September, 1984	-do-	Rs. 14,000
6. November, 1985	-do-	Rs. 14,000
7. July, 1986	Special Component Programme (State)	Rs. 14,000

Further, the erstwhile village panchayat has installed four storage tanks in the village which are fed through bore wells. The people collect water from these tanks. The village panchayat had spent about Rs. 14,000 - 15,000 for the installation of these tanks and bore wells attached to those. Now the maintenance of the same is looked after by the Mandal Panchayat since 1987.

Besides tap water facility also has been provided to a few houses in the village. During 1986 and 1987 two more bore wells were dug by the public Zilla Parishad Engineering sub-division, Jamkhandi under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme and State's Special Component Programme to provide water supply through taps. Electric power pumps are fitted to these bore wells to lift water to an overhead tank built recently with a capacity of 50,000 gallons. There are about 20 public standposts errected in different localities in the village with 4 taps to each post to supply water. An amount of Rs. 4,55,300 was sanctioned for this project and the water supply through taps has been started from 26.11.1987. About 80 households in the village have got their private tap connections. Water from irrigation wells situated nearby, Kunchanoor and Maigur Canals are also used by the villagers for washing clothes and other purposes. Adjacent to the village site lies the tank wherein the cattle quench their thirst and people also wash their clothes. The Scheduled Castes have separate wells, bore wells and tap connections for their exclusive use.

b) Health Centre

A primary Health Unit started functioning in the village since 1972. This unit functions under the jurisdic-

tion of the Primary Health Centre (PHC), Terdal. Two Medical Officers, 2 staff nurses and other administrative and technical staff are working in the centre at Terdal. A Medical Officer from this Centre visits the unit at Hunnur once in a fortnight to attend to the special cases. However, a Junior Health Assistant and a trained Auxillary Nurse and Midwife (ANM) are housed permanently in the village to attend to out-door patients daily. Before 1972 the people from Hunnur had to seek medical help at the government hospital at Jamkhandi. For serious ailments people of Hunnur visit government hospital at Jamkhandi. The Junior Health Assistant and the Nurse issue medicines for various diseases as prescribed by the Medical Officer during his visit to Hunnur. For minor ailments they prescribe medicines on their own. Since it is a public health scheme provided by the state government the medicine and the facilities provided are free of cost. The common cases of minor nature dealt by the junior staff at the Centre are vomiting, dysentery, cold, cough, fever, conjunctivitis etc. They also deal with minor accidents. The unit also provides maternity, family planning and child care facilities. The nurse of this unit visits the primary and the higher primary schools in the village 3-4 times in a year to give inoculations and anti-cholera injections to the students. The facilities of B.C.G., Triple-Antigen, Polio-drops, etc., are also provided to the villagers.

Thus, apart from giving free treatment for the various ailments to the people of Hunnur, they are also inoculated for immunisation as a preventive measure. During the present survey in June, 1987 cholera broke out and 15 to 16 cases were reported in the village. The government hospital, Jamkhandi and the PHC, Terdal took up mass immunisation programme.

Besides these government hospitals there are 3 private clinics in the village run by RMP qualified doctors. Since the village is quite near to Jamkhandi town the people also visit private clinics and nursing homes there run by qualified doctors.

There is no veterinary hospital in the village. The nearest veterinary hospital is at Jamkhandi. Foot disease and the mouth disease are the only common diseases found among the cattle in the area. Whenever such diseases spread in the area the doctor and the other attendants visit the village for inoculating the cattle. 120 incidents of foot disease and 40 cases of mouth disease were reported during 1986-87.

c) Postal Facilities

The village had only a branch post office till February 1969 run by an extra departmental assistant. From 1969 February it was upgraded to sub-post office with its jurisdiction over ten branch post offices located in the ten villages around Hunnur. These villages are Albal, Kankanwadi, Kadakol, Madarkhandi, Maigur, Muttur, Shiraguppi, Kalhalli, Tubachi and Shurpalli. Each of these branch post offices are having one branch post master and an extra departmental assistant. The sub-post office at Hunnur has a Post Master, a Postal Assistant, a Postman, two Runners and a Packer. The post received from Jamkhandi is sorted out and post bags are made ready at Hunnur and are dispatched to the above said villages through the extra Departmental Assistant of the respective branch post offices. The post bags are issued and received from this sub-post office once in a day to and from these branch post offices.

Approximately 61,280 articles (envelopes, post cards and inland letters) worth Rs. 15,822.30 were sold during 1986-87. About 8334 letters and 260 telegrams were received and about 61,280 letters and 55 telegrams worth Rs. 279 were issued by this sub-post office during the same period. About 5931 money orders amounting to Rs. 3,42,443.65 were received and 7437 money orders amounting to Rs. 4,83,561.55 were issued during the same period. This sub-post office also has telephone facility. The village Hunnur has two residential and two institutional telephone facilities. This post office extends the facilities of Savings Bank, National Savings Certificates, Recurring Deposits, Indira Vikas Patras and Indian Postal Orders. There are 1150 persons having savings bank accounts in this post office of which 250 belong to Hunnur. About 165 members have purchased National Savings Certificates worth Rs. 83,250. About 620 persons hold recurring deposts of which 120 members belong to Hunnur village, 7 persons have purchased Indira Vikas Patras from this sub-post office.

d) Electricity

Electricity is available in the village since 1938 as it was electrified during the rule of Maharaja of Jamkhandi when Jamkhandi got D.C. Electric supply through dynamo. However, Karnataka Electricity Board took over it in 1966. Since then the electricity is being supplied from the Hydro-electric project generated at Jog Falls, Lin-

ganamakki. Of the 1240 households in the village about 611 households use electricity for lighting and 9 households have All Electric Home (AEH) facility who use electricity even for cooking. There are about 82 industrial establishments (Powerlooms and flour mills) run on electricity. Electricity is provided to about 150 irrigation pumps from which about 560 hectares of land is irrigated. About 53 commercial establishments such as shops and hotels have got electricity connections. There are 3 oil mills run on electricity and about 120 street light points installed in the village. In recent years the Mandal Panchayat has provided fluorescent bulbs for street lights to give more light at some important points and cross roads in the village. The details of tarif rates for unit consumed for different types of installations as on October, 1987, are given below:

1. Domestic

a) Lighting	i)	45 paise + 7 paise tax per unit for the first 25 units.
	ii)	60 paise + 5 paise tax for the remaining units upto the maximum ceiling limit.
	iii)	Rs. 1.27 per unit above the maximum ceiling.
b) Power (AEH)	i)	60 paise + 5 paise tax per unit for the first 250 units
	ii)	80 paise + 5 paise tax per unit for the remaining units.

2. Industrial/Commercial **Such as oil mills, shops, hotels.**

a) LT - 3A	i)	Rs. 1.40 + 10 paise tax per unit for 50 units
	ii)	Rs. 1.75 + 10 paise tax per unit for the remaining units.
b) LT - 3B (Heating Loads)	i)	Rs. 1 + 10 paise tax for all the units consumed.
c) LT - 5A Tiny Industry	i)	65 paise + 10 paise tax per unit for all the units consumed
d) LT - 5B Weavingi machine, flour mills etc.	i)	90 paise + 10 paise tax per unit for all the units consumed.

3. Road Lighting

a) LT - 6A	i)	Rs. 100 per kilowatt per month.

4. Irrigation pumpsets

a) Upto 5 H.P. Machine	i)	With capacitor Rs. 75 per H.P. per year
	ii)	Without capacitor Rs. 90 per H.P.per year
b) Above 5 H.P. upto 10 H.P.	i)	With Capacitor Rs. 100 per H.P. per year.
	ii)	Without capacitor Rs. 120 per H.P. per year.
c) Above 10 H.P.	i)	With capacitor 30 paise per unit for all the units consumed.
	ii)	Without capacitor 35 paise per unit for all the units consumed.

The total amount realised from the above different installations for the year 1986-87 is not readily available in the KEB Office, Jamkhandi separately for Hunnur village. The accounts are maintained at the sub-division level comprising a number of villages at the KEB sub-division office, Jamakhandi.

Electricity is playing an important role in the economic life of the people of Hunnur. More and more powerlooms are coming up which help the weaving community to increase their production. Three oil mills have come up in the village who extract the groundnut and sun flower oil and sell in the local market at Jamkhandi. More and more irrigation pumpsets are installed to draw water from the wells and bore wells to irrigate lands to raise two crops in a year. This is besides the regular water supply from the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal for irrigation.

Educational Institutions

The village has (i) 3 Anganawadi schools, (ii) one pre-primary school, (iii) one primary school for girls, (iv) one Model Primary school for boys, (v) one Middle school for boys, (vi) one Urdu Primary School and (vii) one Secondary school. The description of each school is given below:

(i) The three Anganawadis are Banashankari Anganawadi and Renuka Anganawadi, both established in 1978. The Akkamahadevi Anganawadi was started in 1980. These have no buildings of their own but are run in Basaveshwara reading room, Samaj Mandir in the Scheduled Caste locality and in a room of the Mallikarjuna temple respectively. The teachers appointed to work there are educated upto S.S.L.C. level and the medium of instruction is Kannada. These schools are run with the aid from the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka. The Child Development Project Officer, Jamkhandi looks after the local administration of these schools. Mid-day meals are provided to the students in these schools. The teachers are paid a consolidated salary of Rs. 300 per month and the helper Rs. 110 per month. The particulars of boys and girls belonging to different castes enrolled in these Anganawadis during the academic year 1986-87 are as follows: The Banashankari Anganawadi has the students belonging to Lingayat caste only. There are 68 students of which 32 are boys and 36 girls. The Renuka Anganawadi has the students belonging to only the Scheduled Castes such as Holeya and Madiga. There are 90 students of which 44 are boys and 46 are girls. The Akkamahadevi Anganawadi has about 68 students belonging to different ethnic groups such as Lingayats 28 boys and 28 girls, Muslims (1 boy and 3 girls) and Maratha (4 boys and 4 girls).

(ii) The Government Pre-primary school run by the Government of Karnataka was established in 1982. This school also has no building of its own but functions in a room provided by the Government Model Primary and Middle School. A lady teacher who had studied upto S.S.L.C. and had Montessary training is appointed and she is paid a salary of Rs. 1,400 per month. An *Aya* or maid assistant who helps the teacher in preparing the mid-day meals for the children provided under Co-operation of American Relief Everywhere (CARE) is paid Rs. 90 per month as consolidated salary. There were 110 students (60 boys and 50 girls) studying in this school in 1986-87. They come from different ethnic groups such as Lingayat, Maratha, Kuruba, Jain, Muslim, Holeyas, Madiga, Bhovi (Voddar) etc.

(iii) A separate primary school for girls known as 'Government Kannada Primary School for Girls' was established as a grant-in-aid school in 1958. It has a building of its own. It is a lower primary school coaching upto IV class only. There are 404 students studying in the school during the academic year 1986-87. There are 2 male and 3 female teachers. Four teachers are TCH trained while one teacher is B.Ed., trained. The caste-wise enrolment of the students in each class is as follows:

Table I.6

Communitywise Enrolment of Students in the Government Kannada Primary School for Girls During the Academic Year 1986-87

Religion/Community		No. of students studying in Class			
		I	II	III	IV
I.	HINDU				
	1. Lingayat	70	52	82	44
	2. Brahmin	1	..	..	..
	3. Maratha	11	10	4	3
	4. Kuruba	24	8	3	1
	5. Scheduled Castes	29	29	15	4
II.	MUSLIM	6	..	..	..
III.	JAIN	3	3	2	..
	TOTAL	144	102	106	52

It may be observed from the Table : I.6 that the enrolment of girl students drops as they pass on to higher classes. This phenomenon gets more pronounced as and when they go to Middle and Secondary schools which may be seen in the successive tables. It is still generally thought by the villagers that education to girls is not as important as it is essential to boys who are expected to get jobs after their education. The girls on the other hand, are supposed to get married when they come up of age and attend to household activities and are not to take up any jobs to earn their living. Besides, it is also believed that an educated girl may become a hurdle as a farmer or less educated villager may not marry her thinking an educated girl may hesitate to work in agricultural fields. Thus, she may have to be married to an educated boy which involves heavy dowry. Besides, investing in a girl's education is not economically a viable proposition particularly in view of expenditure involved in her marriage. Therefore, the girls are generally withdrawn from schools as they grow to assist their mothers in household chores as well as in agricultural operations. In a few cases the girls are also married when they reach the age 16 or above.

(iv) The Government Model Primary and Middle School was established in 1877. Till 1957 it was only functioning as a lower primary school and from then onwards it was converted to Basic School by adding middle level. From 1974 it was renamed as Model Primary and Middle School. It has a building of its own.

Since 1964 when this village was studied earlier, this school has made certain progress. During the academic year 1963-64 the strength of the school was 458 students out of which there were 376 boys and only 82 girls. Contribution of the students coming from Scheduled Castes was still less. There were only 33 boys and 3 girls coming from these communities. The strength of the teachers was 13. Presently, during the 1986-87 academic year however the number of teachers has increased to 14 out of which 11 are male teachers and 3 are female teachers. 4 teachers are qualified upto B.A., and also are trained in B.Ed. 2 teachers are qualified upto B.A., and have training in TCH. 7 teachers are matriculate with TCH training while one teacher is trained in Physical Education (C.P.Ed.,). The strength of the students has increased to 778 out of which 668 are boys and 110 are girls. Among these 101 boys and 8 girls belong to the Scheduled Castes. Due to increase in the number of students and lack of space the school is run in two shifts since 1985-86 academic year. The classes from I to III standard are conducted from 7.30 a.m. to 11-40 a.m. and IV to VIII standard from 12 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. The students enjoy the facility of mid-day meals provided under Co-operation of American Relief Everywhere (CARE). Kannada, the local and regional language, is the medium of instruction in this school as well as in the Girls Primary School.

Table : I.7 provides the particulars of boys and girls belonging to different castes enroled in this school during the academic year 1986-87. The ethnic composition of the students corresponds to the numerical dominance of the castes in the village. The Lingayat are the majority in the village constituting almost about 57 per cent followed by the Kuruba and Maratha about 7 per cent each. The enrolment dominance in the school also follows the same pattern with the students belonging to the Lingayat caste in the lead (67.1 per cent) followed by those belonging to the Kuruba (7.71 per cent) and Maratha (7.20 per cent). It is also observed in case of the other individual castes. Among the Lingayat the girls are sent to school more readily than among the other castes. This school has a spacious play ground, it maintains a library and also provides the students with sports materials.

Table : I.7

Communitywise Enrolment of Boys and Girls in the Government Model Primary and Middle School During the Academic Year 1986-87

Sl. No.	Religion/Community	Sex	Class							Total
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	HINDU									
	1. Lingayat	M	98	79	81	60	46	34	32	430
		F	..	..	..	..	36	34	22	92
	2. Kuruba	M	19	11	10	9	4	4	2	59
		F	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	3. Maratha	M	22	11	6	5	2	4	3	53
		F	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
	4. Brahmin	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Scheduled Castes	M	34	24	10	15	7	4	7	101
		F	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	8
II.	MUSLIM	M	2	4	2	2	1	1	..	12
		F	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
III.	JAIN	M	3	2	1	1	..	3	2	12
		F	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
	TOTAL	M	178	131	110	92	60	50	47	668
		F	..	..	..	..	45	41	24	110
		Both Sexes	178	131	110	92	105	91	71	778

(v) The Taluk Development Board, Jamkhandi had established a high school in the village in 1964. This was taken over by government in 1976. It is now known as the 'Government Secondary School' which is situated on the outskirts of the village near Shivapur. It has a spacious stone and RCC building of its own. During 1986-87, 196 students were enrolled in this school. The students are enrolled from Class VIII to X and the medium of instruction is Kannada. There are 8 teachers and a Peon. Of them 3 are B.Sc., trained (B.Ed.,) 3 are B.A., trained, one is B.A., and Art trained and the other is a Matriculate with training in Physical Education (C.P.Ed.,). All the Scheduled Caste students and about 40 per cent of the students belonging to socially and economically backward groups are provided free text books supplied to them by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka.

Table : I.8 gives the particulars of boys and girls belonging to different castes enrolled in this school during 1986-87. Here also it may be observed that the students belonging to the Lingayat community are in majority (72.96 per cent). They are followed by the Kuruba (4.08 per cent) and the Maratha (3.57 per cent). The Scheduled Castes constitute 12.76 per cent of the total students in this school. As mentioned earlier here also the girl students are fewer as compared to the boys. Out of the total strength in the school only 26.02 per cent are girl students. The high school has a spacious play ground. It is also equipped with a library.

Table : I.8

Communitywise enrolment of boys and girls in the Government Secondary School During the Academic Year 1986-87

Sl. No.	Religion/Caste	Sex	Class			Total
			VIII	IX	X	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.	HINDU					
	1. Lingayat	M	33	30	42	105
		F	13	12	13	38
	2. Kuruba	M	1	6	1	8
		F	..	..	..	..
	3. Maratha	M	1	1	2	4
		F	1	2	..	3
	4. Badiger	M	1	1	1	3
		F	1	..	..	1
	5. Brahmin	M	..	..	1	1
		F	1	..	1	2
	6. Uppar	M	..	1	..	1
		F	..	..	..	..
	7. Scheduled Castes	M	6	5	7	18
		F	4	2	1	7
II.	MUSLIM	M	1	..	..	1
		F	..	..	..	..
III.	JAIN	M	1	1	2	4
		F	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	M	44	45	56	145
		F	20	16	15	51
		Both sexes	64	61	71	196

(vi) The 'Government Urdu Lower Primary School' started in 1964 has a building of its own. It has a single teacher and a strength of 43 students. During 1963-64 it had only 29 students. The students are taught from Class I to Class IV and the medium of instruction is Urdu. For further education they go to school at Jamakhandi. The students have the facility of mid-day meals provided under the scheme Co-operation of American Relief Everywhere (CARE).

For college education the students of Hunnur go to Jamkhandi. The Arts and Science College caters to their needs. The Teacher's Training College at Jamkhandi provides graduate degree (B.Ed.,) courses for the aspirants. Since Hunnur is nearby Jamkhandi and is also well connected by road transport it is convenient for the students to continue their higher education at Jamkhandi.

Temples

The local Kannada word for temple is *'gudi'*. There are about 28 temples or *gudis* and two mosques in the village of which 12 temples are considered as important. Of these five temples belong to the female deities and seven temples to male deities. The twelve notable temples are: (1) Lakkavva, (2) Seeme Lakkavva, (3) Banashankari, (4) Yellamma , (5) Durgadevi, (6) Hanumantha, (7) Kashilinga, (8) Beera Sidda, (9) Mallikarjuna, (10) Basaveshwar, (11) Eshwar and (12) Vithoba. The other temples are Banappanathadi, Chandratayi, Bandevvana Katte, Basaveshwara temple of Chikkaragalli, Mahadev temple of Shivapur, Maruthi temple of Gandhinagar Bharamappadevara katte, Laxmidevara temple, Ambabhavani, Gundu Golappa temple, etc. Apart from these there is an Adyatmika Gyanamandira where daily *bhajans* and *kirtans* are held. The details of these notable temples are as follows:

Lakkavva is the village deity (*Gramadevate*) and her shrine within the village is called *Ura* (village) *Lakkavvana gudi*. This is said to have been in existence ever since the village came into being. A person belonging to Badiger (Panchal) caste offers puja everyday morning and evening and he does not get any formal remuneration for this service but accepts the gifts offered by devotees.

A portion of offerings is also used for the maintenance of the temple. The temple also had two acres of land the yields of which was utilised by the priest for this sustenance and maintenance of temple.

During natural calamities, outbreak of common diseases and other hardships in the village goddess Lakkavva is worshipped with special offerings and observances of vows. On all full moon (Purnamasi) and new moon (Amavasya) days puja is performed in the temple and *naivedya* of various dishes are offered by the villagers. They also take vows to offer a piece of blouse, a saree, or some other gold or silver articles to fulfil their wishes. A fair is organised in the month of June at the time of *Kara Hunnime*. Once in twenty five years the *Rathotsava* (pulling of charriot) takes place.

Another temple of Lakkavva located at the outskirts of the village is called Seeme Lakkavvana gudi. *Seeme* in Kannada means boundary. Therefore, the deity is called Seeme Lakkavva. A person belonging to Talwar caste officiates as the priest at this temple and devotees visit on every full moon or new moon days and offer *naivedya* and even a few devotees visit the deity every evening to light lamps. On the Vijaya Dashami day (Oct.-Nov.) special puja is held here and also at the Shami tree or *banni gida* (Prosaopis Spicigera) close by.

There are two temples of Hanuman, who is also considered as village deity. One of these is in the centre of the village and the other is at the outskirts of the village near Gandhinagar. A person belonging to Hugar caste functions as *pujari* (priest) and offers puja twice a day. The temple inside the village is spacious (an area of 100' x 100') built of stone. This temple is said to be built about 500 years ago. It is renovated recently. The temple had *inami* (gift) land of two acres which was cultivated by the priest. These days the priest owns the land as he has paid *patta* (six times the revenue of the land). This land is shared by the 8 brothers of the priest's family. These brothers perform the pujas on yearly rotation basis. The puja is performed in the morning and evening. Special pujas are also performed on every Saturday. Special pujas are also performed on the Hanuman Jayanthi day in December, during the Hasta rainy days in September and on the Kartika Amavasya in November. The Abbali Pana Sewa takes places during the Hasta rainy days and a feast is arranged to all the villagers. On the Hanuman Jayanti day the *Tottilu Kattuwa* (Cradle) ceremony takes place. On the Kartika Amavasya day special lamps are lit and the *bhajans*, dramas, etc., are arranged.

The Mallikarjun temple is located in the Mallikarjuna galli within the village. This temple has a huge structure built of red granite, has a well built entrance (*Mahadwara*)

and a high compound wall enclosing open space around the shrine. A drinking water well is situated inside the compound of the temple. The shrine of Akkamahadevi was also established there in1960. The main deity is Mallikarjunaswamy. *Malagambas* or stone pillars on a raised platform with a tapering top and with arrangements to hold *hanathe* or earthern lamps are found, one each on either side of the main entrance. A person belonging to Jangam caste officiates as a priest and offers puja twice a day. Special pujas are performed on the Ugadi festival day in the month of March. On this day and on other important festival days *Abhishekha* is performed by preparing a symbol of *Linga* in cooked rice and bathed in milk. On every Monday special pujas are performed. During the Shravana months of July and August special pujas are performed with *Abhishekha*. The donations are collected during these pujas by the villagers. The devotees generally are Lingayats and particularly the Kuruhinasetty Lingayats take more interest in collecting funds and arranging special pujas, etc., The other castes such as Ganiger, Banajiga also worship the deity and pay offerings in cash and kind. The temple has no land.

The people belonging to Devanga or Hatgar subcaste of Lingayats are said to have constructed the Banashankari temple in 1928, the Mahadwara in 1967 and a *mantap* (a religious auditorium) in 1972. In 1976 they built up a tower and a big hall on the first floor of the temple for conducting socio-religious functions with the contributions collected from the people of their own community. The members of Devanga community worship Banashankari of Badami as the principal family deity. The puja is performed everyday morning and evening. The temple is managed by a registered society named Devanga Deva Mandal. A person of their own community functions as the priest in the temple. He is not paid remunerations but receives the gifts from devotees. Special pujas are offered on Durgashtami day in September. Married women from about 300 families perform *Arati* ceremony on this day and the numbers of their community are given food or *prasad*. Reciting verses from a mythological text called *Devi Puran* takes place for nine days. An annual fair is also held on the *Age hunnime* full moon day during Vaishakh in the month of May. In the morning special worship (*abhishekha*) and offerings (*homa)* are made to the deity while in the evening the deity is taken in procession in a palanquin which is known as *rathotsava.* Cultural programmes are also held in the evening. About 8 to 10 thousand people belonging to the Devanga community from the surrounding area visit the fair. Next day a few youngsters also arrange for sports activities such as cycle race, weight lifting and other cultural activities. The people of Devanga community contribute generously for the expenses of the fair and other activities through the Devanga Deva Mandal. The trust also possessed about 13 acres of land.

The Kuruba or the Shepherd community has two temples of its own situated in their locality. These temples belong to the deities of Beera Siddha and Kashilinga. The priest who perform daily worship in these temples also belong to the Kuruba caste. During *Shravana* and *Kartika* Hindu months corresponding to the period July-August and October-November respectively special *abhisheka* pujas are performed. There is no property attached to these temple but their expenses are met from the offering made by the devotees.

Ambabhavani temple built in 1952 is mainly worshipped by the Marathas. During *Navarathri* in the month of September special pujas are offered for ten days. On the day of Ugadi Padya in March a special puja, including carrying the idol in a Palanquin takes place. Cultural activities are arranged in the evening. The temple has no other sources of income except the offerings made by the devotees.

The Vithoba temple was established about 300 years ago and Brahmins mainly offer daily puja. The Maratha and the other caste people also visit the temple. The Deshpande family of Brahmin caste offer daily puja and it is their family deity. Special functions are held on *Ekadashi* days in the months of *Ashadha* (June-July), Kartika (October-November) and *Chaitra* (March-April) when the devotees of Pandarapura Vithoba assemble and perform *bhajans* and carry the idol of Vithoba in procession in a Palanquin called *Pallakki Utsav.*

There are two Basaveshwara temples: One is situated amidst the Ganiga houses in Thebbaragalli and the other is situated in Chikkragalli. These temples are the main places of worship for the Lingayats especially the 'Ganigas'. A person belonging to Ganiga caste functions as the priest. *Puja* is performed twice a day. Special *pujas* are offered on every Monday in Shravana *masa* during July-August. The temple is built in stone and mud only. The temple has a land of 4 acres and the yield is utilised for the maintenance of the temple. The devotees belong-

ing to the Lingayats contribute in cash and kind for the expenses of the special pujas.

Yellamma temple was established during 1979 by a few elders of Lingayat caste belonging to Hanagandi, Yelagudri. The *Teli* or oil pressures also contributed their might. Pujas are offered twice a day. Special pujas are performed on every Tuesday and Friday and also on every new moon and full moon days. Annual fair is held during the *Bharata Hunnime* in February. A person belonging to Talwar caste functions as a priest. The temple does not have any landed property.

Durgavva temple is situated in the Harijan *keri* where mainly the Holeyas reside. Goddess Durgavva is worshipped by the Holeyas and a person belonging to their caste performs puja every day. The propitiations to the Goddess by pujas are arranged periodically during full moon and new moon days. Whenever there is an outbreak of any epidemic such as Cholera, etc., the fowls are sacrificed.

Administrative and Welfare Institutions

Village Panchayat, Vyavasaya Seva Sahakari Sangha (Regd.), Kuri Sangopana Sangha (Sheep rearing Society), Chaki (Silk worm) rearing centre, Karnataka Handloom Corporation Office, Basaveshwara Taruna Sangha, Raita Yuvaka Sangha, Basaveshwara Library, Adyatmik Gyana Mandira are a few institutions functioning in the village. The details on these are given below:

The civic needs of the village are generally looked after by the Village Panchayat constituted under the then Mysore Government Panchayat Act, 1960. However, during 1986 with the introduction of the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats a number of changes have taken place in the civic administration of rural areas in Karnataka State. As a result the Village Panchayats have been dissolved and the civic administration of villages is now looked after by the Mandal Panchayats through the elected representatives of the villages. Accordingly, a Mandal Panchayat has been constituted with its headquarters at Hunnur with the jurisdiction over the surrounding villages of Kadapatti, Hanchinal, Ramateertha, Madarkhandi and Bandigani. Among these Bandigani is at a distance of 9 Kms. from Hunnur while the remaining villages are within 2 Kms. It has 27 elected representatives from these villages. The office of the Mandal Panchayat functions in a RCC building which was the office building for the erstwhile Gram Panchayat. Erstwhile Village Panchayat had received 1st prize in the state adjudged as the best Panchayat during 1981 and 1984. Metalling of internal roads, construction of drains, supply of protected water, maintenance of street lights and other welfare measures are the main items of work undertaken by the Mandal Panchayat.

The large scale Multi-purpose Society (Regd.) known as the Vyavasaya Seva Sahakari Sangha Ltd., Hunnur was established in 1976. The executive members of this Sangha are an elected President, a Secretary, three Clerks and an Attendant. The activities undertaken by this institution are to distribute loans for developing lands, distribution of fertilisers and seeds on loan basis, extending loans to dig wells, purchase pumpsets for lifting water, issuing loans to purchase cows, buffaloes, goats, etc. They also distribute the ration and other essential commodities to the villagers.

The *Chaki* (silk worm) rearing centre of the Department of Sericulture, Government of Karnataka, was established in the village during 1979 with its jurisdiction over the villages Madarkhandi and Hunnur. The staff includes a demonstrator and two field workers. They impart training and assist the villagers in rearing silkworms and provide them with the better quality of eggs of silkworms.

A sub-centre of the Integrated Handloom Development Project was established in Hunnur during 1986 with its jurisdiction over Madarkhandi and Hunnur. 172 farmers who are rearing silk worms have become members of this sub-centre. The IHDP also arranges to provide loans from banks to the unemployed weavers, bonded labourers to help them to get employment in weaving. The IHDP also arranges to provide loans to purchase raw materials and to establish automatic powerlooms. At the operational level the IHDP provides yarn to the weavers and also collects the finished goods for sale and the weavers receive their wages.

The Basaveshwara Taruna Sangha is a registered society which came into being in January, 1961 as a result of the efforts of National Extension Service staff. This Sangha extended voluntary services in various activities of public interest in the village particularly undertaken by the Panchayat or other organisations of the village. Its members functioned as volunteers in fairs and festivals in the village, provided necessary services to the

temple authorities, arranged sports and fine arts competitions, etc. Earlier the Sangha collected membership fee of Re. 1 from each member and also they contributed annually to provide a regular source of income. Now this institution is rather defunct but still they organise dramas, open air theatre during the village fairs besides extending voluntary services.

Another such voluntary organisation started by the youth of the village is Neelakantheshwara Taruna Sangha which came into being during 1980. The members contribute every month for smooth running of the Sangha. They have purchase Loud Speakers, *Pandal* items and give those on rent to the groups organising dramas and thus collect additional income for the Sangha. Other similar voluntary organisations are the Banashankari Gajanana Mitra Mandali formed by the youths of the Devanga Community and Bhavani Mitra Mandali formed by the youths of the Maratha community. Recently another Association by name Vivekananda Sangha has been set up in the village. The members of this Sangha contribute Rs. 5 each for the income of the Sangha. So far they have collected Rs. 5000. They also arrange sports and other cultural activities during the fairs and festivals.

Rotary Gramadala was started in October, 1987 by the Rotary Club of Jamkhandi. There are 50 members at present and each person has to pay a membership fee of Rs. 2. The work as volunteers in important socio- religious ceremonies at the village level. They also conduct sports and other meets.

Adyatmik Gyana Mandira was established long time ago and it functions in the Vithoba and Ishwarlinga temples of Deshpande Wade. There are about 12 voluntary members belonging to the Lingayats, Brahmins and a few other caste Hindus. Some learned members among them give lectures on Adyatma and conduct *bhajans*. A few other associations such as Banashankari Mahila Mandir, Raita Yuvaka Sangha, Basaveshwara Vachanalaya etc., which were active till recent years have now became defunct due to one or other reasons.

Flora and Fauna

The rain fall, the soil and the climatic conditions prevailing in this region are not conducive for spontaneous growth of trees. The nearby rocky hill of Ramateertha also has no forest. *Jali* (Acacia Arabica) and *Bevu* (Malia azadirachta) trees are mainly found which provide wood for agricultural implements, bullock-carts and also for construction of houses. A few cultivators have nurtured mango trees. Some of the common trees found in the village are:

Sl. No.	Kannada name (Local)	English equivalent	Botanical or scientific name
1	2	3	4
1.	Bevinamara	Margosa	Melia azadirachta
2.	Hunasemara	Tamarind	Tamarindus indica
3.	Aladamara	Banyan	Ficus Bengalensis
4.	Basarimara	Waved Leaf fig	Ficus Infectoria
5.	Mavinamara	Mango	Mangifera Indica
6.	Jalimara	Babul	Acacia Arabica
7.	Peralamara	Gauva	Psidium Gauva
8.	Attimara		Ficus Glomerata
9.	Bannimara		Prosopis Spicigera

1	2	3	4
10.	Bilvapatremara		Aegla marmelos
11.	Bangalimara		
12.	Papaya	Papaw	Papa verous
13.	Balegida	banana	
14.	Seetapala		
15.	Dalimbara	Pomegranate	
16.	Nimbegida	Linden	
17.	Nellimara		
18.	Barimara		Zizyohus jujuba
19.	Neelagirigida	Eucalyptus	

The common flowers found in the area are jasmine (*mallige*), sadabaha, rose (*gulabi*), marigold (*chandu*), *kanagala*, *Shyavantige*, *paper huvu*, etc. Since Hunnur is situated in an open *maidan* area which is devoid of forest wild animals have no shelter around the village. Occasionally monkeys may be seen. Jackals, wolves, rabits, lizards and mongoose are seen. The snakes both venomous and harmless types are commonly found. The common birds found in the village are sparrows, crows, eagles, vultures, parrots, wood peckers, cuckoos, doves etc.

Ethnic composition

The inhabitants of Hunnur belong to three religious groups viz. Hindu, Muslim and the Jain. Hindus are in majority constituting about 91.55 per cent of the total population followed by Muslims about 5.93 per cent and Jains about 2.52 per cent. Among the Hindus there are 19 castes namely Lingayat, Maratha, Kuruba, Brahmin, Badiger, Pattar, Kammar, Simpi, Talwar, Rajput, Uppar, Helava, Totegar and the Scheduled Castes viz. Holeya, Madar, Bhovi, Samagar, Mochigar and Korava. Lingayats are in majority followed by the Maratha and Kuruba. Of the total population in the village the Lingayats constitute 57.19 per cent followed by Maratha 7.26 per cent and Kuruba 6.96 per cent. The Scheduled Castes viz. Holeya, Madar, Bhovi, Samagar, Mochigar and Korava constitute about 12.59 per cent of the total population of the village. The following table provides the list of households of different castes/sub-castes selected for the present study.

Table : I.9

Statement Showing Communitywise Number of Households Along with Population Selected for Sample Study

Name of Religion/Caste	Sub-caste	No. of house-holds	Population			Perce-ntage
			Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	i) Ganiga	16	58	58	116	
	ii) Devanga/Hatgar	9	35	36	71	
	iii) Kuruhinashetty	7	21	19	40	
	iv) Panchamasali	6	26	21	47	
	v) Banajiga	5	16	15	31	
	vi) Jangam	4	14	13	27	
	vii) Mali/Malgar	4	11	8	19	
	viii) Hugar	2	6	8	14	
	ix) Madivala	1	4	3	7	
	x) Radder/Reddy	1	3	3	6	
	xi) Navi	1	3	2	5	
	xii) Medar/Burud	1	2	1	3	
	Sub-Total	57	199	187	386	57.19
2. Maratha		7	27	22	49	7.26
3. Kuruba		7	27	20	47	6.96
4. Brahmin		3	6	10	16	2.37
5. Badiger		2	6	4	10	1.48
6. Pattar		1	3	3	6	0.89
7. Kammar		1	3	2	5	0.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	3	4	0.59
9.	Talwar	1	2	1	3	0.44
10.	Rajput	1	6	1	7	1.04
11.	Korava	1	2	4	6	0.89
12.	Holeya	5	15	12	27	4.00
13.	Madar/Madiga	3	17	14	31	4.59
14.	Bhovi/Voddar	1	5	4	9	1.33
15.	Samgar	1	3	3	6	0.89
16.	Mochigar	1	3	3	6	0.89
II.	MUSLIM	4	20	20	40	5.93
III.	JAIN	3	10	7	17	2.52
	TOTAL	100	355	320	675	100.00

Brief ethnic details on a few dominant castes of the village are furnished below:

Lingayat

The Lingayat are sub-divided into a numerous sub-castes which are endogamous in nature and are having traditions of their own different from each other in terms of traditional occupation, lineages, socio-religious beliefs and practices, etc. There are about 745 households of Lingayats in Hunnur belonging to the sub-castes, such as Ganiga, Devanga or Hatagar, Kuruhinashetty or Jadaru, Banajiga, Jangam, Mali or Malgar, Panchamsali, Hugar, Simpi (Siva), Reddy or Radder, Navi, Madivala, Medar/ Burud and Kudaokkaliga. These sub-castes also maintain social hierarchy in respect of ritual purity and commensality. Therefore, the sub-castes failing in the higher brackets of social status prefer to observe social distance with those in the lower brackets. In such cases commensality is also refrained to keep up the social status. The Jangam or the Ayyagolu are the functional section of priests who occupy the highest position in the Lingayat sub-caste hierarchy. They are divided into Vi*raktas* or celibates and the *Matapathis* or beadles. A true Jangam is the one who has undergone the initiation ceremony (Aitana). The Jangam conducts marriages, receives alms, serves as a priest in a temple. The Matapathis are the Jangam who hold rent free land. Generally the Jangam men make themselves conspicuous by wearing either saffron coloured shirts or turbans. They are shown proper respect while being spoken to by other sub-castes of Lingayats. The Jangam have the suffix 'Ayya'. They officiate during all religious rites and life cycle ceremonies among the Lingayats. Now a days they also do the business of selling agarabathi, coconut, camphor, holy thread, *linga, Vibhooti*, etc. A few also prepare idols of Ganesh and sell in the village. They mainly worship the Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga of Shrishaila mutt. Many Jangam possess land and do cultivation.

The Banajiga and the Panchamasali come next in the rank after the Jangam. There are about 64 households of Banajigas in the village which are further sub-divided into Adi, Sheelavant and Karikula which are also

endogamous. The Sheelavant Banajigas claim superiority over the other two groups. The Banajigas are traditionally businessmen and also many of them are agriculturists. A few in recent years have taken to weaving. There are 37 households of Panchamasali sub-caste who are mainly cultivators.

The Devangas, who also call themselves as Hatgars, are handloom weavers. They claim descent from Devanga, a seer who is believed to be the ancestor of all weaving classes. There are about 210 households of Devanga in the village who constitute about 28.19 per cent of the total Lingayat households. The name Hatgar is believed to have been derived from Ha*tha* meaning obstinacy . They are divided into bedagus or lineage groups. The names of such bedagu are Honnakalasa, Shivakanti, Shivachar, Dhasare, Ghayadavaru, Honnagutti, Honnalali, Hampi, Guddadavaru, Simhasana, Shivakanchi Simhasana etc. Marriage within the same lineage is strictly prohibited. Divorce and remarriages of widows and divorced women are permitted. The Hatgars are said to be found in large numbers in the Bilgi, Bagalkot, Hungund and Badami taluks of this district. In Jamkhandi taluk they are mainly found in Rabkavi-Banahatti, Mahalingapur, Terdal, Huliyal, Mareguddi etc. They are also found in Hubli-Dharwad, the neighbouring district. Mallikarjuna of Shrishaila and Banashankari of Badami are their favorite deities. They have also constructed a Banashankari temple in the village contributing money by the people of their own community. Now-a-days they are gradually shifting to powerlooms and automatic looms. A few among them are cultivators, traders and persons in service. Their women and children also assist in various preparatory processes of weaving. They have a committee of elders of their own community who look after the welfare activities within their community. A few decades earlier they were served by Lingayat Jangams in their socio-religious functions. But since about 20 years they have priests of their own community who have been sanctified (de*eksha*) at Banashankari temple of Badami. The Revanasiddheshwar, the Mathadipati in this mutt had visited Hunnur and had given *deeksha* to 5 people of their community who are respected by all the persons of their community.

There are 78 households belonging to the Kuruhinashetty sub-caste. They also call themselves as Bilejadaru or Neelakantha Samajadavaru. They revere the Mathadipati or Neelakanthamath and Veerabhikshamath of Hubli. Since about two decades they also have stopped summoning Jangams as priests. Instead they have priests of their own community who have undergone Diksha by the Mathadipati of the above said mutts. Among them there are again two endogamous groups., the *Bilejada* and *Karijada.* It is told that the *Bilajada* weave only white cloth while the *Karijada* weave the coloured cloth. However, this is not followed strictly these days. The Kuruhinashettis in this village are all *Bilejadas.* There are 63 lineage groups or *gotras* among them. The names of a few such *gotras* are parama, Honna, Banni, Bandi, Sara, Dharma, Swarabha, Hemme, Kadli, Menasu, Benne, Halagi etc. These gotras are named after materials, ornaments, eatables, cereals etc. Each *gotra* is having one of these 12 *rudras* such Neelakantha, Adi, Anadi, Avyakta, Anamaya, Prachaya, Abhagata, Bhargodeva, Vishalabhadra, Heranka, Virupaksha and Mahabala. The two *rudras* in a group are called *Javala* e.g. *Neelakantha* and Adi form one *javala.* Marriage within a *gotra* and also the *javala* is strictly prohibited as they are said to belong to the same descent. They have a temple of Sri Mallikarjuna in the village. Lord Mallikarjuna of Shrishaila is their community deity and they go on pilgrimage to Shrishaila once in a while. They are traditionally weavers but have also taken up cultivation and other occupations such as trade, service etc.

The Ganiga are numerically the dominant sub-caste among the Lingayats. Having 234 households they form 31-41 per cent of the total Lingayats in the village. They belong to *Khare kula Ganiga* which means "Ganigas of the true clan". They are traditional oil pressers and therefore, a few households still use Teli as their names. Now only three households are engaged in this occupation. They extract oil from groundnut and sunflower seeds. They are mainly cultivators and landlords. Many among them have taken to weaving and to other occupations such as trade, service, agricultural and casual labour. A few also work as masons and labourers in construction work. They have lineage groups called b*edagus* such as Honnakalasha, Honamettidavaru, Thejenoru etc., and marriage within the b*edagu* is prohibited. Their chief deity is Basavanna (Nandi) of Kadapatti. Another deity is Dhareppa of Muchakhandi near Bagalkot. They have also built a Basaveshwar temple in their locality.

The Mali or the Malgars are the traditional gardeners. There are about 51 households of this sub-caste in the village. Presently only 2-3 families follow their traditiona occupation of growing vegetables, fruits and flowers

while others have taken up cultivation and weaving. A few others work as agricultural and casual labourers and a few are also engaged in other services.

The Hugar, also called Goravas, have 13 households in the village. They grow flowers and supply garlands to their patrons and sell flowers in the local market. They also function as *Pujaris* (Priests) of Hanuman temple. They cultivate the lands granted to the Hanuman temple. Some of them are also singers and play on musical instruments (*mangala wadya*). The people of Hugar sub-caste are very few in number and they are found in villages such as Navalgi, Banahatti, Maheswadi, Kalhalli, Jamkhandi besides Hunnur. They cremate the dead unlike the other sub-castes of Lingayats who bury their dead.

The Navi are the traditional barbers. There are about 10 households of Navi in Hunnur. They follow the traditional practice of Aya or *Jajmani* (annual payment in kind) from their clients belonging to the higher castes. In recent days this traditional system is losing ground as it has become least remunerative. They prefer to receive cash payments for their services. However, a few still continue with their traditional practice of *Jajmani* system. One of them has opened hair cutting saloon in the villages.

The Madivala or Agasa are the traditional washermen and there are about 3 households belonging to this sub-caste in the village. Like the Navi, the Madivala also followed the traditional practice of *Aya* or *Jajmani* system which now has gradually yielded place to the practice of cash payments. From a few households who adhere to the *Aya* practice they receive 8 *mana* (about 60 Kgs.) of jowar from each of their clients. The traditional Madivalas have some ritual functions to discharge at the village and community level. They hold country torches during socio-religious ceremonies and spread clothes during *guggula* ceremony for their party to walk on it. They are paid extra remuneration for their services on such occasions.

Apart from these there are other sub-castes of Lingayats namely, Reddy (8 households), Medar/Burud (2 households), Kudaokkaliga and Naik (one household each).

The Lingayats are strict vegetarians. They wear a linga enclosed in a silver casket on their body and worship it everyday in the morning after taking bath. The cross-cousin marriages such as ego marrying his father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter are permitted among them. The uncle-niece marriages such as ego marrying his elder sister's daughter are permitted. Junior Levirate is permitted in which ego is also permitted to marry his first wife's younger sister after the death of the first wife. Remarriage for widows and divorcees is allowed. All the sub-castes of Lingayats are served by the Jangams on socio-religious ceremonies. They bury their dead in sitting posture.

Marathas

There are about 106 households of Marathas in Hunnur village. They are also called Arers by Kannada speaking people. Their mother tongue is Marathi. The Maratha are sub-divided into 96 clans or lineage groups which are locally called *bedagu*. The names of a few such *bedgau* are Mohite, Suryavanshi, Jagatap, Jadhava, Pavar, etc., and marriages within the same *bedagu* is prohibited. The remarriages for widows and divorcee are permitted. The Chief deities they worship are Khandoba of Jejuri, Mahadev of Singanapur in Satara, Tulajabhavani of Tulajapur, Vithoba of Pandrapur and Yellamma of Saundatti. They are served by Brahmin priests in conducting various socio-religious ceremonies. The dead are cremated. Traditionally the Maratha were a martial community but these days they are mainly cultivators and labourers. They have also taken to weaving, masonry and other services.

Kurubas

There are about 95 households of Kurubas in the village. They are traditional shepherds and rear sheep and goats. Even till today a few families in the village are engaged in their traditional occupation but majority of them are settled at one place and are cultivators or agricultural labourers. A few have taken to weaving and other occupations. Those engaged in sheep rearing are semi-nomadic and move from place to place in search of pastoral land for their flocks of sheep. About 60 households of Kurubas of Hunnur rear about 660 sheep as per the estimate provided by the panchayat officials.

The Kuruba are divided into two main endogamous divisions viz. *Hatti Kankan* (cotton wristlet) weavers and *Unni Kankan* (wool wristlet) weavers, who interdine but do not inter marry. They are further divided into a number of lineage groups or *bedagu*. The names of a few such *bedagu* are Honnabannenavaru, Bannenavaru, Ayadav-

aru, Koryanavaru, etc. The marriage of persons belonging to the same *bedagu* is strictly prohibited. They have their own priests who are called Vaders. Those who have taken *deeksha* wear linga and worship everyday and abstain from liquor and non-vegetarian food. Otherwise the Kurubas are by and large non-vegetarians. This change may be mainly due to the influence of the preachings by the religious leaders of Lingayat community. Mailar Linga, Beerappa and Kashilingappa are the chief deities they worship. A man of their own caste performs puja in the Beerappa and Kashilingappa temples situated in their locality. They also visit the temples of Anjaneya, Mallikarjuna, Basavanna etc., cross cousin and uncle-niece marriages are permitted and practised. Remarriage of widows and divorced women is permitted and practised. They bury the dead.

Brahmin

There are 11 Brahmin households in this village. Of these eight belong to the Vaishnava and three to the Smartha sect. They have a number of *gotras* such as Vishwamitra, Kashyap, Bharadwaj, Kaundinya, Vashishta, Gautama etc., which trace descent from different Sages or *Rishis*. Brahmins are traditionally priests but now they have taken up various occupations. Many are landlords, teachers, traders and also cultivators. Widow marriage is strictly prohibited among them. The dead are cremated.

Other caste Hindus in the Village are Badiger (10 households), Akkasaliga or *Pattar* (8 households), Simpi (7 households), Talwar (8 households), Rajput (4 households), Uppar, Kammar, Helavaru and Totegar (one household each). The Badigers, Pattar or Akkasaliga and the Kammar are artisan castes who are also known as *Panchals*. However, they are separate endogamous groups. The Panchals observe Brahmanical rites and rituals and their men wear sacred thread. Mahakali is their family deity. They also worship other village deities. A man from Badiger caste serves as a priest in the Lakkavva temple of the village. The carpenters and blacksmiths serve the villagers by making and mending agricultural implements, carts and other household equipment and tools for the weavers. They receive remuneration in kind under 'Aya' system. Sometimes they also demand cash payments. The Simpis are the traditional tailors. They belong to two sects: Bhavasar and Namdev which are endogamous. They observe Brahminical customs and receive the traditional services of Brahmin priests. The Talwar were traditionally said to be the village watchmen. They work as messengers, do the cleaning of utensils in marriage and other ritual ceremonies, take away polluted left over clothes during marriage etc. For their services to the caste Hindus they receive clothes, money and other kinds as gifts (*Hadadi*). The ethnic details of other castes are not given here as they form a negligible population in the village.

Scheduled Castes

The Holeyas, Madars or Madigas, Bhovis or Voddas, Samagars, Mochigars and Koravas are a few Scheduled Castes found in this village. Among them Holeyas are in majority. There are about 109 households of Holeya, 14 households of Madar, 15 households of Mochigar, 6 households of Bhovi/vodda, and 14 households of Korava or Bajantri.

The Holeya are the agricultural labourers whose traditional calling was to attend to the menial services in the village. They removed dead cattle, conveyed death messages, dug graves, swept streets and attended to other lowly jobs.

In this village they are said to be the early settlers. Similarly, the Madiga are also another numerically dominant caste among the Scheduled Castes in the village. The Madiga traditionally were engaged in skinning dead cattle, cleaning of hides and did other low occupations. Many still attend to these jobs. Therefore, the Holeya consider themselves higher in social status in comparison to the Madiga. Due to the traditional practice of untouchability all the Scheduled Castes live on the outskirts of the village. Their residential locality is called 'Harijan Keri'. Further, the area where the Holeyas cluster is called 'Holageri' and the area inhabited by the Madiga is known as 'Madigara Keri'. In bygone days the practice of untouchability was rampant but now they are relatively well treated. It is also observed that the villagers are now aware of the Social Legislation, Protection of Civil Rights Act, dealing with the untouchability as an offence. This has brought considerable change in the outlook of the villagers in respect of the Scheduled Castes. In the village fairs and socio-religious gatherings they are not treated with segregation. It is observed in the Janata colony that the Holeyas and Madigas reside side by side along with other caste Hindus. Majority of the Scheduled Castes also send their children to schools regularly and avail the constitutional benefits they are

eligible to get from the Government. In some aspects they still maintain the traditional practice of social distance from caste Hindus viz. they do not enter the temples belonging to the caste Hindus; do not enter the hotels maintained by caste Hindus and do not draw water from the wells used by caste Hindus in the village. However, in tea stalls situated at extension areas like Gandhinagar and Shivapur maintained by caste Hindus they are permitted to enter without inhibitions and they are also served in the same cups and plates which are commonly used by other caste people. In the hotels maintained by caste Hindus in the centre of the village they sit outside and are served in separate cups and plates which they clean themselves and place at specific place. In the bore wells and the small water storage tanks constructed at a few places in the village, they take water simultaneously. However, they take care not to touch water pots by any caste Hindu while collecting water.

The Holeya and Madiga are also not permitted to enter the village temples. The caste Hindus though would not resist openly but the Holeya and Madiga are aware of the traditional practice and therefore they never venture to enter into the temples. They also fear that such behaviour would invite the wrath of god. They offer prayers from outside the main entrance of temples. They are not permitted to offer cooked food to the deity in the temple. They are deprived of traditional services of Lingayat or Brahmin priests, barbers, washermen during ceremonial and also on other occasions.

the Holeya worship the village gods and goddesses such as Hanumantha, Lakkavva, Basaveshwara, Durgadevi etc., and they hold Durgavva and Yellavva as their chief deities. they have a shrine of Durgavva situated in their locality where they worship exclusively. They dedicate their girls to Yellamma of Saundatti, and they are called *Basavis*. The girl who is offered to the deity is ritually married to the deity and she spends her whole life in dedication to the deity. This is on the decline these days.

The Holeya do not have lineage groups or exogamous divisions among them but care is taken to select a girl from households not belonging to agnetic kins. Cross-cousin marriages are allowed among them. Divorce and remarriage of widows are permitted. The Holeyas are not served by Brahmin priests. They are mainly agricultural labourers. A few have also acquired land and are cultivators. These days they have also taken up employment in government and private organisations as health workers, peons, drivers and mechanics etc. The Madiga are engaged in leather work and also work as agricultural labourers.

The Mochigar are mainly agricultural labourers and only one family owns land and cultivates. The Koravas or Bajantri are the traditional basket makers in which 7 households are engaged. Their men play on musical instruments at the ceremonial occasions in the village. They work as agricultural labourers and one family has taken up weaving. The Voddas or Bhovis are the construction workers and stone cutters.

Muslims

There are 65 households of Muslims which comprise 5.23 per cent of the total number of households in the village. For majority of them handloom weaving is the primary source of livelihood in which about 17 households are engaged. 6 households are engaged as labourers in handloom weaving, 5 households are in agricultural labour, 8 households in services in government and private organisations. 25 households are engaged in various other services as Kirani shop owners, motorcycle and cycle repairers, tailors, construction workers (goundi), selling of vegetables, brokers in selling of fodder, bangle and other petty traders. Only two households are engaged in cultivation. All the Muslims in the village belong to the Sunni sect. Moharram, Ramzan and Bakrid are a few important festivals they observe.

Jains

There are 26 households of Jains in the village. Most of them are said to be immigrants in the village to earn their livelihood. 9 households own land and are engaged in cultivation, 6 households work as agricultural labourers, 4 households in weaving and the rest of them are petty traders and are engaged in other services.

There is only one woman belonging to Christianity who is working as midwife in the Public Health Unit of Hunnur village and is an outsider.

General feel of the village

Hunnur is a very progressive village of the region and is developing fast in the economic and other spheres of life. Hunnur situated on the main district road has easy

access to many towns and cities by buses and other transports. The village is at a walkable distance to the nearest town Jamkhandi which has direct influence on the way of life of the villagers. The villagers get the facility of higher education in this town which has colleges in different faculties such as Arts, Science, education and technology. The villagers have opportunities to get employment in government and private organisations and other industrial establishments such as ginning factory in the town. Many of the villagers are also employed in other business establishments such as shops, hotels, etc. They have easy access to medical and recreational facilities from the town apart from the availability of the same in their own village. A cinema hall is also coming up in the village.

The village is progressing fast with agricultural and economic prosperity as the village receives irrigational facilities from Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (GLBC) since last two decades. A few affluent agriculturists who do not receive this facility have dug wells or borewells to irrigate their lands. About 580.44 hectares of land out of the 937.14 hectares of agricultural land is irrigated. But the actual land irrigated may be still more. Many of the inhabitants of the village also own lands in the revenue limits of a few neighbouring villages. It was found out from the records that as many as 399 households of Hunnur village own 541 land holdings which comes to 980.14 hectares in the revenue limits of the town/villages such as Jamkhandi, Ramateertha, Kankanwadi, Kullolli, Hippargi, Albal, Madarkhandi, Kadapatti and Hanchinal located around Hunnur. They also receive financial assistance from different financial institutions such as banks, co-operative societies for different agricultural operations, to dig borewells, install electric power pumps to lift water and such other things. They also receive assistance under different governmental schemes. The agricultural labourers get employment round the year as they are able to cultivate double crops because of irrigational facilities and they get good remuneration.

The weaving industry which is the traditional occupation for a section of the population of the village (Devanga and Kuruhinashetty sub-castes) is developing fast. These days many families for whom weaving is not an ancestral occupation also have adopted it as means of their livelihood. They find weaving as profitable and easiest occupation. The Integrated Handloom Development Corporation has established its branch in Hunnur in 1986. The corporation provides financial assistance on subsidy to the needy persons from banks to install handlooms and powerlooms. The loans are also arranged from banks to purchase raw materials for weaving. The corporation itself provides raw materials for weaving and they pay fixed wages for weaving saree/ dhoti thus creating self employment for those who are unemployed. Also many landless labourers have taken to weaving or working as weaving labourer, which fetches them more income. Therefore, the economic position of the people in the village is much better compared to many other surrounding villages.

The village Mandal Panchayat is playing an important role in the development of the village in many spheres. The officials of the panchayat have keen interest in looking after the welfare of the people of the village. They have arranged to provide water supply for drinking, proper maintenance of street lights, roads, sewage gutters; arranging to get house sites and houses for the houseless, issue of green cards and yellow cards for the poor and landless, arranging medical facilities and mass inauculation during the spread of epidemics, recommending poor and landless for different loans to BDO Office under different schemes such as IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Project), DRDS (District Rural Development Society); providing improved variety of hearth (Astrawale scheme), Gobar gas, to provide loans for the purchase of livestock, new variety of agricultural implements, irrigation pumpsets, etc. Agriculture Department has also taken up many developmental schemes in the village. The village panchayat had been adjudged as the best panchayat in the state and it was awarded first prize in the state during 1981 and 1984. The Mandal Panchayat at present has taken up many developmental programmes in the village. Hunnur is thus a progressive village.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY AND VITAL STATISTICS

At the 1961 Census there were 977 households in Hunnur and the total population was 5056 persons of which 2551 were males and 2505 were females. The 1981 Census returns show that there were 6635 persons (3365 males and 3270 females) residing in 1144 households which indicates an increase of 31.23 per cent of population in the village during 1961-81. Similarly, 167 households have been added during 1961-81 resulting in 17.09 per cent increase during this period. Out of the total population of 6635 persons in the village 775 persons belong to the Scheduled Castes of which 386 are males and 389 are females. This forms 11.68 per cent of the total population of the village which is lower than the averages of the Scheduled Caste population in the state (16.54 per cent), in Bijapur rural district (16.29 per cent) and the Jamkhandi rural taluk (15.61 per cent). There is a slight increase in the proportion of Scheduled Castes during 1981 Census when compared with that of 1961 (9.53 per cent). The Scheduled Castes in Hunnur belong to the Holeya, Madar, Samagara, Mochigar, Korava and Bhovi or Woddar castes. During 1981 Census 10 persons have also returned as Scheduled Tribes in the village. During the earlier censuses of 1961, 1971 not a single persons returned as Scheduled Tribe from this village. It may be due to the fact that a family belonging to the Beda community who have recently migrated to this village appears to have returned as Scheduled Tribe as they are also called Nayaka. The Nayaka listed as a Scheduled Tribe in the State is of Bhil origin and the Beda are not of Bhil origin. However, the Beda are a backward community in the State.

Births and Deaths

The table given below showing the annual number of births and deaths in Hunnur during 1961-86 would throw some light on the growth rate of population in the village.

Table: II.1

Yearwise Number of Births and Deaths in Hunnur During 1961-1986

	Years										Total for the decade
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Birth	113	130	121	108	118	65	116	95	91	92	1049
Death	108	77	86	77	56	61	51	55	59	94	724

	Years										Total for the decade
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Birth	107	87	52	60	42	70	46	53	35	30	582
Death	67	68	84	55	46	64	24	43	48	60	559

	Years						Total from 1981-1986
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Birth	34	25	28	20	28	26	161
Death	33	40	38	42	36	39	228

From the information provided in our earlier report it was observed that during the decade 1951-60, the average number of births in the village per year was 140 and the average number of deaths 93, which showed an average addition of 47 persons per year in the decade. The same works out to 32.5, 2.3 and -11 persons per annum during the decades 1961-70, 1971-80 and 1981-86 respectively. The constant decrease in the births may be due to under registration as the deliveries that take place in houses in villages are rarely registered but it may also be due to the impact of Family planning measures. The marginal growth of population (9.22 per cent and 8.88 per cent) in 1951-61 and 1961-71 in the village supports this. However, the sudden growth of population (20.53 per cent) during 1971-81 was due to the influx of population to the village in search of employment as the weaving industry prospered during this period. It was also due to the influx of agricultural labourers from the neighbouring areas as the irrigational facilities by Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (GLBC) were made available in Hunnur. This was the prosperous period in the village as the agriculturists introduced cash crops and grew double crops a year with good yield due to the introduction of irrigation facility.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in the village ranged from 972 to 982 during 1931, 1951, 1961 and 1981 which compares favourably with that of the State. During 1981 the village had a sex ratio of 972 which compares favourably with that of State rural (978) and taluk rural (965) but is comparatively less when compared to the district (993). The sex ratio was comparatively low during 1921 (942), 1941 (925) and 1971 (951).

Density

The primary census abstracts of 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses of Hunnur village present interesting characteristics. The table below presents the density of population, household congestion, etc., in the village during this period.

Table: II.2

The Density of Population and Household Congestion of Hunnur During 1961-81

Sl. No.	Census Year	Area in Sq. Kms.	Occupied residential Houses		Household congestions	Total population	Density of population per Sq. Km.
			No. of houses	No.of household			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1961	9.93	961-	977	1.02	5056	509
2	1971	9.93	1003	1018	1.01	5505	554
3	1981	*9.50	1143	1144	1.00	6635	668

* In the PCA 1981 the area of the village is shown as 949.68 hectares due to the reason that 42.94 hectares has been transferred under the jurisdiction of Jamkhandi Municipality. The Civil Administration of this transferred area is looked after by the Municipality but for revenue purposes the area still remains with the village.

It may be observed from the above table that the area of the village has not changed since 1961 but the population has increased steadily. Hence the density of population which was 509 per Sq. Km. in 1961 increased to 554 in 1971 and 668 in 1981. The density of the village is very high when compared to that of the taluk rural (139 per sq.km.) district rural (109 per sq.km.) and Karnataka State rural (140 per sq.km.). In comparison with the neighbouring villages also Hunnur has shown high density rate per sq.km. It may be due to the reason that Hunnur has comparatively smaller revenue area and its population has constantly grown on account of nearness to the town and other factors, particularly during 1971-81 decade. In the aspect of household congestion however, there is not much change. During 1961 and 1971 the household congestion was 1.02 and 1.01 respectively and in 1981 it is almost 1 i.e. 1144 households residing in 1143 houses. Thus, according to the present trend each household possesses its own independent house. It is evident, therefore, along with the increase in the number of households and population the number of dwelling units also increased. It may be noted that during 1971-81 itself 140 more houses were added in the village.

Primary Census Abstracts (1961 - 1981)

(I) Literacy

A comparative picture drawn on the basis of PCA data of Hunnur during 1961-81 is given in respect of literacy level in the following table.

Table: II.3

Literacy Level of Hunnur in Different Census Years (figures in brackets are percentages)

Census Year	No. of Literates			Literacy rate		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	1284	1106	178	25.40	43.36	7.11
1971	1667	1350	317	30.28	47.84	11.82
1981	2237	1678	559	33.72	49.87	17.09

The above table shows that there is a steady increase in the literacy level from 1961 to 1981 censuses. During the decade 1961-71 the village registered an increase of 4.88 per cent literacy while the same during 1971-81 was 3.44 per cent. The level of literacy among males is higher than that of the females. However, there is also a steady increase in the literacy level among the females from 1961 to 1981 census. Thus, 7.11 per cent of females were literates during 1961 census which increased to 11.82 and 17.09 during 1971 and 1981 censuses respectively. This shows a steady progress in the field of education among the females. It is further observed that with 33.72 per cent (including 0-4 age group) literacy as per 1981 census, the village Hunnur has higher literacy than the rural areas of the state, district and taluk where the village is situated. This is due to the availability of educational facilities (upto high school level) within the village and also in the nearby town Jamkhandi (upto degree level) which is only at a distance of 4 Kms. and has easily available transport facilities. It might also be the reason that the good economic position and the present days awareness of the people has made them to send their boys and girls to schools and colleges.

(ii) Workers

A comparative picture drawn on the basis of PCA data of Hunnur of 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses is given in respect of working force in the following table.

Table: II.4

The Distribution of Workers in Hunnur Village as per 1961, 1971 and 1981 Census (figures in brackets are percentages)

Census Year	Total Workers			Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
	Persons	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1961	3073	1645	1428	962	229	1457	425	..	1983
	(60.78)	(64.48)	(57.01)	(31.30)	(7.45)	(47.41)	(13.83)		(39.22)
1971	2243	1610	633	604	465	819	355	..	3262
	(40.74)	(57.05)	(23.59)	(26.93)	(20.73)	(36.51)	(15.83)		(59.26)
1981	2662	1849	813	681	845	749	387	318	3655
	(40.12)	(54.95)	(24.86)	(25.58)	(31.74)	(28.14)	(14.54)	(4.79)	(55.09)

Before comparing of the working force of 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses it would be better if a brief note on change of concept of worker in different censuses is discussed. During 1961 census data on secondary work had not been collected. 1971 census, however, made a specific enquiry regarding the secondary work of non-workers and this information was presented in two forms: workers and those non-workers having a secondary activity. The 1981 census information on workers relates to main workers and marginal workers. Thus, at the 1961 census a person was categorised basically as an economically active person even if such person's contribution to work was extremely marginal. A person during this census was deemed a worker if he had put in atleast one hour work a day during the major part of the working season. Thus, the concept of worker during 1961 census tended to inflate workers as persons who were basically non-workers like housewives, students, etc., were also included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal. However, during 1971 census this was taken care of to some extent and an individual was classified as a worker if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the previous week. For seasonal work, an individual was proposed to be classified as worker if he had put in regularly at least half normal day's work during the major part of the last working season. Thus, a person if he had engaged himself in the main activity in the course of last one year that was treated his main activity. Hence, the persons who are basically occupied as housewives, students, etc., were classified under that main activity and were non-workers. If they were also engaged in some economic activity obviously not to the extent of full-time workers that activity was ascertained under the head of secondary work. But basically they were non-workers in contrast to 1961 census wherein they were also treated as workers. In 1981 census the entire population was divided into two clear streams of workers and non-workers. The workers were further clearly divided into main workers and marginal workers. Therefore, the data on workers belonging to the 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses are not properly comparable due to lack of uniformity. Keeping this constraint in view still an attempt can be made to compare the workers of 1961, main workers of 1971 and main and marginal workers of 1981 taken together which roughly correspond to a broader category of workers.

Accordingly, at the 1961 census 60.78 per cent of the total population in the village were returned as workers. Whereas only 40.74 per cent and 40.12 per cent of total population returned as workers at the 1971 and 1981 censuses respectively. Thus the larger percentage of population in the village was returned as workers at the 1961 Census. This obviously was an inflated figure of workers due to the inclusion of marginal workers such as housewives and students as full time workers, as explained above. However, as evident the percentage of workers of 1971 and 1981 censuses compare favourably. Due to this reason the percentage of workers engaged in household industry also showed a retrograde step at the 1971 (36.51 per cent) and 1981 (28.14 per cent) inspite of the fact that the village gained gradual prosperity in weaving industry after 1961, particularly during 1971-81. Apart from the Devanga traditional weaving community the people of other castes also accepted it as their occupation as it became remunerative. The womenfolk, old aged people, students, etc., who are the non-workers in fact are also engaged in this profession at one stage or the other. This gap is further evidenced when we compare the sex-wise working force during these census periods.

Similarly, it may also be observed that in the primary sector of economy cultivators (31.30 per cent) outnumbered the agricultural labourers (7.45 per cent) at the 1961 census. It came down to 26.93 per cent at the 1971 census and 25.58 per cent at the 1981 census. At the 1961 census an agricultural labourer even if he cultivated a couple of cents of lands in his backyard returned as cultivator. This introduced a bias in favour of persons being categorised as cultivators. Therefore, the participation rate in cultivation at the 1961 census got inflated. During this period when there was talk of land reforms, several agricultural labourers were tempted to declare themselves as cultivators rather than agricultural labourers with the hope of establishing a right as cultivators. However, the proportion of agricultural labourers increased to 20.73 per cent at the 1971 census which further increased to 31.74 per cent at the 1981 census. This happened due to the influx of agricultural labourers into Hunnur from the neighbouring areas as job opportunities were then readily available due to irrigational facilities. This definitely shows an improvement in the agricultural sector of economy. During the period of these two decades the village is provided with irrigational facilities from Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal. The sudden

increase in the agricultural labourers during the census may be due to shifting from household industry to agricultural sector as labourers as they fetch more income from it. This is also evidenced by Table : II.4 where the participation of workers in 1981 census in household industry got reduced comparing to 1961 and 1971 censuses. The sudden rise in the population of the village at the 1981 census also supports the fact of influx of the people into Hunnur.

Primary Census Abstracts (1981 Census)

The Primary Census Abstracts of 1981 census pertaining to Hunnur present interesting characteristics when compared with similar data of other neighbouring villages, the taluk, the district and the state. With a view to understand the correct position only rural data pertaining to state, district and taluk has been taken into consideration for effective comparison.

Table: II.5

Sexwise Population in Rural Areas of Karnataka State, Bijapur District, Jamkhandi Taluk, Hunnur Village and its Neighbouring Villages as per the 1981 Census

State/District/ Taluk/Village (distance from the village Hunnur in Kms.)	Total Population			Sex Ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Karnataka State	26,406,108	13,352,400	13,053,708	978
Bijapur District	1,823,154	914,951	908,203	993
Jamkhandi Taluk	161,637	82,251	79,386	965
Hunnur	6,635	3,365	3,270	972
Kadapatti (2)	1,113	574	539	939
Ramateertha (2)	213	108	105	972
Kalhalli (6)	2,072	1,040	1,032	992
Bandigani (9)	616	327	289	884
Madarkhandi (3)	2,755	1,399	1,356	969
Hanchinal (5)	1,179	610	569	933
Kankanwadi (9)	2,185	1,135	1,050	925
Kadakol (8)	1,607	821	786	957

It is seen from the above table that Hunnur is a large sized village in comparison to its neighbouring villages whose population varies between 1100-3000 whereas Hunnur has 6,635 persons being the second largest village in Jamkhandi taluk. Being near to an urban centre Hunnur had always been in an advantageous position in

matters of several civic amenities and other facilities. In fact, as mentioned, earlier, Hunnur had been treated as an urban centre during the erstwhile princely state of Jamkhandi and it had a Municipality to look after its civic administration. Since 1901 to 1941 it was considered as a class VI census town.

It may be observed that the proportion of females in Hunnur (972) is higher in comparison to the proportion of female population in the rural areas of Jamkhandi taluk (965) and in all the surrounding villages mentioned above except Kalhalli where the sex ratio is reported as 992. However, the proportion of females in Hunnur is less when compared with that of the Karnataka State rural and Bijapur District rural which are 978 and 993 females respectively per 1000 males. The table II.5 provides further details of population and sex ratio in the neighbouring villages.

Literacy: A Comparison

A comparative picture drawn on the basis of PCA data of 1981 census, on similar lines as discussed above, is given in respect of literacy level for Hunnur and its neighbouring villages in the background of rural Jamkhandi Taluk, Bijapur District and Karnataka State.

Table: II.6

Sexwise Distribution of Literates in Karnataka State, Bijapur District, Jamkhandi Taluk, Hunnur and its Neighbouring Villages as per the 1981 Census (Figures in Brackets are Percentages)

State/District/ Taluk/villages (Distrance from the nearest town Jamkhandi in Kms).	Total Population			Literate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka State	26,406,108	13,352,400	13,053,708	8,197,913 (31.05)	5,616,633 (42.06)	2,581,280 (19.77)
Bijapur District	1,823,154	914,951	908,203	492,363 (27.01)	368,789 (40.31)	123,574 (13.61)
Jamkhandi Taluk	161,637	82,251	79,386	34,727 (21.48)	26,377 (32.07)	8,350 (10.52)
Hunnur (4)	6,635	3,365	3,270	2,237 (33.72)	1,678 (49.87)	559 (17.09)
Kadapatti (1)	1,113	574	539	405 (36.39)	300 (52.26)	105 (19.48)
Ramateertha (2)	213	108	105	148 (69.48)	85 (78.70)	63 (60.00)
Kalhalli (7)	2,072	1,040	1,032	373 (18.00)	303 (29.13)	70 (6.78)
Bandigani (9)	616	327	289	22 (3.57)	16 (4.89)	6 (2.08)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madarkhandi (5)	2,755	1,399	1,356	702 (25.48)	544 (38.88)	158 (11.65)
Hanchinal (1)	1,179	610	569	402 (34.10)	306 (50.16)	96 (16.87)
Kankanwadi (10)	2,185	1,135	1,050	495 (22.65)	370 (32.60)	125 (11.90)
Kadakol (10)	1,607	821	786	323 (20.10)	277 (33.74)	46 (5.85)

The above table makes it clear that Hunnur with a literacy rate of 33.72 per cent has made good progress in literacy in comparison to the literacy position found in Jamkhandi taluk (21.48 per cent), Bijapur district (27.01 per cent) and Karnataka State (31.05 per cent). Even in case of male and female literacy the literacy of male in Hunnur (49.87 per cent) is higher than of the male literacy rate in Karnataka State (42.06 per cent), Bijapur district (40.31 per cent) and Jamkhandi taluk (32.07 per cent). The female literacy rate of Hunnur which is 17.09 per cent in higher than that of the Bijapur district (13.61 per cent) and Jamkhandi taluk (10.52 per cent) but lesser than that of the average of the State (19.77 per cent). In comparison to its neighbouring villages it may be observed that Hanchinal (34.10 per cent), Kadapatti (36.39 per cent) and Ramateertha (69.48 per cent) have made still faster progress in the field of education than Hunnur. It may be for the reason that these villages have more urban influence because of their nearness to Jamkhandi town. Otherwise the rest of the villages mentioned in the table have made lesser progress in the field of education than that of Hunnur as they have lesser urban impact due to the longer distance from Jamkhandi. Besides, due to inadequate transport facilities the parents of these villages are unable to send their wards to Jamkhandi for education.

Working Force: A Comparison

The working force in the village constitutes more than 40 per cent of the total population which compares favourably with the working force of the State (39.54 per cent) and district (39.30 per cent) and even scores higher than that of the taluk (37.66 per cent). However, sex-wise composition of working force shows that the work participation among the males in Hunnur (54.95 per cent) is comparatively lesser than that of the State (56.41 per cent), district (55.94 per cent) and taluk (56.60 per cent). But the work participation of females in the village (24.86 per cent) is higher than that of the State (22.28 per cent), the district (22.54 per cent) and the taluk (18.03 per cent). The work participation rate of Hunnur compares favourably with all the neighbouring villages except in case of Bandigani where the working force is high (57.79 per cent) and Kadakol where it is low (33.72 per cent).

Table : II.7

Sexwise Distribution of Working in Main Economic Activity in Karnataka State, Bijapur District, Jamkhandi Taluk, Hunnur and its Neighbouring Villages as per 1981 Census (figures in brackets are percentages)

State/District/ Taluk/Village	Total workers			Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
	Persons	Males	Females						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Karnataka State	10,439,842	7,531,931	2,907,911	4,991,465	3,379,223	368,185	1,700,969	1,197,933	14,768,333
	(39.54)	(56.41)	(22.28)	(47.81)	(32.37)	(3.53)	(16.29)	(4.54)	(55.92)
Bijapur District	716,635	511,914	204,721	289,982	313,195	27,930	85,528	102,701	1,003,818
	(39.31)	(55.95)	(22.54)	(40.46)	(43.70)	(3.90)	(11.94)	(5.63)	(55.06)
Jamkhandi Taluk	60,880	46,562	14,318	27,421	23,398	4,270	5,791	10,919	89,838
	(37.66)	(56.61)	(18.04)	(45.05)	(38.43)	(7.02)	(9.51)	(6.76)	(55.58)
Hunnur	2,662	1,849	813	681	845	749	387	318	3,655
	(40.12)	(54.95)	(24.86)	(25.58)	(31.74)	(28.14)	(14.54)	(4.79)	(55.09)
Kadapatti	450	317	133	57	141	4	248	51	612
	(40.43)	(55.23)	(24.68)	(12.67)	(31.33)	(0.89)	(55.11)	(4.58)	(54.99)
Ramateertha	47	44	3	..	3	..	44	4	162
	(22.07)	(40.74)	(2.86)	..	(6.38)	..	(93.62)	(1.88)	(76.06)
Kalhalli	869	595	274	212	476	97	84	2	1,201
	(41.94)	(57.21)	(26.55)	(24.39)	(54.77)	(11.16)	(9.67)	(0.10)	(57.96)
Bandigani	356	217	139	305	38	6	7	..	260
	(57.79)	(66.36)	(48.09)	(85.67)	(10.67)	(1.69)	(1.97)	..	(42.21)
Madarkhandi	1,058	771	287	563	300	66	129	290	1,407
	(38.40)	(55.11)	(21.17)	(53.21)	(28.36)	(6.24)	(12.19)	(10.53)	(51.07)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hanchinal	517	324	193	85	262	12	158	6	656
	(43.85)	(53.11)	(33.92)	(16.44)	(50.68)	(2.32)	(30.56)	(0.51)	(55.64)
Kankanwadi	952	673	279	387	482	16	67	327	906
	(43.57)	(59.30)	(26.57)	(40.65)	(50.63)	(1.68)	(7.04)	(14.97)	(41.46)
Kadakol	542	509	33	273	215	15	39	445	620
	(33.73)	(62.00)	(4.20)	(50.37)	(39.67)	(2.77)	(7.19)	(27.69)	(38.58)

A further analysis of the participation of work force in different sectors shows interesting features. It may be observed from the pattern of engagement of working force in different sectors provided in the table above, the main economic activity is the primary sector of economy, either cultivation or agricultural labour. The comparison made here relates to rural areas only. The following brief statement gives the details.

	Area/Village	Percentage of participation in the primary sector		
		Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka State (Rural)	80.18	78.93	83.39
2.	Bijapur District (Rural)	84.16	81.10	91.85
3.	Jamkhandi Taluk (Rural)	83.47	81.71	89.21
4.	Hunnur	57.32	53.71	65.56
5.	Kadapatti	44.00	31.23	74.43
6.	Ramateertha	6.38	6.82	..
7.	Kalhalli	79.16	77.98	81.75
8.	Bandigani	96.34	96.77	95.68
9.	Madarkhandi	81.57	78.60	89.54
10.	Hanchinal	67.12	49.38	96.90
11.	Kankanwadi	91.28	88.86	97.13
12.	Kadakol	90.04	90.37	84.85

The above statement makes it clear that the lowest participation rate of workers in this sector is only 6.38 per cent in Ramateertha, 44.00 per cent in Kadapatti as these are very near to Jamkhandi and are more urban in occupational structure. Hunnur with 57.32 per cent falls in the medium category. Compared to that of the State, district and taluk the highest participation rate of workers in this sector is 96.34 per cent in Bandigani followed by 91.28 per cent in Kankanwadi and 90.04 per cent in Kadakol. The Table : II.7 also reveals that out of the 96.34 per cent in working force engaged in the primary sector of economy in Bandigani village more than 85 per cent are cultivators. In other two villages Kankanwadi and Kadakol, 40.65 per cent and 50.37 per cent of the total workers respectively are cultivators. In Hunnur the participation of working forces in the sectors of cultivation and agricultural labour are 25.58 per cent and 31.74 per cent respectively which are less when compared to that of the State, district, taluk and the surrounding villages. It is also observed that the participation in the agricultural labour sector is more than that of the actual cultivators. Therefore, Hunnur cannot be considered as a village with cultivation as the predominant occupation though primary sector of economy is the important occupation followed by the people of the village. It is so because more than 28 per cent of the workers in Hunnur are

engaged in household industry i.e. mainly weaving which itself is more than the proportion of workers in actual cultivation. This percentage is very high when compared to that of the state (3.53 per cent), district (3.90 per cent), taluk (7.02 per cent) and neighbouring villages and it shows the weaving industry is a predominant occupation in Hunnur than that of cultivation (25.58 per cent). The following brief statement gives the details.

	Area/Village	Percentage of participation in the Household industry		
		Persons	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4
1.	Karnataka State (Rural)	3.57	2.84	5.32
2.	Bijapur District (Rural)	3.90	4.28	2.95
3.	Jamkhandi Taluk (Rural)	7.02	7.07	6.85
4.	Hunnur	28.14	26.50	31.86
5.	Kadapatti	0.89	0.63	1.50
6.	Ramateertha	-	-	-
7.	Kalhalli	11.16	8.57	16.79
8.	Bandigani	1.69	0.92	2.88
9.	Madarkhandi	6.24	6.62	5.23
10.	Hanchinal	2.32	3.70	-
11	Kankanwadi	1.68	2.08	0.72
12	Kadakol	2.77	2.55	6.06

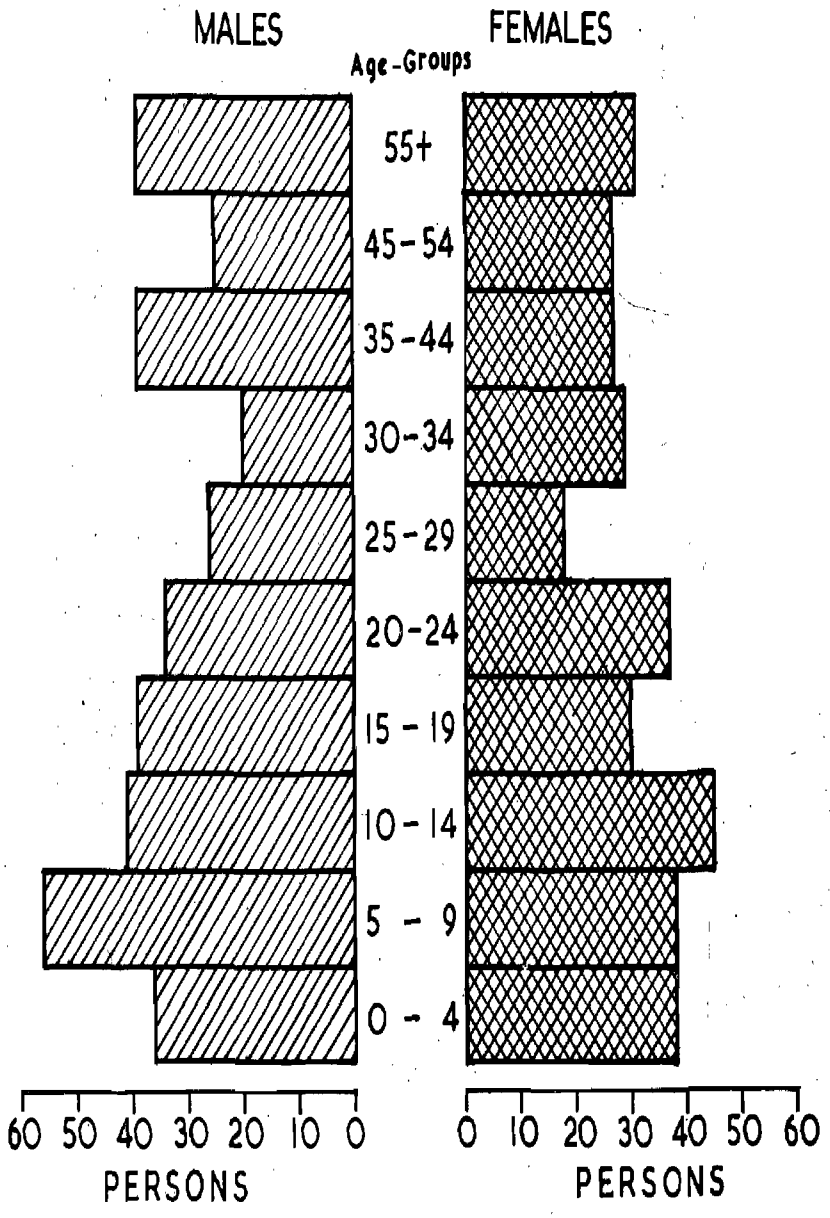
It is further observed in case of other workers that 14.54 per cent of the workers are engaged in other services which is little higher than that of the district (11.94 per cent) and taluk (9.51 per cent). This shows that the workers of this village, because of its nearness to the Jamkhandi town, find jobs there in other services such as salesman, shop assistants, teachers and employees in government and other non-government organisations, production and related workers, construction workers, etc. However, the participation of workers in this sector in respect of the villages such as Kadapatti, Ramateertha and Hanchinal is very high with a proportion of 55.11 per cent, 93.62 per cent and 30.56 per cent of the total workers. This shows that the occupational structure in these villages is non-agricultural as these villages situated within a distance of 2 Kms. from Jamkhandi town find work there in different occupations other than primary sector of economy.

Marginal Workers

The data on marginal workers was also collected during 1981 Census according to which 4.79 per cent of

HUNNUR

Sex and Age Structure



Based on 1986 Survey Data.

the population in Hunnur returned as marginal workers. The marginal workers were defined by the census as "those who at any time at all in the year preceeding the enumeration had worked even for a day, but who had not worked for more than six months". In Hunnur 4.79 per cent of the total population are marginal workers which compares favourably with that of the proportion of marginal workers of the state (4.54 per cent) but less than that of the district (5.63 per cent) and taluk (6.75 per cent). In the village Kadakol the number of marginal workers is less (27.69 per cent) followed by Kankanwadi (14.96 per cent), Madarkhandi (10.53 per cent). In other villages the number of marginal workers is insignificant.

Non-workers

The number of non-workers consisting the old, invalid, school going children, housewives, etc., constitutes 55.09 per cent in Hunnur which compares favourably in all surrounding villages as well except Bandigani (42.21 per cent), Kankanwadi (41.46 per cent) and Kadakol (38.58 per cent) which show lesser number of non-workers. Ramateertha showed a very high percentage of non-workers which comes to 76.07 per cent of the total population.

The discussion in the foregoing pages based on the 1981 Census data provides an insight into the basic demographic features of Hunnur in the regional background. To sum up Hunnur is a large village in Jamkhandi Taluk and it has made good progress in literacy compared to the majority of the neighbouring villages since it has required infrastructural facilities for education such as Government Primary and Middle school for boys and girls and a high school. Hunnur is situated on the main road and is near to town and is well connected by a number of buses which has helped the boys and girls of Hunnur to pursue higher education in colleges at Jamkhandi. Hunnur is basically an agricultural village but weaving as a household industry has flourished over the years and now it has become the second important occupation in the village followed by even other communities for whom it was not a traditional occupation.

Survey Data (1961 and 1986) : Comparison and Analysis

During the present survey conducted in the later part of 1986 a sample of 100 households was selected for intensive survey covering 675 persons out of which 355 were males and 320 were females. The empirical data was collected from these households with a view to assess socio-economic change in Hunnur since the earlier study in 1961. The statistical data thus collected has been presented in the following pages. This will provide information on a few aspects of vital statistics such as age-structure, marital status, education, etc., pertaining to Hunnur. In the following pages a comparative picture of the village based on the data collected during both the surveys, at different points of time, has been discussed.

It is interesting to note that on many aspects the data collected during the present survey from 100 households compares favourably with that of the census data of 1981. The working force as per the survey data is 43.70 per cent of the total population which is slightly higher than the proportion of the working force of 1981 census data which is 40.12 per cent. Similarly the working force among the males as per the survey data and the 1981 census data are 54.64 per cent and 54.95 per cent respectively. In case of female working force however, there is sudden increase as per the 1986 survey data which is 59.68 per cent whereas the source for the 1981 census data it is only 24.86 per cent. This disparity may be because of the definition of worker as described in the earlier pages. The women who might have returned as engaged in household duties in 1981 census have been taken as workers during this time as they contribute to the family economy in cultivation, agricultural labour and weaving industry. Further, the cultivators as per survey data and 1981 census data are 24.74 per cent and 25.58 per cent respectively and do not show much disparity. In case of agricultural labourers they constituted 31.74 per cent of the total workers during 1981 census while the same figure as per 1986 survey data is put as 21.69 which is comparatively less showing a decline in this category of workers.

Age Structure

In the following table age structure of males and females and their comparison between the survey data collected at the 1961 and the 1986 surveys are given:

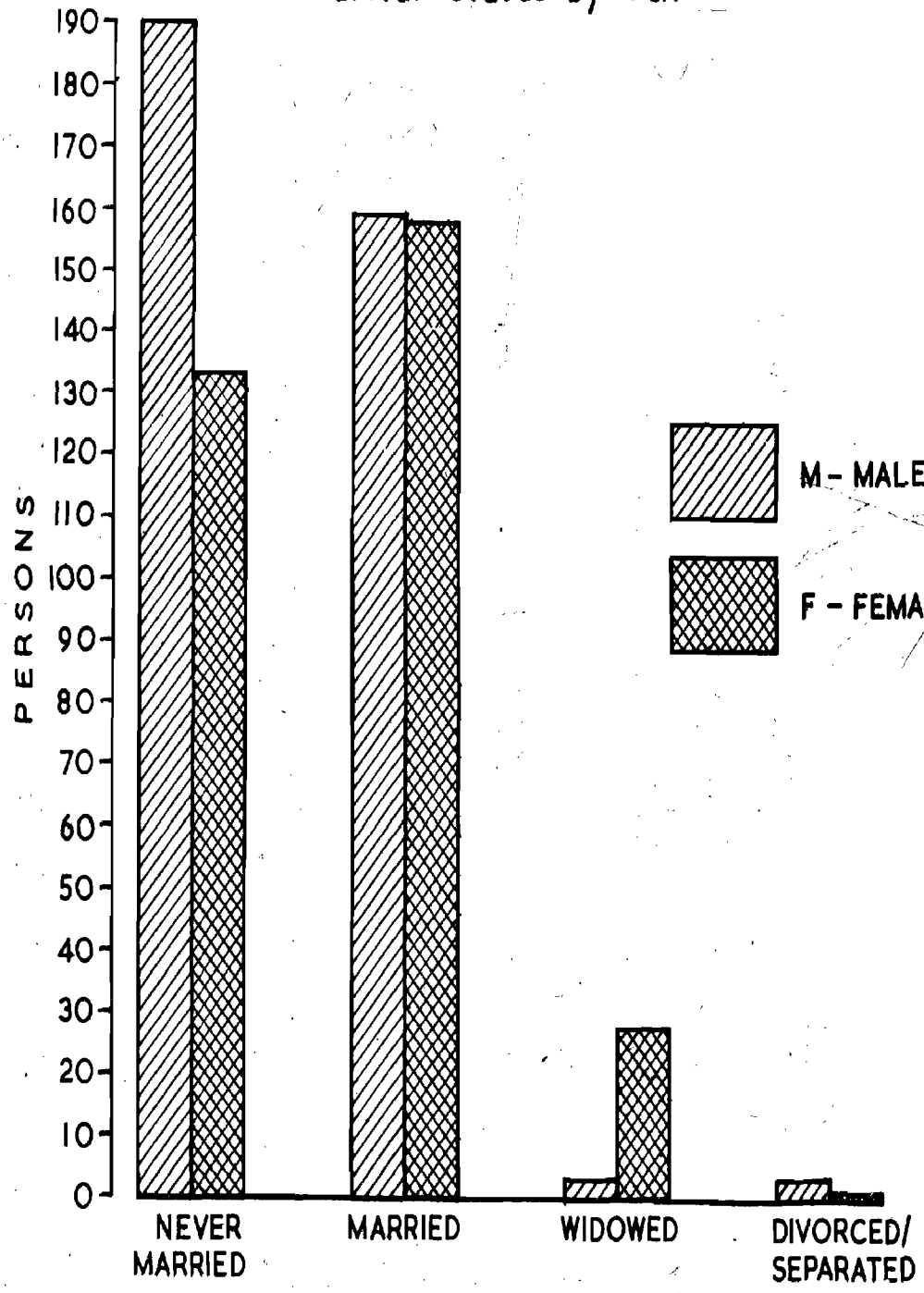
Table : II.8

Age and Sexwise Population of Hunnur During 1961 and 1986 Surveys
(figures in brackets are percentage)

Age-Group	1961 Survey Data Population			1986 Survey Data Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0 - 4	652	325	327	74	36	38
	(12.45)	(12.38)	(12.53)	(10.96)	(10.14)	(11.87)
5 - 9	690	350	340	94	56	38
	(13.18)	(13.33)	(13.03)	(13.93)	(15.78)	(11.87)
10 - 14	632	295	337	86	41	45
	(12.07)	(11.23)	(12.92)	(12.74)	(11.55)	(14.06)
15 - 19	519	284	235	69	39	30
	(9.91)	(10.81)	(9.01)	(10.22)	(10.99)	(9.38)
20 - 24	383	200	183	71	34	37
	(7.32)	(7.62)	(7.01)	(10.52)	(9.58)	(11.56)
25 - 29	458	230	228	44	26	18
	(8.75)	(8.76)	(8.74)	(6.52)	(7.32)	(5.63)
30 - 34	351	174	177	49	20	29
	(6.70)	(6.63)	(6.79)	(7.26)	(5.63)	(9.06)
35 - 44	669	335	334	66	39	27
	(12.78)	(12.76)	(12.80)	(9.78)	(10.99)	(8.44)
45 - 54	481	237	244	52	25	27
	(9.19)	(9.02)	(9.35)	(7.70)	(7.04)	(8.44)
55 & above	400	196	204	70	39	31
	(7.64)	(7.46)	(7.82)	(10.37)	(10.98)	(9.69)
All age groups	5235	2626	2609	675	355	320
	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

HUNNUR

Marital Status by Sex



Based on 1986 Survey Data

It is seen from the Table II.8 that of the 5235 persons in the village as per 1961 survey 2626 or 50.16 per cent are males and the remaining 2609 or 49.84 per cent are females. But as per the 1986 survey data the percentage of males is slightly increased compared to that of the 1961 survey and is recorded as 52.59 per cent and the remaining 47.41 per cent are females. However, this slight variation may also be due to the nature of selection of the sample of 100 households. It was observed that there was an increase in the male component of the population from 50.45 per cent in 1961 census to 50.72 per cent in 1981 census and further increased to 52.59 per cent in 1986 survey. Hence the sex ratio also decreased from 982 females per 1000 males in 1961 census to 972 in 1981 census and it is further decreased to 901 in 1986 survey. This is further evidenced from the table that in all the categories of age-groups of the 1961 survey data and the 1986 survey data the males usually out number the females and in some age groups they are in a comparable position. However, only in the age group of 10-14 years of the 1961 and 1986 survey the females out number the males considerably. In the age group of 30-34 years during the present survey also the females out number the males (i.e. 5.63 males and 9.06 females).

Considering the broader age groups in 1961 survey data 37.71 per cent are below 14 years, 32.68 per cent are in the age group of 15-34, 21.97 per cent in the age-group of 35-54 and 7.64 per cent belong to 55 and above. As per the 1986 survey data these broad age groups constitute 37.63 per cent, 34.52 per cent, 17.48 per cent and 10.37 per cent respectively. The dominance of population in the lower age group of 0-14 years has come down from 37.71 per cent in 1961 to 37.63 per cent in 1986. It is further observed in the age group of 0-9 that there is decline in the population from 25.63 per cent in 1961 to 24.89 per cent in 1986. This may give an indication that there are less number of births in the later period. This may be due to the effective adaptation of family planning measures in the later years. The high percentage of population in the last age group of 55 and above in 1986 (10.37 per cent) with reference to low percentage at the same age group at the 1961 (7.64 per cent) may be attributed to the improvement in medical facilities over the years checking the death rate.

Marital Status

A comparative picture of the marital status of the population covered during the 1961 and 1986 surveys is presented in the following lines. From Table II.9 it is seen that out of the total population of the village in 1961 (45.79 per cent) are never married, 45.10 per cent are married, 7.95 per cent are widowed and 1.16 per cent are divorced or separated. As per 1986 surveys these groups constitute 48.00 per cent, 46.96 per cent, 4.45 per cent and 0.59 per cent respectively. This shows there is a decrease in the percentage of widowhood from 7.95 per cent in 1961 to 4.45 per cent in 1986. This may be due to the less mortality rate of males as already described in the earlier pages. It may also be due to relaxation in the traditional custom of prohibiting widow marriage, i.e. remarriage for widows are performed readily these days except among the Brahmins and Panchals. The incidences of divorce also have come down from 1.16 per cent in 1961 to 0.59 per cent in 1986.

Table : II.9

Distribution of Population Classified by Age, Sex and Marital Status at the 1961 and 1986 Survey (figures in brackets are percentages)

Sl. No.	Marital status	Survey year	0—14		15—44		45 & above		All ages		Total
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Never married	1961	966 (69.95)	906 (89.17)	405 (29.33)	91 (8.96)	10 (0.72)	19 (1.87)	1381 (52.59)	1016 (38.94)	2397 (45.79)
		1986	133 (70.00)	117 (87.31)	56 (29.47)	17 (12.69)	1 (0.53)	.. ..	190 (53.52)	134 (41.88)	324 (48.00)
2.	Married	1961	4 (0.34)	98 (8.22)	799 (68.35)	931 (78.10)	366 (31.31)	163 (13.68)	1169 (44.52)	1192 (45.69)	2361 (45.10)
		1986	..	4 (2.53)	101 (63.52)	121 (76.58)	58 (36.48)	33 (20.89)	159 (44.78)	158 (49.37)	317 (46.96)
3.	Widowed	1961	..	..	13 (19.12)	84 (24.14)	55 (80.88)	264 (75.86)	68 (2.59)	348 (13.34)	416 (7.95)
		1986	..	..	..	2 (7.41)	3 (100.00)	25 (92.59)	3 (0.85)	27 (8.44)	30 (4.45)
4.	Divorced or separated	1961	..	..	6 (75.00)	51 (96.23)	2 (25.00)	2 (3.77)	8 (0.30)	53 (2.03)	61 (1.16)
		1986	..	..	1 (33.33)	1 (100.00)	2 (66.67)	.. ..	3 (0.85)	1 (0.31)	4 (0.59)
	Total	1961	970 (36.94)	1004 (38.48)	1223 (46.57)	1157 (44.35)	433 (16.49)	448 (17.17)	2626 (100.00)	2609 (100.00)	5235 (100.00)
		1986	133 (37.46)	121 (37.81)	158 (44.51)	141 (44.06)	64 (18.03)	58 (18.13)	355 (100.00)	320 (100.00)	675 (100.00)

Considering the marital status sex-wise, for 1986 survey 53.52 per cent males and 41.88 per cent females are unmarried, 44.78 per cent males and 49.37 per cent females are married, 0.85 per cent males and 8.44 per cent females are widowed and 0.85 per cent males and 0.31 per cent females are divorced and separated. The above percentages of incidences of widowhood show the higher number of widows than the widowers. This shows that the remarriage of widowers is more common and more frequent than that of the widows or divorced women. It is also observed from the table that the incidences of widowhood are generally more in the age group of 45 and above i.e. 3 widowers and 25 (92.59 per cent) widows belong to this age group.

During the bygone days the girls used to be married at the tender age or before the attainment of puberty but such a practice of child marriage now is no more in vogue. As per 1961 survey data 4 (0.34 per cent) males and 98 (8.22 per cent) females are married in the age-group of 0-14. It is further seen from the Table VI of the 1961 monograph of Hunnur that 9 females are married at the age of 5-9 years and 4 males and 89 females are married at the age of 10-14 years. This shows high incidences of girls being married before they attain puberty and/or 14 years of their age. However, as per the 1986 survey data it is observed that the incidences of marriage of children below 15 years of age are considerably decreased and only 4 females (2.53 per cent) out of the 121 females in this age group are married. The table 3 given in the appendix would further clarify that these girls also belonged to the age group of 10-14 at the time of their marriage. In case of boys the situation is different. It is evident from the table that not a single boy in the age group of 0-14 years got married. In the successive age group of 15-44 years majority of the boys (63.52 per cent) and girls (76.58 per cent) got married. But in the next category of 45 and above not a single female is left unmarried and only one male has remained unmarried. This shows marriage is a must for every man and woman and they get married by the time they grow adults unless deprived of that due to physical or mental handicap or incurable diseases in rare cases. The marriages particularly for the girls is obligatory, otherwise it would adversely affect the honour of the girls and the prestige of their families. It is further observed from the table that only one girl in the age group of 20-24 and 2 in the age group of 30-34 remained unmarried and only one boy in the age group of 25-29 remained unmarried. It is thus seen that almost all the girls are married before they complete the age of 19 and the boys before the age of 24. Two women and one man in the age group of 30-34 and 55-59 respectively remained unmarried for the reasons mentioned above.

The age at marriage of girls has been pushed up further but it is still below the age of 20 years. This fact is evident from the table 31 given in the appendix that the age at marriage for boys and girls 30 years earlier was 20 and 12 years respectively which is raised to 21 for boys and 15 for girls after one and half decades. It is further observed from the table that of the total marriages taken place within 15 years of duration 10 males and 34 females married at the age below 15 years, 22 males and 43 females at the age between 16-21 years and 36 males and 2 females between 22 and 29 years. It is thus observed that maximum number of females are married at their ages between 13-21 years and males between 19-25 years. The age at marriage during 1986 survey though has gone up for males and females compared to that of the 1961 survey but still marriages for girls below the age of 15 years and for boys below the age of 21 years are common among the Kuruba, Maratha, Devanga - and the Scheduled Castes such as Holeya and Madiga. The extended facilities of education or the urban influence of the Jamkhandi town has not made much impact on the life of the villagers of Hunnur with reference to the age at marriage of boys and girls. Appendix table 35 provides information on average age at marriage as related to communities and time of marriage. As per this table of the marriages those took place earlier than 30 years the lowest average age at marriage for males of 15 years was reported among the Holeya and the highest of 30 and 23 years was reported among Badiger and Brahmin respectively. Similarly, for girls the lowest age was recorded as 3 years among Mochigar followed by 10 among the Samagar and 12 among the Lingayats and the Marathas. For those marriages which took place within 15 years the highest average age at marriage for boys was reported as 25 years among the Muslims and Bhovi followed by 24 years among the Samagara and the Jains. The lowest average age for boys was reported as 15 among the Marathas followed by 16 and 18 among Badiger and Kammar respectively. Similarly, the highest average age in the category for girls was recorded as 24 among Simpi followed by 19 among Holeya and the lowest was recorded as 8 among Badiger followed by 12 among Kammar and 15 among Lingayats and Madar.

Appendix table 32 provides information on average

age at marriage related to educational level. According to this table the marriages which took place within 15 years highest age of marriage for boys was recorded in the category of persons belonging to Graduates followed by 23 years in non-technical diploma category and the lowest of 21 years was recorded among others. Similarly, for girls highest average age at marriage was recorded in the category of matriculates followed by 17 in middle and the lowest age was recorded as 13 years among the literates without educational level. This shows that to certain extent education has its effect in the age of marriage. However, it has not made much impact on the age at marriage of different castes in the village.

Education

A comparative account of educational attainment of Hunnur as per 1961, 1971 and 1981 census data has already been discussed in the earlier pages. In the following lines some more details on this aspect are discussed with reference to the material collected during 1986 survey and a comparison of the same is made with similar data collected during 1961 survey.

If we recapitulate the information provided in the earlier monograph of 1961 it may be observed that 21.53 per cent of the population of the village are literate of which 37.59 per cent are males and only 5.37 per cent are females. During 1961 survey the school going children in the age group of 5-9 have been mostly reported as illiterate as they were unable to fulfill the condition laid down for being considered as literates. The following table provides the comparative picture of 1961 and 1986 survey data and for arriving at effective literacy rate the 0-4 age group has not been considered.

Table : II.10

Sexwise Effective Literacy in Hunnur as per the Data Collected at the 1961 and 1986 Surveys (Figures in brackets are percentages)

Sl.No.	Educational Level	1961 Survey			1986 Survey		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Literate (without educational level)	845 (74.98)	738 (74.77)	107 (76.43)	106 (34.08)	63 (30.14)	43 (42.16)
2.	Primary/Junior basic (Class IV to X fail)	241 (21.38)	209 (21.18)	32 (22.86)	141 (45.34)	91 (43.54)	50 (49.02)
3.	Matriculation/ Secondary	31 (2.75)	30 (3.04)	1 (0.71)	34 (10.93)	28 (13.40)	6 (5.88)
4.	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate /P.U.C.	7 (0.62)	7 (0.71)	..	8 (2.57)	6 (2.87)	2 (1.96)
5.	Diploma	1 (0.09)	1 (0.10)	..	10 (3.22)	9 (4.37)	1 (0.98)
6.	Graduate degree	2 (0.18)	2 (0.20)	..	11 (3.54)	11 (5.26)	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Technical degree/ diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate degree				1 (0.32)	1 (0.48)	..
	Total	1127 (24.59)	987 (42.89)	140 (6.13)	311 (51.75)	209 (65.52)	102 (36.17)

*0-4 age group population is excluded in both the surveys to arrive at effective literacy rate.

The table : II.11 would make it clear that after removing the boys and girls in the age group of 0-4 for arriving at effective literacy rate as per the 1961 Survey 24.59 per cent (42.89 per cent males and only 6.13 per cent females) are literates. But as per 1986 Survey 50.75 per cent (65.52 per cent males and 36.17 per cent females) are literates. This indicates that during the period of two and a half decades i.e., from 1961-1986, the literacy level in the village has doubled. If the sexwise increase in the literacy is taken into account the progress is till more conspicuous. The increase in the literacy rate during 1961-1986 surveys in case of males is 22.63 per cent and in case of females is 30.04 per cent. Thus, the literacy percentage in case of females has increased by six times during the period 1961-86 which can be said as a remarkable progress. Thus, the achievement of Hunnur in literacy is praiseworthy.

From the above discussions it is apparent that the importance of education realised by the villagers has gained further momentum. The village Hunnur is responding favourably to the national policy of improving the level of education. Further, with the increased infrastructural facilities and amenities in the field of education in the village and the Jamkhandi town have provided added facilities for the villages to enrol their children in schools and colleges. The village situated on a district road very near to Jamkhandi town has made the boys and girls of this village to take up higher education in Jamkhandi. This can also be inferred by the sample data of the 1986 survey given in the table above.

In 1961 survey 21.38 per cent of the total population were literates upto primary/junior basic whereas the same as per 1986 survey is 45.34 which is more than double that of the 1961. Further, 2.75 per cent of them had studied upto matriculation/secondary during 1961 survey which increased to almost four times i.e. 10.93 per cent during 1986 survey. Similarly, 0.62 per cent were literates upto intermediate, 0.09 per cent upto diploma, 0.18 per cent upto degree level and none with technical degree/diploma in 1961 survey which increased to 2.57 per cent, 3.22 per cent, 3.54 per cent and 0.32 per cent respectively in 1986 survey. If a sexwise comparison of the literacy is made between 1961 to 1986 survey it is seen that 3.04 per cent of the males and only one female i.e. 0.71 per cent were studied upto matric as per 1961 survey which increased to 13.40 per cent and 5.88 per cent respectively as per 1986 survey. Similarly, 7 males (0.71 per cent) 1 male (0.10 per cent) and 2 males (0.20 per cent) at the time of 1961 survey were literates upto intermediate, diploma and graduate degree respectively. In case of female not a single girl had studied above matriculation. During 1986 survey 43.54 per cent males and 49.02 per cent females had studied upto primary or junior basic, 13.40 per cent males and 5.88 per cent females had studied upto matriculation or secondary, 2.87 per cent males and 1.96 per cent females upto intermediate, 4.37 per cent males and 0.98 per cent females upto diploma, 5.26 per cent males upto graduation and 0.48 per cent males upto technical degree or post-graduate degree. All these show that there is definitely a good progress of education, especially in case of females the progress is remarkable.

The above information provides a glimpse of the educational position in the village at the time of the 1986 survey in comparison to the position existed during the 1961 study. During the present study as per Table 11 provided in appendix 93 (29.15 per cent) males and 58 (20.57 per cent) females in different age groups are studying in educational institutions. Table 12 provided in

appendix gives the caste-wise and age-wise details of males and females studying in different educational institutions. The Table 13 provided in appendix gives further details on the distribution of population classified by age, sex and educational level.

The Table 15 in the appendix provides the details on average educational score per head and per household. As per this table the highest average educational score of 2.69 per cent is reported among the Brahmins and the lowest of 0.33 per head is reported among the Madar. An attempt is also made here to elucidate information regarding the default consistency and also the position of drop-outs of school going children belonging to 5-14 age group with reference to different households. According to the Table 11 given in the appendix there are 97 males and 83 females in the age group of 5-14 in the sample of 100 households studied. Out of these 69 boys and 54 girls are studying and 28 boys and 29 girls are not studying. All these 180 boys and girls belong to 77 households distributed in such a way that 22 households have only boys, 17 households have only girls and 38 households have both boy's and girls as per appendix table No. 29. Of these 22 households having only male children, 5 households are not sending any boy to school. In case of 17 households having only female children, 4 households do not send any girl to school. Similarly, out of the 38 households having both male and female children, 2 households fail to send some of the male and all female children to school, 2 households fail to send male children only, 1 household fails to send some of the male children only, 6 households fails to send female children only, 3 households fails to send some of the female children only and 2 households fail to send some male and all female children to school. In case of boys the main reasons for non-enrolment in school have been suffering from disease, mentally retarded, family problems, poverty, to attend to weaving work, etc. In case of girls parents felt that there was no necessity to give education to females, to take care of younger children at home when parents are away to attend to work, due to family problems, poverty, to assist other in household duties, to attend to weaving work, etc.

According to field data 2 boys discontinued their education while studying in class V-VI, 2 girls discontinued while in class II, one girl while in class II-IV and one girl while in class VII-VIII. The main reasons for discontinuation of studies are attending to weaving work or due to poverty in case of boys. In case of girls the main reasons for parents showing disinterest in providing education to their daughters and they feel providing education is not necessary to girls. They feel that it is most essential for girls to attend for household duties, to look after and take care of her brothers and sisters while their mother went to work etc. Appendix Table 30 provides information on the nature of activity of the children aged 5-14 who are not attending to school. They are engaged in cultivation, agricultural labour, weaving, masons, household duties, rearing of cattle and sheep, etc., and the rest are dependents and not attending to any specific activity.

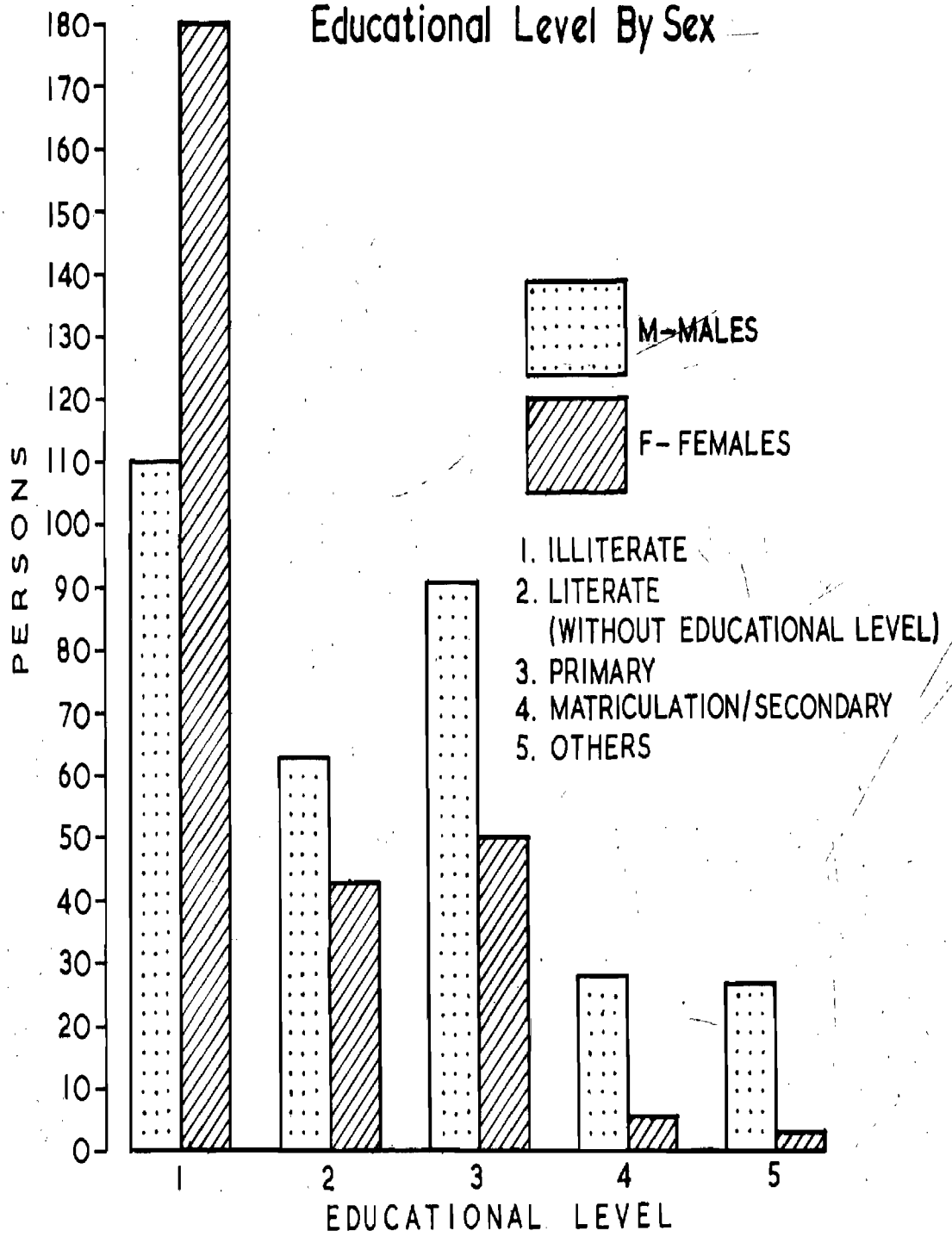
Population Control

The national policy of population control and planned parenthood was though prevalent since long it gained momentum sometimes in later 60s due to positive initiative taken by the government. However, during the last one or two decades the message of family planning has reached the nooks and corners of India and it has gained its importance not only as a measure of population control but also to lead a happy life and the idea of having small family is gaining popularity. The people in the remote villages are aware of this programme and they have the knowledge of different types of family planning measures and they practise those. An abstract of information regarding the knowledge and practise of family planning measures among the educated is furnished in the following statement:

Educational Status	Knowledge about family planning measures & prevention of birth	No. of persons practising family planning measures
1	2	3
Illiterate	61 (44.52)	37 (69.81)
Literate upto matric	51 (37.23)	16 (30.19)
Matric & above	25 (18.25)	..
Total	137 (100.00)	53 (100.00)

HUNNUR

Educational Level By Sex



Population in age 0-4 age group is excluded

Based on 1986 Survey Data.

In the sample of 100 households 137 persons are reported to have knowledge about family planning measures. Out of these 61 persons (44.52 per cent) are illiterate, and the rest of the 55.48 per cent are literate. This shows that a significant number of rural illiterates in Hunnur are having the knowledge of family planning which is a promising feature. Of these 137 persons having knowledge of family planning measure, 53 persons are reported to practise family planning measures. Of them again 37 persons (69.81 per cent) belonged to the illiterate group is again a promising feature. The rest of the 16 persons (30.19 per cent) belong to the literate upto matric. None under the matric and above category are reported to have practised family planning measures. But it may not be so as many of the informants who are actually using nirodh, vanki, etc., as a family control measure may not be revealing the information readily. Of the 53 informants as per Table II.11 given below who have adopted the family planning measures 3 are males and 50 are females. The 3 males have adopted vasectomy, 3 female have adopted vanki or loop, 46 females have adopted tubectomy, and 1 female had adopted vanki and now has undergone tubectomy. As per field data, 137 infromants report that 106 (kins (79) and non kins (27)) are known to practise one or the other methods of family planning measures. Of the 79 kins practising 72 females have adopted tubectomy, 4 males have undergone vasectomy, 2 practise nirodh, and one has adopted vanki. Of the 27 non-kins practising family planning measure 23 females have adopted tubectomy, 2 use nirodh, 1 use tablets and another male has undergone vasectomy.

Table: II.11

Family Planning Measures Adopted by the Males and Females in Hunnur

Measure	No. of males	No. of females
1	2	3
Vasectomy	3	..
Vanki/Loop	..	3
Tubectomy	..	46
Vanki and Tubectomy	..	1
Total	3	50

The field data further reveals that the practise of the family planning is preferred by both males and females in the village to have smaller family and maintain the family smoothly without economic crisis or difficulties. This tendency has developed among the villagers during the last ten to fifteen years. As noted earlier even the illiterate married villagers have adopted these measures. They prefer to have small sized families. As per Table 83 provided in the appendix it is observed that of the 163 married persons 2 desired no children, 35 desired one son and one daughter, 114 desired 2 sons and one daughter, 6 desired 3 sons and 2 daughters and only 2 desired any number of sons and daughters. This definitely indicates an inclination of the people for having small family. The Table II.12 given below provides the reasons for such desirability.

Table : II.12

Desirability of Having Number of Sons and Daughters (Figures in brackets are percentages)

Desirable Number of Son/Daughter	No. of informants (per centage)	Number of informants consider son/daughter desirable as noted in Col. 2 for reason						
		No. reason	To give good education and work	Child can help at their old age	To lead happy life	Easy to mintain family	Atleast one member can help in their old age	To give good education and food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No Children	2 (1.23)	2	..	..	..	..	..	.
One son and one daughter	35 (21.47)	6	21	5	3	..	..	.
Two sons and one daughter	114 (69.94)	16	..	..	..	34	49	5
Three sons and two daughters	6 (3.68)	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Any number	2 (1.23)	2	..	..	..	..	..	.
Others	4 (2.45)	4	..	..	..	..	..	.
Total	163 (100.00)	30	21	5	6	34	49	18

According to them they preferred one son and one daughter as they think the male child will help them at their old age and a few others opined it is essential to lead a happy life and a few others thought it is easy to give education, etc. They preferred two sons as they feel at least one of the male children would take care of parents at their old age. It is also easy to maintain few children and they can give them good education. All these reasons provided by the married persons clarify that they give importance to small family and also to provide education to their children. Of the 53 who have actually adopted the family planning measure, the three males who have adopted the measure could not say whether they are satisfied or not. Of the 50 females who have adopted family planning measures 34 are satisfied and the remaining say they are not satisfied though in majority of the cases they have successfully adopted the measure. Only one male feels that the measure has brought weakness. Of the females who have adopted the measure 13 have reported that the measure has brought weakness. Only one has reported weakness and stomach ache, and another reported bleeding and the rest 35 have reported no side effects and they are satisfied with the measure.

Health and Sanitation

The village even from 1961 enjoyed a healthy and salubrious climate and the villagers are generally healthy. However, epidemics such as cholera, influenza, etc., occassionally broke out in the region. During the present field investigation in 1986 cholera broke out in the village. However, these days these are not common as these diseases are checked at the initial stages itself by taking precautionary and remedial measures by the officials of the health department. Even during 1960s the village had medical facility attended to by 4 persons who used to prescribe indigenous medicines for minor ailments and also there were two qualified doctors (Registered Medical Practitioners) who had their dispensaries in Hunnur and prescribed allopathic medicines. Also there were a number of medical practitioners and a government hospital in Jamkhandi who extended medical facilities to people of Hunnur. During the year 1972 a Health Sub-Centre was opened at Hunnur. The Auxilliary Nurse and Midwife and a Junior Health Assistant attached to the Health Sub-Centre at Hunnur cater to the needs of the villagers in matters of providing medicines for minor ailments, arrange for inoculations and issue instructions on public health. This health sub-centre has no facilities for indoor patients but gives medical aid only to the out-patients. The incidences of diseases treated, inoculations provided and other health measures taken up by the Health Sub-Centre in the village may be seen in the table given below:

Table: II.13

Incidences of Diseases Treated and Other Public Health Measures Provided by Health Sub-Centre in the Village

Categories of diseases		No. treated as out-patients only during 1985-1986
1		2
1	T.B. (B.C.G.)	200
2	Malaria	600
3	Polio (drops)	840
4	Typhoid (T.A.B.)	800
5.	Dysentery	1500
6	Cholera (inoculations)	3000
7	General Fever	1200
8	Eye treatment (Tracoma)	900
9	Leprosy	50
10.	Diptheria and tetanus	900

The Health Sub-Centre provided vitamin A drops for 1200 persons, Iron tablets and Syrup to 1200 and 877 persons received benefits for Family Planning and Child Welfare.

Apart from the Health Sub-Centre the village has three private clinics. The trained doctors in these clinics prescribe allopathic medicines and treat patients for various ailments. They also visit private clinics at Jamkhandi for getting treatment. They also visit Government General Hospital at Jamkhandi to get medical help as indoor as well as out-door patients. The Primary Health Centre, Terdal also caters to their needs to provide medical aid as indoor and outdoor patients, provide prenatal services, arrange for inoculations and issue instructions on public health.

Table : II.14

Sexwise Distribution of Incidences of Death by cause of Death and the Type of Treatment Given

Persons died because of	Type of treatment										
	Ayurvedic		Allopathy		Indigenous		No Treatment		Total		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fits	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3
Paralysis	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
Asthma	1	..	13	5	1	..	1	..	16	5	21
Heart Attack	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	4	1	5
Accident	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2
Tuberculosis	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
Diabetes	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Stomach pain	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Vomiting & block of urine	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Old age	..	..	7	13	..	..	7	1	14	14	28
Fever	1	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	2	9	11
Body swelling	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dysentery	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	3
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tetanus	..	..	.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cancer	..	..	2	.	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Complication at the time delivery	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
Brain fever	..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Not known	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	5	5
Total	3	3	35	33	3	..	15	7	56	43	99

The Table II.14 provides an account of the causes of death of villagers during the last ten years due to various diseases and the type of treatment given. The Table shows that 99 deaths (56 males and 43 females) have took place during the last ten years. Of them the maximum number i.e., 28 persons (14 males and 14 females) died of old age. In case of deaths due to diseases the Asthma claimed the maximum deaths of 21 persons (16 males and 5 females). This is followed by the incidences of fever leading to death in case of 11 persons (2 males and 9 females). These are followed by heart attack, paralysis and for the reasons not known. Of the total deaths the maximum number of 68 persons (35 males and 33 females) were given allopathic treatment and 6 persons (3 males and 3 females) were given ayurvedic treatment, only 3 males were given indigenous medicines and 22 persons were not given any treatment. This indicates that the treatment by Ayurvedic and other indigenous medicines were not common.

The houses are usually ill-ventilated. But they are spacious and particularly those of the weavers have enough open space within the residential area of their houses. Almost all the houses have arrangements to drain out the refuse water either to street gutters or to soakpits. Stagnation of water in the streets is prohibited completely. The drains are open but the sweepers employed by the Panchayat take care to keep them clean. The Panchayat also arranges to keep the streets clean. The women folk keep the houses and the surrounding areas clean. They sweep the courtyards and smear it with cowdung paste. On festival days the whole floor inside the house is smeered with cowdung paste. The walls inside the houses are white washed atleast once in a year during Mahanavami or any other important festival. The houses are also white washed at the time of marriage and death. The men and women also take care or their personal hygiene by taking bath regularly and by wearing washed clothes. On festive days they take head bath applying coconut oil. All villagers clean their teeth using ash of cow dung or charcoal. A few also use tooth powder or tooth paste and brush.

The people of the village generally go outside the village to answer the call of nature. This is a general regional practice. However, in recent days there has been a growing awakening among the well-to-do and the educated about providing latrine facilities within the residential limits of their houses. During the present survey it was observed that out of the 100 households not a single household was reported to be having a separate latrine. A few new houses and those renovated recently have been provided with this facility. The traditional set up of building houses in the village is such that the houses are clustered in rows leaving no space for any additions or alterations. Therefore, it is imperative for the majority villagers to go outside the village to answer the call of nature and many villagers, especially the old people, consider this practice as more healthy. But this practice could create many health hazards such as water contamination and air pollution leading to many diseases among the villagers. It is observed that the epidemics such as cholera have spread in the village many times during the years. However, this problem can be solved to a great extent by educating people about health and sanitation. Moreover, during the recent years the village

is provided drinking water through taps. This to some extent can help to supply pure drinking water to the villagers.

Table 45 given in the appendix provides information that only one out of the 100 surveyed households has a bathroom. This household belongs to the Brahmin caste. The villagers usually take bath in a space in the corner of the kitchen. A few have also made temporary arrangements in front of their houses for taking bath. The water after taking bath is connected to the drainage. Sometimes such water is connected to the open soakpits which stagnates giving opportunity to mosquitoes for breeding. This causes health hazard to the people in the surrounding area.

The villagers still keep the cattle inside the houses. Most of the villagers cannot afford to have separate places for separate cattle sheds. They feel that by having them within their house they can look after them well and take care intently. However, in recent days a few of them have built separate cattle sheds in the form of huts or thatched roofs. A few have also built farmhouses in their irrigated lands where they have made provisions for separate cattle sheds. The place where the cattle are kept is properly cleaned and the cowdung along with the urine of the cattle is not wasted as it is used as the best manure for their agricultural fields.

Many houses in the village have kept open courtyards to facilitate sufficient light and ventilation as they keep the cattle inside their houses. This open space is also used for weaving work. However, the other rooms such as kitchen, bed rooms and the storage rooms do not have proper ventilation. The houses are clustered and congested and two houses adjacent to each other have common wall and they do not have provision to keep windows. Such houses lack proper ventilation and the kitchen, store room, etc., are usually dark. However, they keep openings in the flat mud roads to receive light and the smoke to pass out. But such openings in the roof do not suffice for the proper ventilation. In recent days new houses and the old ones renovated have separate sittings and bed rooms with proper ventilation.

Migration

As already discussed in the earlier pages the village has attracted large number of migrants from different places in search of livelihood. The migrants have come in search of employment either as agricultural labourers or as weavers since the village has ample opportunities.

The total immigrants as per appendix table 6 prepared on the basis of place of last residence of head of household there are 26 migrants. Of these 7 belong to the rural areas of the same taluk and 2 to the urban areas of the same taluk, 9 to the rural areas of the other taluks of the district such as Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bilgi, Muddebihal and Mudhol and one to the urban area of the Bagalkot taluk, one to the urabn Bangalore district, 2 to the rural and 2 to the urban Belgaum district, one to the rural Tumkur district and one to the Maharashtra State. Thus out of the total 26 migrants, 19 came from rural areas and 7 from urban areas. The appendix Table 7 indicates that out of the total 19 migrants from rural areas 3 reside in this village since 1-5 years, 4 since 6-10 years, 5 since 11-20 years and 7 since 21 or more years. Of the 7 migrants from urban areas one each resides from 1-5 years and 6-10 years, 3 from 11-20 years and 2 from 21 or more years.

Various reasons have been mentioned for the migration into Hunnur. Most of these migrant households have come here before 11 or more years. As per appendix table 7 it is seen that 8 households have migrated to this village between 11-20 years and 9 since 21 or more years, 5 between 6-10 years and 4 between 1-5 years. Hunnur is attracting lot of workers since about two decades when the cultivation started with the help of irrigation facility provided by the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (GLBC). Also the weaving industry attracted many labourers from different neighbouring areas. These households in due course of time permanently settled in the village as they got ample opportunities of employment in the village. Even a few of them acquired land and have became self cultivators.

The village also attracts daily casual labourers from the surrounding villages such as Madarkhandi, Kalhalli, Ramteertha and Kadapatti to work in different agricultural operations in different seasons. These agricultural labourers visit the village during March-June for sugarcane cutting, cotton picking, etc., during January-March for harvesting jowar and during October-November for harvesting groundnut crop. It is reported that about 200 casual labourers visit every day and this further increase during harvesting of jowar and groundnut crops. They are paid about Rs. 10 for males and Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 for females per day. These labourers also attend to digging of wells

and bunding in Hunnur. The people of Banjara (Lambani) community visit this village as agricultural labourers during harvest season. They usually come from distant places i.e., from villages in Bijapur taluk. They come in groups and attend to different harvesting activities especially cutting and bundling the crop. They work as contract labourers and receive payment in kind i.e., jowar or wheat, etc. It is also observed from appendix Table 25 that of the 73 cultivators and 64 agricultural labourers not a single persons works outside the village. However, because of the nearness to Jamkhandi town the people of this village, other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, find job there in other services. It is seen from the same table that 21 persons work outside the village. Of them 2 work as employers, 17 as employees and 2 as single workers. Among these 2 employers and 12 employees and 1 single worker work in urban area and the rest work in rural areas. It is further clarified that of those who work outside the village 2 work as merchants and shop keepers, one as Insurance real estate business service, one as teacher, one as stenographer, 3 as clerks, one as transport conductor and guard, one as nursing, other medical and health technicians, one as medical, technical person, one as tailor, 8 as brick layers and other construction workers, one as transport equipment operator.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Economic Resources

The whole economic activity of the village depends on two major resources: agricultural land and household industry of weaving. As per the survey sample 56 per cent of the village workers were engaged in these occupations. The Table III.1 makes it clear that 35 households out of the sample of 100 selected for study are engaged in the primary sector of economy. Of them 22 are cultivators and 13 are agricultural labourers. Almost the equal number of that of cultivators i.e. 21 households are engaged in weaving. The remaining 44 households follow other occupations such as merchants, shop and hotel owners, teachers, clerical and related workers; holding government and non-government jobs; other services like launderers, hair dressers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, stone cutters, goldsmiths, brick layers and construction workers; shoe makers, basket weavers, etc. The details may be seen from the Table III.1 given below:

Table : III.1

Distribution of Households by Occupation of Head of Household and the Sex-wise Population in Those Households as per 1986 Survey

Occupation of head of household (as per NCO 2 digit)	No. of households	Population (excluding 0-4 age group)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cultivators	22	162	88	74
2. Agricultural Labourers	13	62	32	30
3. Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	21	117	59	58
4. Merchants, shop keepers, wholesale and retails traders	7	52	30	22
5. Teachers	4	23	12	11
6. Clerical and related workers	3	13	7	6
7. Nursing and other medical and health technicians	1	3	2	1
8. Scientific, medical and technical persons	1	4	2	2
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	7	3	4

1	2	3	4	5
10. Hotel and restaurant keepers	1	7	4	3
11. Launderers, Dry cleaners and pressers	1	4	2	2
12. Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	1	5	3	2
13. Tailors, Dress makers, etc.	2	8	2	6
14. Shoe makers and leather goods makers	3	24	14	10
15. Carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers	2	10	6	4
16. Stone cutters and carvers	1	8	5	3
17. Blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators	1	4	2	2
18. Jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers	1	6	3	3
19. Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	18	7	11
20. Bricklayers and other construction workers	2	10	5	5
21. Transport equipment operators	1	5	2	3
22. Non-workers	8	49	29	20
Total	100	601	319	282

(i) Land

The total area of the village is 992.58 hectares. The details of land distribution under various categories are furnished in the table given below:

Table : III.2

Comparative Picture of the Type of Land Distribution During 1961 and 1986 Surveys

Type of Land	1961 Survey Data	1986 Survey Data
	Hectares	Hectares
1	2	3
1. Agricultural Land (Total cultivable area)	936.46	937.11

1		2	3
2.	Pot Kharab including permanent fallow, uncultivable land and grave yard	15.53	15.49
3.	Village site (*Gramathana*)	26.26	26.26
4.	Roads	10.16	10.16
5.	Tank, Land granted for non-agricultural purposes and canal	4.17	3.56
Total		992.58	992.58

It is seen from the above table that since 1961 there is very marginal increase of 0.65 hectares in the total agricultural land. There is no change or increase in the main village site area of *Gramathana* but, as mentioned earlier, a new residential locality known as Gandhinagar has come up on the vacant land allotted during 1961 for this purpose. Now Janata houses have been built on this extension area. 148 new house sites were prepared and allotted to the Scheduled Castes, other socially and economically weaker sections and backward castes of the village under the Janata Housing Scheme. Many more applications for the allotment of sites are still pending with the Mandal Panchayat Office, Hunnur. But there is no vacant land available around the village to acquire land for preparing Janata sites. There is no cultivable fallow land in the village to be brought under cultivation. The villagers have made use of every piece of land for cultivation.

(ii) Livestock

Livestock rearing is an essential and important feature of the rural economy. The Lingayats, Kurubas and Marathas, the communities mainly engaged in cultivation, rear livestock. The bullocks constitute the backbone of cultivation which also provide compost manure for agricultural fields. For many families rearing bulls and selling them at higher prices is an important economic activity. For many others selling milk and milk products is the important means of livelihood. The cattle dung is also used for the preparation of dung cakes (*kullu*) which is an important item of fuel in the village. In the village there are about 338 cows, (8 jersey cows), 350 she-buffaloes, 660 sheep and goats and 1175 bulls and bullocks. The Kurubas still continue with the traditional practice of manuring the agricultural fields by camping the sheep in fields of the agriculturists of the village for which they are paid annually in kind by the villagers.

(iii) Other Resources

Handloom weaving plays an important role in the economy of the village. It is the traditional occupation of two important communities in the village viz., the Devanga (Hatgars), and Kuruhinashetty (Bile jadars). However, now this profession has been taken up by other castes such as Kuruba, Maratha, and a few Lingayat subcastes like Ganiger, Panchamasali, Banajiga, Jangama etc. There are about 600 handlooms, 70 powerlooms, and about 160 automatic looms in the village. They get the raw materials from the Karnataka Handloom Corporation Office situated at Hunnur and also the master weavers of Rabkavi-Banhatti. Many weavers in the village do not invest but only earn their wages.

Other household industries found in the village are: tailoring, oil extracting, carpentry, smithy, garland making etc. In the village two families are engaged in oil crushing, 8 in tailoring, 3 in goldsmithy, 2 in blacksmithy and 7 in carpentry. For details see Table III.12. The households engaged in business are: Kirana shops (18), Cloth shops (4), pan shops (5), Arrack shops (2) and cycle shops (8). There are about 6 households engaged in hotel and restaurant business. A few households sell vegetables, fruits, grocery, etc., in the local market to earn their livelihood. About 12 persons from Bhovi (Vodda) community are engaged in stone cutting and quarrying. A few are employed in government and other institutions,

general and construction labour, industrial labour.

LAND AS ECONOMIC RESOURCE

Land Reforms

Hunnur is a *raitwari* village. The types of tenure prevailing in the village are old tenure *hale sharta,* new tenure or *hosa sharta* and *inam.* During 1963-64 the extent of land under each of the above heads stood at 766.15 hectares, 59.70 hectares and 114.26 hectares respectively. Since the amalgamation of the erstwhile Jamkhandi state in to the then Greater Bombay State. The Jamkhandi became a taluk and as a result, the land reform measures brought about by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act 1948, prevention of fragmentation and Consolidation Act, Inam Abolition Act, etc., became applicable to the Jamkhandi taluk.

The '*Raitwari tenure*' is the right of the occupancy of Government land continuable in perpetuity on payment of government demands. The assessment is placed on each survey number and the settlement is made by the government directly with the occupant. Under the terms of old grants, an occupant was free to transfer or alienate any of his rights without any restrictions. Thus, the right of occupancy was itself a property, permanent, heritable and transferable and this continues to be so in the case of all old grants. In the case of new grants of *Raitwari* lands, the grantees cannot transfer or alienate the lands without specific sanction from Government. The *Inam* lands may be said to be exceptions to the two principles of State proprietorship of land and the liability of all landlords to pay the Land Revenue to Government. Such *Inams* were formerly granted as favour or reward for service. The grants were also made for (i) maintenance of secular, charitable or religious institution, (ii) as a reward for services, (iii) for certain duties to be performed by the office bearers in a village, etc. During 1963-64 the *Inam* lands in Hunnur was 114.26 hectares and it was held by village temples and village servants. However, consequent to the *Inam* Abolition Act lands were taken back or were converted to land under new terms in the early fifties and during 1974. Thus, under the new terms the *Inam* land can be owned by the individual allottee when he paid 20 times the land revenue (*patta*) and he has the right to sell the land if he wishes so. Under another term of agreement the occupant can pay 6 times the land revenue and he can become the owner of the *Inam* land but he cannot sell it to the other persons. The *inam* lands which were formerly held by the hereditary village accountant were converted to land under'new terms' in the early fifties consequent to the *Inam* Abolition Act. From 1974 to 1979-80 all other categories of *Inam* lands except temple lands were brought under new terms. Thus, all the village servants such Walikar, Talwar and the Mahar (Holeya) got their land converted to land under new terms by paying the revenue (*patta*). Thus, about 95.51 hectares of land was got converted under new terms by various village servants, police patel, etc. The remaining 28.83 hectares of land is still held as *Inam* land by various temple priests for performing the daily puja in their respective temples. The details are furnished in the following brief statement.

Land attached to the temple		Survey number	Area in hectares
1		2	3
1.	Maruti temple	14	1.58
		147	1.84
		Total	3.42
2.	Balmeshwar temple	51	4.02
3.	Kalmeshwar temple	13	1.62
4.	Grama Laxmidevi temple	148	1.27

1		2	3
5.	Sangameshwar temple	26	1.98
		130	11.91
		Total	20.80
6.	R.	29	4.46
	Ramateertha	30	0.15
		Total	4.61
	Grand Total		28.83

Another important land reforms was the implementation of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 after the merger of the princely states and application of these rules to the same. The important provisions of this Act were those relating to (1) the protection offered to the tenant against eviction from land (2) the restrictions placed on transfer of agricultural land and at the same time encouraging their transfer to the actual tenant and (3) the fixation of the maximum rent payable by a tenant to the landlord. The Act also recognised a special category of tenants called 'Protected Tenants'.

In 1955 this Act was further amended incorporating changes like the fixation of economic holdings, and the ceiling areas, disposal of surplus land to the landless agricultural labourers, fixation of maximum rent in multiples of assessment, abolition of absolute landlordism, etc. This resulted in the fragmentation of land holdings by the big landlords which bifurcated their lands and registered in the name of different family members to keep their holdings below the land ceiling limit. However, due to the implementation of Tenancy Act many tenants were benefitted and could become the owners of lands. Now-a-days no land is given to be tilled by others for fear of implementation of Land Tenancy Act. The land owners for want of agricultural operations depend mainly on daily wage workers who till, cultivate and harvest the crop and the owners supervise the operations. However, a few who even cannot supervise the operations let their land to the trustworthy tenants on mutual trust and belief. However, this contract is not recorded anywhere in any revenue office. Some such systems still under operation are *Lavani, Palu, Khandagalu* etc. Under the *Lavani* system the tenant pays a lumpsum amount to the owner without interest and takes the land from the owner for certain years and cultivates and keeps the total harvests for himself. After the lapse of that negotiated period of years the owner of the land repays the principal amount to the tenant and gets his land back. Under another agreement in the same system the tenant pays a lumpsum amount and in return for this he takes the land from its owner for certain years, cultivates the same, keeps the total harvests for himself and return the land to its owner after the lapse of period under agreement without the principal amount being paid back to him. Under the system *palu* or the shareholder the landowner leases out the land to the tenant for a certain period of time. During this period the landowner may or may not share the expenses incurred on cultivation but he receives a certain share of the yield from the land during the harvest as per the terms and conditions made in their agreement earlier. Under the system *Khandagalu* the tenant is supposed to pay a fixed quantum of yield from the land to the owner during the harvest as long as he tills the land. These systems of land lease take place only on mutual belief and trust and on their own agreements in the village in the presence of a few witnesses of their community or village elders. As per table 92 provided in the appendix it may be seen that out of the 100 households selected for study 52 households possessed land of their own to the extent of 238.90 hectares and only one household has leased-in land of 4.0 hectares.

The information on ownership of the total agricultural land of Hunnur village by different ethnic groups was collected during the present field investigation which may be seen in the table given below:

It is observed from the table that there are 428 landholders in the village. The land records of the village now however, shows that there are 778 plots of land of different sizes in Hunnur revenue limits. This is due to the fragmentation of land by the 428 landholders in the village after the implementation of Tenancy Act. Therefore, the total of 428 land owners of Hunnur hold 778 plots of land of different sizes which are within the revenue limits of Hunnur. The maximum number of land holdings i. e., 137 belong to the category of 1.00 - 1.99 hectares followed by 83 land holdings to the category of 0.50 to 0.99 hectares; further followed by 69 land holdings of 2.00 to 2.99 hectares; 51 of below 0.50 hectares; 31 between 3.00 to 3.99 hectares; 24 between 5.00 to 7.49 and 20 between 4.00 - 4.99 hectares. Only 7 and 6 land holdings belong to the category of 7.50 to 9.99 hectares and 10.00 to 19.99 hectares respectively. This shows that the land holdings mainly belonged to the medium size groups because of Land Ceiling Act.

Of these 428 landholdings the maximum number of them i.e. 271 belonged to the Lingayat community which is a dominant agricultural community in the village. This is followed by the Kurubas owning 58 land holdings. However, once this community was mainly engaged in rearing of sheep and were seminomadic pastorals moving from one place to another in search of pastoral land for their flocks. But they have now settled at one place and are affluent agriculturists occupying the second position in the village. This is followed by the Marathas owning 33 landholdings. All the Scheduled Castes in the village own 21 landholdings. Of these the majority i.e., 17 landholdings, are owned by the Holeyas, one by Madar one by Korava and two by Mochigar. It may be recalled here that the Holeya and Madar were once landless agricultural labourers who now have started possessing land of their own. The other Scheduled Castes, the Bhovi and Samagar, do not own land. The Brahmins were once the landlords and now they have only 15 landholdings, Jains also own 13 landholdings. Almost all the other caste Hindus own land except the Kammar (Blacksmiths) and Simpi. The Pattar and Badiger are craftsmen and for them land provides only a secondary source of income.

If a comparison is made with the survey data of 1961 available from Table III.4 with that of the survey data collected during 1986 and given in Table III.3 it may be observed that there were 372 landholdings during 1961 which increased to 428 during 1986 survey showing the fragmentation of the landholdings. If a comparison is made of households owning land during these periods it may be seen that 37.27 per cent of the households possessed land during 1961 which came down to 34.66 per cent during 1986. There is an increase in the number of households possessing landholdings during 1986 survey among all the castes such as Lingayat, Maratha, Kuruba, Brahmin and also the Scheduled Castes but the percentage of number of households of individual castes possessing land works out to be less when compared to that of 1961 survey. During 1961 the castes such as Talwar and Rajaput did not possess any landholdings but during 1986 survey it is observed that they have gained landholdings.

The table given below presents a comparative account of the ownership of agricultural land by different castes during 1961 and 1986 surveys.

Table : III.3

Distribution of Land Holdings of Hunnur by Size and Ethnic Category as per 1986 Survey

Size group of holdings (in hectares)	Total holdings	Scheduled Caste	Number of holdings belonging to														
			Hindus											Muslim	Jain	Others GLBC
			Lingayat	Maratha	Kuruba	Brahmin	Badiger	Pattar	Kammar	Simpi (Namdev)	Talwar	Rajput	Caste not known			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Below 0.50	51	1	31	5	6	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
0.50—0.99	83	1	52	9	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	1
1.00—1.99	137	11	81	6	26	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	6	..
2.00—2.99	69	4	47	5	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3.00—3.99	31	2	21	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.00—4.99	20	..	15	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5.00—7.49	24	2	14	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
7.50—9.99	7	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10.00—19.99	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.00 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	428	21	271	33	58	15	3	1	..	..	1	3	3	5	13	1

Table : III.4

The Ownership of Agricultural Land by Different Castes during 1961 and 1986 Survey

Religion/Caste	1961 Survey data					1986 Survey data				
	No. of households holding agricultural land	Percentage of the land owning households to the total land owning households in the village	Extent of land hold by community (in hectares)	Percentage to the total landhold by all the communities	Extent of landhold in hectares per household	No. of households holding agricultural land	Percentage of the land owning households to the total land owning households by the village	Extent of landhold by community (in hectares)	Percentage to the total land hold by all communities	Extent of landhold in hectares per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. HINDU										
1. Lingayat	261	70.16	1198.77	73.93	4.61	32	60.38	177.17	72.94	5.54
2. Maratha	31	8.33	116.95	7.22	3.77	2	3.77	2.60	1.07	1.30
3. Kuruba	40	10.75	155.40	9.58	3.89	5	9.44	27.20	11.20	5.44
4. Brahmin	10	2.69	39.34	2.43	3.93	1	1.89	4.30	1.77	4.30
5. Badiger	2	0.54	4.50	0.28	2.25	3	5.66	10.40	4.28	3.47
6. Simpi (Namdev)	1	0.27	2.43	0.15	2.43	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table III.4 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10. Holeya	5	1.34	15.38	0.95	3.08	2	3.77	8.13	3.35	4.07
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.77	2.00	0.82	1.00
12. Bhovi/ Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	2	0.54	5.67	0.35	2.84	1	1.89	1.20	0.49	1.20
II. MUSLIM	8	2.15	27.92	1.72	3.49	2	3.77	5.60	2.31	2.50
III. JAIN	12	3.23	55.04	3.39	4.59	3	5.66	4.30	1.77	1.43
Total	372	100.00	1621.40	100.00	4.36	53	100.00	242.90	100.00	4.58

The Lingayat is the dominant caste possessing land in the village. It is observed as per 1961 Census 261 i.e., 70.16 per cent of the total landholdings were possessed by the Lingayats. In the present survey also the Lingayats dominate in possessing the number of landholdings. But the proportion has come down i.e., 32 households out of the 53 households possessing land belong to Lingayats, the percentage of which works out to 60.38. As per Table III.3 also this works out 63.32 per cent. However, the extent of average land held by each household has gone up in comparison to that of 1961. During 1961 the extent of land held by each household was 4.61 hectares which increased to 5.54 hectares during 1986. Similarly the extent of land held by each household during 1961 has been considerably increased during 1986 in case of other castes as well. In case of Scheduled Castes such as Holeya also the extent of average land possessed by them increased from 3.08 hectares per household during 1961 to 4.07 hectares during 1986. The Madar did not possess land during 1961. But during the present survey 2 households of Madar possessed land. In total the average land possessed by each household during 1961 was 4.36 hectares which increased to 4.58 hectares per household during 1986 survey. Details may be seen from the Table III.4.

The further break up of the landholdings possessed by households is available in appendix table 90. It shows that 4 (7.55 per cent) households possess land less than 0.50 hectares, 14 (26.41 per cent) households possess land between 0.50 to 1.99 hectares, 21 (39.62 per cent) households hold lands between 2.00 to 4.99 hectares, 13 (24.53 per cent) households between 5.00 to 19.99 hectares and one household possesses land between 30.00 to 39.99 hectares. It is appoment, therefore, that the agriculturists in Hunnur mainly possess the medium sized landholdings. However, a few also possess the bigger sized landholdings. The appendix table 91 gives further information on castewise landholdings. Among the dominant castes Lingayat, Maratha, Kuruba and Brahmin the landholding families belong to the 2.00 to 7.49 hectares. Among them 17 belonged to Lingayats, 2 each to Kuruba and Holeya and one each to Brahmin, Badiger, Pattar, Maratha, Muslim and Jain. It is further observed that 6 households of Lingayats and one household of Kuruba possessed large sized holdings between 7.50 hectares to 19.99 hectares. One household of Lingayat possessed still further large sized landholding to the extent of 31.8 hectares. As already said the appendix table 92 shows that out of the total 242.90 hectares of agricultural land possessed by 53 households in the sample of 100 households, 52 households possessed their own land to the extent of 238.90 hectares. Only one family had leased in land of 4.0 hectares. A comparison of the same information with that of 1961 survey has been made in the table III.5 given below.

Table : III.5

A Comparison of the Distribution of Households by Nature of Right of Ownership of Land

Nature of Right	1961 Survey		1986 Survey	
	Number of households	Extent of land in hectares	Number of households	Extent of land in hectares
1	2	3	4	5
1. Land owned and wholly self cultivated	292	1212.26	52	238.90
2. Land owned but given out on lease to others for cultivation	41	127.45	..	..
3. Land taken on lease for cultivation	15	73.99	1	4.00

1	2	3	4	5
4. Land owned partly, self cultivated and partly leased out	16	121.44	..	..
5. All owned land self cultivated and in addition land taken on lease	21	214.46		..
6. Part of owned land self cultivated in addition to land taken on lease and other part of owned land leased out	2	17.41	..	..
Total	387	1767.01	53	242.90

It is noticed in the above table that only 4.00 hectares of land has been taken on lease. Thus, as already discussed the exact information on the lands leased in or leased out in the present survey could not be collected as the people were not ready to give such information. The land is still leased in or leased out on mutual trust and belief.

Table 94 in the appendix may also be seen to know the castewise average size of agricultural land held by each household. It may be seen here that the Lingayats possess the highest average size of 5.54 hectares of land followed by Kuruba (5.44 hectares), Brahmin (4.30 hectares) and Holeya (4.06 hectares). This shows the Holeya who were once agricultural labourers are able to gain an important position among the cultivators. From this table it is also seen that 8 households possess land within a distance of 1 km. 17 households within a distance of 2-3 kms and 28 households at a distance of more than 4 Kms.

The table below presents the ownership of land by the households of Hunnur outside the revenue limits of Hunnur village. For this the information was collected from the land records of concerned surrounding villages.

Table : III.6

Ownership of Land Outside the Village During 1961 and 1986 Surveys

Name of village	1961 Survey land owned by		1986 Survey land owned by	
	No. of households	Total area (in hectares)	No. of households	Total Area (in hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Jamkhandi	46	127.12	99	286.13
2. Ramateertha	12	14.98	34	32.41
3. Kankanawadi	8	11.50	4	14.02
4. Kulhalli	2	4.05	1	5.27

1		2	3	4	5
5.	Hippargi	34	117.08	22	63.37
6.	Albal	47	157.22	24	63.12
7.	Madarkhandi	68	156.25	94	184.89
8.	Kadapatti	43	148.58	54	150.78
9.	Hanchinal	39	114.62	67	180.78
10.	Muttur	1	3.24	..	..
	Total	300	854.64	399	980.53

During 1961 a few more villages were mentioned in the table where the villagers of Hunnur were reported to have their lands, i.e. a total of 24 households have land in the villages such as Hebbalahatti, Maigur, Shirahatti, Ingalgi, Konnur, Savalgi, etc., which are quite away from Hunnur. These 24 households of Hunnur possess 81.98 hectares of land in total the above said villages. However, the ownership of land of the villagers of Hunnur in these villages could not be collected during the present survey. The data was collected only in respect of 10 villages surrounding Hunnur during the present survey. A comparison of these survey data from the above table III.6 reveals that during 1961 survey 300 households owned land to the extent of 854.64 hectares which increased to 399 households owning land to the extent of 980.53 hectares during the present survey. This shows that 99 more households have gained their own land in these villages to the extent of 125.89 hectares during the period of two and a half decades. This shows that more and more people of Hunnur are purchasing land in the neighbouring villages as they do not have sufficient agricultural land in their own village. Also as the village has irrigational facilities their production and income from double crops has increased. They have started cultivating good yielding cash crops. Thus, they are economically sound enough to purchase more and more land. The people of Hunnur, therefore, have bought land in the revenue limits of the surrounding villages such as Ramateertha, Madarkhandi, Kadapatti, Hanchinal and the Jamkhandi.

Improvement of Agricultural Land

The land improvement is generally considered under two heads viz., the extensive and the intensive methods of cultivation. In Hunnur even from 1961 it is seen that the entire cultivable area has been brought under the plough. Further extension of area under cultivation is not possible. However, the intensive cultivation which involves irrigation, soil conservation measures, use of improved tools and equipments which can help to increase the agricultural output in the village are discussed in the following pages.

As per 1961 monograph there were 25 irrigation wells in the village and the area irrigated was about 24.28 hectares. The wells were dug under the financial assistance granted under the various development schemes. The irrigation programme under the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (GLBC) to provide irrigational facilities to Bijapur and Belgaum districts was just proposed. The construction of distributories, channels, etc., was completed. Maigur distributory and Kunchanoor distributory pass through Hunnur and about 809.37 hectares of land of Hunnur was expected to be irrigated. Ramateertha distributory was also proposed to be constructed to irrigate lands of Hunnur.

In Hunnur water was available for irrigation since 1958. But it was reported that there was not much enthusiasm among the cultivators for irrigation as the irrigational water was let out between June and September when there was not much demand because of the rainy season during this period. Secondly, levelling of fields had not taken place. The people of Hunnur also had a strong belief that irrigation of black soil results in silting it. They also complained that they were financially inca-

pable of meeting the expenses needed for the heavy doses of inorganic and organic manures. Thus, during 1962-63 only 21.45 hectares were brought under canal irrigation in Hunnur which further came down to 12.55 hectares in 1963-64. The water rates had been reduced as an incentive to the consumers. Even during the first year of irrigation, i.e., 1958 the water was allowed free of charge.

However, things have changed. Age old superstitious beliefs have yielded place to new thinking and the villagers have become receptive to new technology and methods of cultivation. They are financially better off to meet the heavy expenses needed for the application of artificial manures. The cultivators have taken up measures to level their lands to suit to the irrigation from the GLBC Canals. Soil conservation has not been taken up in this village on a large scale. But the cultivators have constructed bunds in their fields to prevent soil erosion. Such bunding operations are locally called *Voddu hakuwadu.* The Command Area Development Authority (CADA) has also taken up measures to level the lands of Hunnur to some extent to make the land suitable for irrigation.

Irrigation Facilities

The details of irrigated and unirrigated land available during 1961 and 1986 are as follows:

	1961 Survey	1986 Survey
	Hectares	Hectares
1. Irrigated land		
i) Wells	24.28	76.99
ii) Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (GLBC)	12.54	503.43
2. Unirrigated Land	899.64	356.69
Total Agricultural Land	936.46	937.11

As per the revenue records the irrigated land is put as 580.42 hectares only during 1986 survey but the knowledgeable sources inform that the irrigated area is much more. As per the records of GLBC the irrigated area is said to be 654.03 hectares and the irrigated area by wells and bore wells is said to be 76.99 hectares. Thus, 731.02 hectares of the agricultural land of Hunnur is under irrigation at present. This would mean that only 206.09 hectares of agricultural land has remained unirrigated. The difference may be due to the reason that revenue records are still to be made upto date.

The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (GLBC) started functioning since 1955. The water for irrigation was made available to the agriculturists of Hunnur from 1958 onwards. As the people were not enthusiastic in the beginning actual demand for irrigating the lands by cultivators of Hunnur started from 1979 onwards. The three distributories such as Ramateertha, Kunchanoor and Maigur distributories provide water for irrigation of Hunnur lands. The details are as follows:

Distributory	Command Area	Area of Hunnur actually irrigated
	Hectares	Hectares
1. Ramateertha Distributory	85.42	71.29
2. Kunchanoor Distributory	161.48	112.50
3. Maigur Distributory	628.97	470.24
Total	875.87	654.03

Thus, 731.02 hectares is the total irrigated land in Hunnur of which 654.03 hectares is from GLBC and about 76.99 hectares is from wells. Even the rest have started levelling their lands to make suitable for irrigation. Those who do not get GLBC water have also started digging bore wells to irrigate their lands.

The rate of water charges levied by GLBC for different crops for the year 1985-86 are as follows:

Table : III.7

The Rate of Water Charges Levied by GLBC for Different Crops for the Year 1985-86

Crop	Water rate per acre (In Rs.)	Maintenance charges (In Rs.)	Total charges (In Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1. Sugarcane (to be harvested within 12 months)	150.00	4.00	154.00
2. Sugarcane (to be harvested after 12 months but within 18 months)	225.00	4.00	229.00
3. Paddy (for first crop)	35.00	4.00	39.00
4. Paddy (for the second and subsequent crop)	40.00	4.00	44.00
5. Wheat	22.00	4.00	26.00
6. Jowar	20.00	4.00	24.00
7. Groundnut	24.00	4.00	28.00
8. Sunflower	24.00	4.00	28.00
9. Cotton	40.00	4.00	44.00
10. Maize, ragi, navani, sajje grams, sweet potato, onion, etc.	20.00	4.00	24.00
11. Pulses	15.00	4.00	19.00
12. Manurial crops	8.00	4.00	12.00
13. Fodder crops	20.00	4.00	24.00

The following table shows the total demand and the collection of water charges from the cultivators of Hunnur from the year 1976-77 to 1986-87.

Table : III.8

The Demand and Collection Statement of Water Charges due from the Cultivator of Hunnur fr 1976-77 to 1986-87

Sl. No	Year	Previous balance	Present demand	Total demand	Total collection	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1976-77	5,986.65	16,203.05	22,189.70	..	22,189.70
2.	1977-78	22,189.70	16,105.50	38,295.20	4,037.45	34,257.75
3.	1978-79	34,257.75	16,105.50	50,363.25	5,182.80	45,180.45
4.	1979-80	57,247.25	22,894.50	80,141.75	4,181.59	75,960.16
5.	1980-81	75,960.16	22,894.00	98,854.16	1,115.00	97,739.16
6.	1981-82	97,739.16	26,290.00	124,029.16	15,955.73	108,073.43
7.	1982-83	108,073.43	27,282.68	135,356.11	2,500.00	132,856.11
8.	1983-84	132,856.11	75,829.22	150,238.79	4,845.00	145,293.29
9.	1984-85	145,293.29	32,963.60	178,256.89	2,039.50	176,217.39
10.	1985-86	159,963.39	42,283.05	202,246.44	..	202,246.44
11.	1986-87	202,246.44	43,616.10	245,862.54	..	245,862.54

Land Development Works by Command Area Development Authority (CADA)

The village Hunnur is coming under the Command Area of Ghataprabha Project. As per the records of CADA authorities in Jamkhandi town out of the total cultivable area of 937.11 hectares an area of 662.08 hectares gets canal irrigation facilities. To utilise the canal irrigation water efficiently systematic land development is necessary. The agricultural staff imparts technical knowledge to the farmers for developing their lands systematically and also guides farmers for adopting improved methods of irrigation like border strip ridges and furrows etc. To assist the farmers financially for taking land development works Agricultural Refinance Corporation (A.R.C) used to advance loans through Primary Land Development Bank (PLD) prior to the introduction of CADA Act, 1980. Now the CADA is providing loan assistance and technical know-how to farmers in respect of land development works.

The notified and developed area of Hunnur as per CADA records is as follows:

		Hectares	
1.	Total holding area	992.59	
2.	Total cultivable area	937.11	
3.	Irrigable area	662.08	
4.	Notified Area		
	a) Kharif	71.20	
	b) Rabi	582.04	
	Total	653.24	
5.	Total area developed as on 30.11.1987		Number of farmers benefitted
	a) Own resources (Farmers cost)	148.03	108
	b) A.R.C. Loan	60.51	43
	c) Demonstration plot	1.01	1
	Total	209.55	152

It may be observed from the above statement that in total 152 farmers have got their agricultural land developed by the help of CADA and the total area developed is 209.55 hectares. Of this one plot of 1.01 hectares belonging to a Scheduled Caste was taken up for development by CADA as a demonstration plot. Apart from these above 152 farmers the remaining have developed their land by themselves to make the land irrigable. However, as per the records of CADA 662.08 hectares of land is declared as irrigable. But actually only 503.43 hectares is made irrigable by GLBC water sources. The rest of the land is till to be developed to make it irrigable which may be taken up in due course of time by farmers themselves or by the help of CADA.

Sugarcane, hybrid jowar, sun flower, cotton (*Suyodhar* and *Laxmi* varieties), groundnut, wheat are the important crops grown in irrigated lands. Of these sugarcane has been the most important commercial crop grown here but in a limited area. The villagers also get better profit from sugarcane. Cotton is also the important cash crop grown here in abundance. This is followed by hybrid jowar and groundnut. In recent years sunflower, an oil seed is gaining popularity and is grown as an important cash crop. This crop does not require much labour and input. This crop can also be harvested within three months and they can sow another crop after reaping this. Thus, the land is the most important economic resource for the villagers. The land revenue for the agricultural lands fixed by the Department of Land and Survey Records Office as per their assessment is Rs. 6132.62. However, as per revenue records the amount is Rs. 6118.35. The actual collection varies from year to year. The land revenue rates fixed per acre (0.4047 hectare) for the year 1986-87 are as follows:

1.	Dry land (*Khushki*)	Rs. 2.75
2.	Wet land (*Tari*)	Rs. 9.40
3.	Plantation	Rs. 9.40

The marginal farmers (holding less than 4.05 hectares) are given exemption from paying revenue and other cess. They are charged at a flat rate of Rs. 1 per each holding. The details of the land revenue demand and collection as per 1986-87 are as follows:

Table : III.9

Land Revenue Demand and Collection as per 1986-87

Type of land/cess	Total land revenue/cess collected during 1986-87	
	Demand	Collection
	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
1	2	3
1. Actual land revenue	6,118.35	5,333.65*

1		2	3
2.	Cess**		
	(a) Local cess	3,060.19	2,601.93
	(b) Educational cess	613.50	521.85
	(c) Health cess	921.55	784.07
	Total	10,713.59	9,241.50
	Total revenue fixed for 1986-87		6,105.16
	(-) The revenue fixed for marginal farmers (as revenue is proposed to be collected from them @ Rs. 1 per each holding)		916.51
	Total Balance		5,188.65
	(+) Revenue from marginal farmers @ Re. 1 per holding		145.00
	Hence total revenue collected:		5,333.65

** Local cess is collected at the rate of 50% Educational cess at the rate of 10% and Health cess at the rate of 15% of the land revenue.

High yield of agricultural produce due to irrigational facilities has pushed up both the demand as well as price for agricultural land in Hunnur. One acre (0.4047 hectares) of dry land which was available for Rs. 800-1000 two decades ago has now gone up more than ten times, as the same can be had now for Rs. 10,000 to 12,000. Similarly, the price of irrigable land has gone up by 35 to 40 times the old rate. Therefore, an acre of irrigable land in Hunnur costs as much as Rs. 35,000 to 40,000 per acre. The land of this village is mainly black soil which is very fertile. This is also one of the factors for the high cost of land in the village.

A comparison of the land use data of the village with other neighbouring villages within the area of the influence of Jamkhandi town reveals that there are no significant changes in respect of the usage of land. The lands of all the villages surrounding Hunnur are used for cultivation. There is no forest land in the village.

Occupation

Comparative statistical data relating to the number of persons who have various primary occupations during 1961, 1971, 1981 Censuses, 1961 survey and 1986 survey are as follows. Details also may be seen from table 23 provided in the appendix.

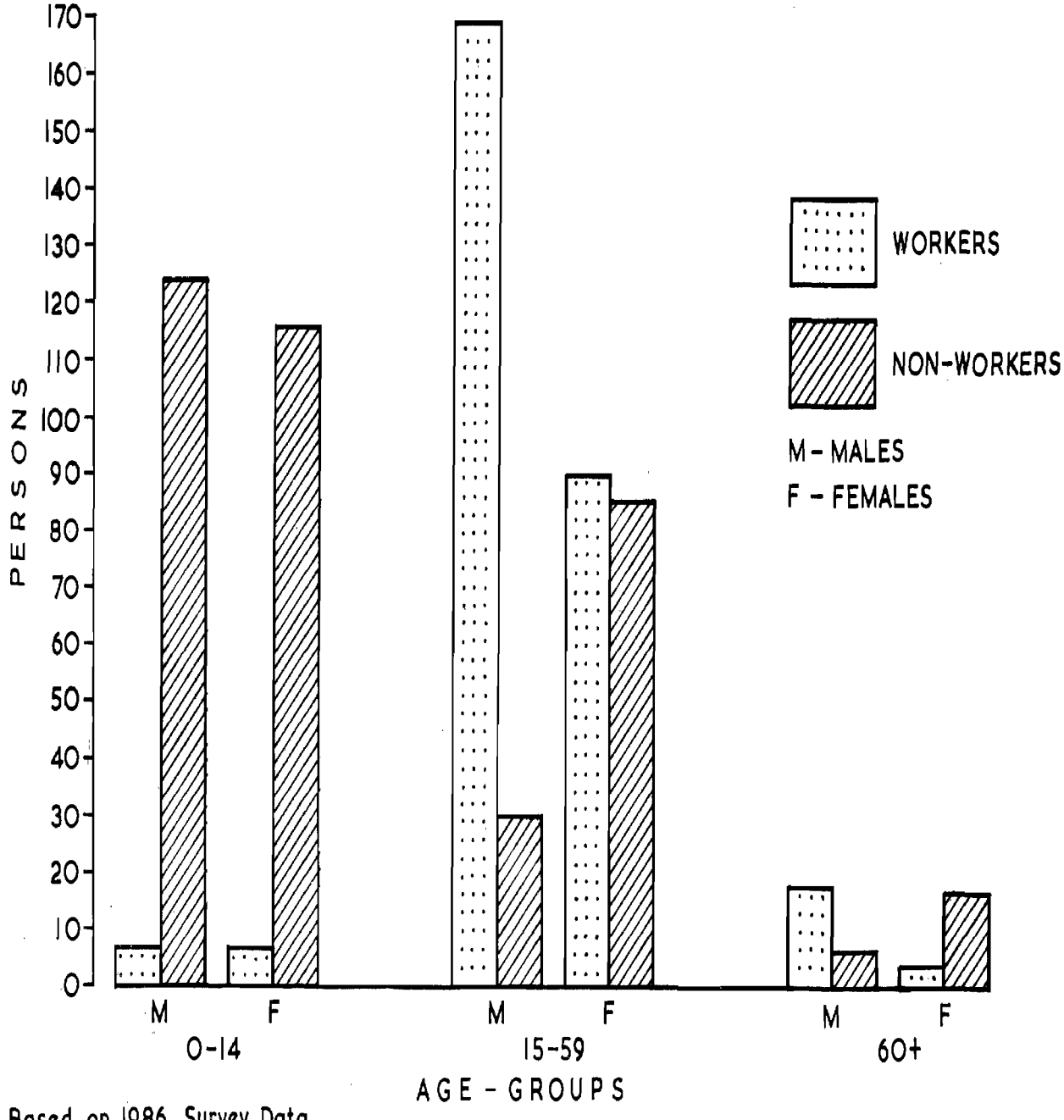
Table : III.10

Work Force under Different Occupational Categories in Different Censuses and 1961 and 1986 Surveys (Figuress in brackets are percentages)

Occupational Categories	Workers according to the Censuses and Survey data				
	1961	1971	1981	1961 (Survey Data)	1986 (Survey Data)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Population	5,056	5,505	6,635	5,235	675

HUNNUR

Workers and Non-workers by Sex and Broad age-groups



Based on 1986 Survey Data

1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Workers	3,073 (60.78)	2,243 (40.74)	2,662 (40.12)	3,154 (60.25)	295 (43.70)
Cultivators	962 (31.30)	604 (26.93)	681 (25.58)	313 (9.92)	73 (24.75)
Agricultural Labourers	229 (7.45)	465 (20.73)	845 (31.74)	1,130 (35.83)	64 (21.69)
Workers in Household Industry	1,457 (47.41)	819 (36.51)	749 (28.14)	1,461 (46.32)	100 (33.90)
Workers in other services	425 (13.83)	355 (15.83)	387 (14.54)	250 (7.93)	58 (19.66)

The above table shows that the percentage of workers during 1961 census and 1961 survey are 60.78 per cent and 60.25 per cent respectively. But when we compare the same with that of 1971, 1981 Censuses and 1986 survey data the percentages of workers are 40.74 per cent, 40.12 per cent and 43.70 per cent respectively. The high difference between the percentage of workers in these two above said set of census years and survey years may be due to the difference in the concepts and the definitions of the worker in these two periods as already explained earlier in Chapter II. However, the percentage of workers during 1986 survey year which is 43.70 per cent is higher than that of the 1971 (40.74 per cent) and 1981 (40.12 per cent) censuses. According to the 1961 census it is further observed that more than 47 per cent of the workers are engaged in household industry whereas only 31.30 per cent are engaged in cultivation and 7.45 per cent as agricultural labourers. When these data are compared with those of 1986 survey data it is found that only 24.75 per cent of the total population are cultivators 21.69 per cent as agricultural labourers and 33.90 per cent as engaged in household industry. This sudden decrease in the percentage of cultivators and increase in the agricultural labourers is again due to the variation in definition of cultivator and agricultural labourer in these two periods of time. The decrease of percentage in household industry during 1986 survey is again due to the change in the concept of worker from 1961 to 1986. During 1961 all workers irrespective of their actual contribution to family economy or number of days they had worked were treated as workers. But during the present survey the women, old, invalid, students who might have worked in this industry as helping hands in pre-weaving operations have returned themselves as non-workers. Hence the data from 1961 census cannot be directly compared with 1986 survey data.

Hunnur is an agricultural village and therefore majority of the workers during 1971 (47.66 per cent), 1981 (57.32 per cent) and 1986 survey (46.44 per cent) were returned as engaged in the primary sector of economy, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. But it may be seen that the percentage of workers in the primary sector of economy, especially the agricultural labourer considerably increased from 20.73 per cent in 1971 to 31.74 per cent in 1981. This may be due to the influx of agricultural labourers in the village during 1981 census due to increased labour opportunities after introduction of irrigation. But it again came down to 21.69 per cent during 1986 survey which is almost the same as that of 1971 (20.73 per cent). This may be either due to sampling error or due to the return of agricultural labourers to the respective places after a brief visit and stay at Hunnur during harvest season. The labourers, especially of Banjara (Lambani) community, migrate every year in search of labour during harvest season of Rabi jowar which usually lasts from December to March. They migrate in large groups from their original villages and settle temporarily in villages where they get abundant work and higher wages (usually in kind) during harvest. They go back to their respective villages once the harvest is completely over. Apart from these, the village also attracts much labour force to work in their fields in other seasons also because of having irrigational facilities and

they grow two to three crops in a year.

The working force engaged in household industry during 1981 census and 1986 survey are compatible showing 28.14 per cent of the total workers which is less than that of the 1971 (36.51 per cent). This further shows that the workers engaged in household industry (28.14 per cent) are more than that of the cultivators (24.75 per cent) and agricultural labours (21.69 per cent) during 1986 survey indicating the predominance of this occupation. It is therefore, evident that in Hunnur which is primarily an agricultural village the traditional household industry of weaving has also made considerable strides of progress as a significant means of livelihood of the villagers.

When a comparison of 1961 survey and 1986 data is made on the basis of table III.10 it may be observed that these two sets of data are not talliable. This is for the reason that the statistics during 1961 survey have not been separately collected and compiled in the pattern the census data were collected or that of 1986 survey data. Hence the comparative study of the statistics of 1961 survey with that of other census years or 1986 survey data is not possible. Further, the data in table during 1961 survey are not tabulated according to primary occupations. The different occupations followed by a family are grouped together under two occupational categories. Hence the same type of workers are classified at two ore more different places. This has been explained in 1961 monograph. Further, it is also mentioned in the report (1961) that the data collected for this survey refers to a particular year rather than the normal conditions over a long period of time. Also in a village such as Hunnur, which is very close to a township and where construction work of GLBC canals as well as buildings is going on since about 1956, it is not possible to bifurcate the agricultural labourers from the general or miscellaneous labourers. The agriculture, especially the dry cultivation was incapable of providing employment to a number of labourers all through the year. Hence, as per 1961 survey, it is reported an exorbitant increase in the number of labourers which works out to 35.83 per cent of the total workers. Also in case of cultivation who earn more from this occupation than any other occupation, might have failed to do so in 1962-63 because of drought resulting in the grouping of these category of workers under other heads instead of cultivation. Thus, as per this (1961) survey only 9.92 per cent of the total workers reported as actual cultivators. This may not be the actual case. Hence, it is very difficult to compare the data of 1961 survey with that of 1986 survey data. However, as per table X in the appendix of 1961 monograph it is observed that 625 (19.82 per cent) persons were cultivators out of the total workers. Compared to this the 1986 survey data shows 24.75 per cent engaged in cultivation and 21.69 per cent workers in agricultural labourers. Thus, 46.44 per cent in the primary sector of economy in the village which maintains the lead in agricultural economy due to irrigiation facility. Also 28.14 per cent of the workers are engaged in household industry which shows its prosperity, and importance as the second main occupation in the village. An equal number of workers (25.42 per cent) as per 1986 survey are engaged in other services.

An attempt is made here to compare the data on households engaged in different occupations in 1961 and 1986 surveys in the following pages.

Table : III.11

Percentage of Households Engaged in Different Occupations During 1961 and 1986 Surveys

Sl. No.	Occupation of head of household	1961 Survey Data		1986 Survey Data	
		No. of house-holds	Persons	No.of house-holds	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Cultivator	16.03	19.52	22.00	27.11
	Agricultural Labourer	32.66	28.04	13.00	10.37

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Household Industry	38.18	39.33	21.00	30.67
4.	Other services	13.13	13.11	44.00	31.85
	Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Distribution of the households by occupation of head of household as per the sample of 100 households studied during the present survey also shows that the village is still a *raitwari* village. As per the above table 35.00 per cent of the households are engaged in primary sector of economy during 1986 survey which is less when compared to 48.69 per cent of the households during 1961 survey. In the same way the household industry has also shown a decrease. But this may be due to the characteristics of the households covered in the sample. There is an increase in the other category of workers during the present survey. It is observed from item 45 of the village schedule that many workers find other occupations outside the village also i.e., in Jamkhandi town the industrial and market centre and Rabkavi - Banhatti the main weaving centre, etc. 112 males and 45 females of this village visit ginning factory at Jamkhandi to work as labourers; 5 work in oil mills in Jamkhandi; 5 work as teachers in Jamkhandi, Banhatti, Bandigani, Kalhalli and Madarkhandi; 6 as grocery (kirani) shop assistants; 4 as commission agents; 5 as construction workers; 3 as cloth shop assistants, 3 in tailoring and one in painting (all in Jamkhandi) and 6 as weaving labourers in Rabkavi-Banhatti. These days the number of such workers is increasing considerably. For details of workers engaged in other services the tables III.1 and III.12 may be seen.

An attempt was also made in the field to have a total mini survey of all the households in the village. As per this survey during 1986 out of 1242 households in the village the heads of 248 (19.97 per cent) households are engaged as cultivators, 20 (1.61 per cent) households in cultivation and other business and heads of 241 (19.42 per cent) households are engaged as agricultural labourers. This also shows the dominance of agricultural activity (41.00 per cent) followed by weaving (29.30 per cent), other labourers (11.92 per cent), government service (4.27 per cent) and non-workers (4.99 per cent). The remaining 7.92 per cent workers constitute the artisans and other service class workers. They are either retired persons, rentiers, old people, etc. The details are furnished in the Table given below:

Table : III.12

Total Number of Households Classified by the Occupation of Head of Households

Occupation of head of household	Total No. of households	Percentage to the total No. of households in the village
1	2	3
1. Cultivator	248	19.98
2. Agricultural Labourer	241	19.40
3. Cultivation and other business worker	20	1.61
4. Weaving	325	26.17
5. Weaving Labourer	39	3.15
6. Other labourers	148	11.92

1		2	3
7.	Employees in Government and Semi Government organisations	87	7.00
8.	Goldsmith	3	0.24
9.	Teacher	20	1.62
10.	Doctor	1	0.08
11.	Carpenter	7	0.56
12.	Tailor	8	0.64
13.	Washerman	1	0.08
14.	Blacksmith	2	0.16
15.	Bangle store	1	0.08
16.	Sweet meat seller	2	0.16
17.	Rearing of cattle	5	0.40
18.	Brick making	1	0.08
19.	Barber	6	0.48
20.	Shoe maker	7	0.56
21.	Basket maker	8	0.64
22.	Non-worker	62	4.99
	Total	1242	100.00

Table 26 and 27 show that out of the total of 295 workers in the sample of 100 households, 73 persons (24.75 per cent) returned as cultivators, 64 (21.69 per cent) persons as agricultural labourers, 3 (1.02 per cent) persons as farmers other than cultivators, 83 (28.14 per cent) persons as weavers, spinners etc., and the remaining 72 (24.41 per cent) persons in other services. This indicates that agriculture is still the main economic activity in the village but the household industry of waving and other services are also gaining importance in the village. Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the castes such as the Lingayat, Maratha and Kuruba except the Kuruhinasetty and the Devanga sub castes of Lingayat who are mainly weavers by tradition. The other castes in the village are mainly dependent on other services including agricultural and general labour. This may be one of the reasons for the return of higher percentage of workers in other services and the lesser percentage of cultivators and agricultural labourers in the village. This may also be due to the nearness of the town Jamkhandi an industrial centre and market place which provides them opportunities to get jobs in other services. It may be

even due to the high cost of land and heavy investments to be made on the agriculture which may not be possible by the poor. The educated youth have got employment opportunities of white collar jobs like teachers, clerks, salesman, transport conductors, nurses and other medical assistants in government and other organisations. The details of the persons engaged in other services within the village as well as outside at a distance of 1 km to 26 km and above as per appendix table 26 are as follows: 12 persons work as merchants and shop keepers, 2 as salesmen, 1 in insurance, real estate service, 5 as teachers, 1 as stenographer, 6 as clerical and related workers, 1 as transport conductor, 2 as nursing and other medical and health technicians, 1 as scientific, medical and technical person, 1 as professional worker, 2 as hotel and restaurant keeper, 1 as building care taker, 4 as launderers, dry cleaners, 2 as hair dressers, 3 as tailors, dress makers, 3 as shoe makers, 5 as carpenters, 3 as stone cutters, 1 as black smith, 2 as jewellery and metal engravers, 3 as production and related workers and 10 as brick layers and construction workers.

It is also observed from the appendix table 26 that out of the total of 295 workers, for 158 the places of work are at a distance of less than 2 kms and majority of these workers are the weavers (83 persons) whose place of work is within the premises (80 persons) or at a distance of less than 1 km (3 persons). Of the remaining who work at a distance of less than 2 kms a few are cultivators and the remaining in other services such as teachers (4) in local school; clerks (3) in local offices such as co-operative society office, panchayat office; merchants and shop keepers (10); salesman, shop assistants (2) and other artisans and service class people etc. Of the remaining workers 110 work at a distance 3-5 kms, 17 at a distance of 6-10 kms, 2 at a distance of 11-15 kms, 5 at a distance of 16-25 kms. and 3 at a distance of 26 kms. and more.

Workers and Non-workers

The comparison of workers and non-workers during 1961 and 1986 surveys is made in the following few lines. From the table : III.13 it is observed that of the total workers 53.10 per cent are males and 46.90 per cent are females as per 1961 survey. But as per 1986 survey it is observed that the propotion of male workers to the total workers has increased and is reported as 65.80 per cent while as the female workers constitute 34.20 per cent only showing less participation of female workers during 1986. But actually it may not be the case as many of the women though are engaged in economic activity but their participation may be minimum and they might have returned mainly as engaged in household duties thus returning as non-workers. In Hunnur the proportion of female workers is rather high as it is primarily a village of weavers and cultivators. The pre-weaving operations are mainly carried out by women and children. Considering sexwise it is seen that 63.80 per cent among the male population and 56.7 per cent among the female population during 1961 are workers. The same constituents in 1986 survey are 54.60 per cent and 31.56 per cent respectively. This is mainly due to the reason that there is a decline in the percentage of workers among the females. In fact the women and children play an important role by taking active participation in the handloom weaving and agricultural operations but these seem to have been considered under household activity.

A further analysis of the table shows that the female participation in work in the broader age-group of 15-59 is high in 1986 survey 89.10 per cent when compared to the 83.40 per cent in 1961. However, their participation in work in the age group of 0-14 years is less in 1986 (6.90 per cent) compared to that of 13.00 per cent in 1961. Similarly, the participation of male workers also in this age group (0-14) has come down to 3.60 per cent in 1986 survey from 6.90 per cent in 1961 survey. This may be due to the reason that the children in this age group used to be full time workers in 1961 but now the children in this age group are full time students and, therefore, are non-worker.

Table : III.13

Age and Sexwise Work Participation Rates in Hunnur Village at the time of 1961 and 1986 Survey (figures are in percentages)

Age Group/Survey year		Percentage of Workers		
		Total	Male	Female
1		2	3	4
0-14	1961	9.80	6.90	13.00
	1986	4.70	3.60	6.90
15-59	1961	85.90	88.10	83.40
	1986	87.80	87.10	89.10
60+	1961	4.30	5.00	3.60
	1986	7.50	9.30	4.00
All Ages	1961	100.00	53.10	46.90
	1986	100.00	65.80	34.20

The participation of workers in the category of 60 and above years shows a slight increase during 1986 survey compared to that of the 1961 survey. The details may be seen from the table III.13 and the table 19 given in the appendix. As per the table 19 the workers in the 0-14 age group are only 14 (7 males and 7 females) while a large number i.e. 240 returned as non-workers, either as infants or as students in the schools.

Appendix table 20 provides information on workers and non-workers by mother tongue, sex and educational level. According to this table, out of the 10 who have passed their graduation degree all of them have returned as workers. Of the 4 who have passed technical diploma 3 have returned as workers, of the 5 who have passed non-technical diploma 3 are workers, of the total 10 who have passed higher secondary 5 have returned as workers and the rest might have continued their education, of the 31 who have passed matriculation/secondary 16 are reported as workers and the rest are either non-workers or have pursued their higher education. Appendix table 21 further shows that out of the 380 non-workers 161 are males and 219 are females. Of them 100 males and 63 are full time students, 97 females returned as engaged in household duty, 99 persons as dependents, 18 as infants, 2 as disabled and one as begger.

Description of Occupations

Detailed description of various occupations followed in the village have been discussed in the earlier monograph. But the same are recapitulated here with a few changes that have occurred during the last 25 years for the benefit of the reader.

1. Agriculture

In Hunnur 937.11 hectares are used as agricultural or cultivable land. Out of this 926.59 hectares is the black soil (*Eri or Kari mannu*), 8.90 hectares is sand mixed soil (*Usuku mishrita masari mannu*) and only 1.62 hectares is red soil (*Kempu mannu*). The important crops cultivated in the black soil are sugarcane, jowar, wheat, cotton , maize, gram, sunflower, etc., in the sand mixed and the red soil groundnut, maize, bajra, pulses, sunflower etc., are grown.

During the present field investigation an attempt was made to collect the cropped area for different crops in *Kharif* and *Rabi* seasons in irrigated and unirrigated lands. The table : III.14 given below furnishes the details of the area under cultivation for different crops for the last five years.

It is evident from the table that jowar was grown in a major area of 548.35 hectares during 1985-86. Even for the past 5 years jowar was grown in a major cultivable area i.e. 404.68 hectares in 1981-82, 428.96 hectares in 1982-83, 494.53 hectares in 1983-84 and 543.08 in 1984-85. This shows that there is a gradual increase in

area of jowar crop sown from 1981-82 to 1985-86. This was also grown as the major Rabi crop though to some extent was also grown in Kharif season. This crop was mainly grown as an unirrigated crop. However, in 1981-82 and 1982-83 the crop was mainly grown in irrigated land. Compared to the area of jowar crop sown in 1963-64, 645.75 hectares the area of jowar crop grown during recent 5 years is comparatively less. The next crop is *bajra* (pearl millet) grown as a *Kharif* crop in 41.68 hectares of irrigated area during 1985-86. During the earlier 5 years not much *bajra* was grown except during 1982-83, 20.24 hectares of local variety was grown in irrigated land. The next major crop was wheat which was grown in an area of 36.42 hectares in 1985-86. In 1984-85 wheat was grown in an area of 151.76 hectares of which 101.17 hectares was irrigated and 50.59 hectares unirrigated. Maize was also grown in 21.86 hectares of irrigated land in 1985-86. During the earlier years i.e. 1984-85 maize was grown in an area of 42.90 hectares in irrigated land as Rabi crop and 34.40 hectares in irrigated land as Kharif crop. In 1982-83 it was grown in an area of 80.94 hectares in irrigated land as Kharif crop and 24.28 hectares as Rabi crop. Paddy is not grown in this region. However, in 1982-83 paddy was grown in about 6.07 hectares as Rabi crop and in 2.02 hectares as Kharif crop. In total the jowar is the main crop and is grown in abundance even since earlier days as the main food crop as well as the fodder for the cattle. Now a days they also grow to some extent hybrid jowar which gives good yield.

The pulses are grown in a limited area as the red soil land is not much there in Hunnur as already mentioned. Pulses are grown both as Rabi and Kharif crops. During the earlier years pulses were used to be grown in a limited area ranging from 20.23 hectares to 30.35 hectares (as both Rabi and Kharif crops) during 1981-82 to 1983-84. Since 1984-85 pulses were started to be grown in an area of 78.11 hectares which was further increased to 136.79 hectares during 1985-86 both as Kharif and Rabi crops. Pulses are now grown both in irrigated and unirrigated land. Cotton was grown on an area of 240.79 hectares in 1983-84, 209.22 hectares in 1984-85 and 154.59 hectares in 1985-86. Cotton is a cash crop. The jowar and the cotton and the pulses are liable for annual variations as they practise rotation of crops which they think it will make their land fertile. The rotation of crops is locally known as *Kalagai Maduwadu.* This is an age old practice of the agriculturists. Hence it is observed that cotton was grown only in an area of 5.25 hectares and 20.64 hectares during 1981-82 and 1982-83 respectively but suddenly increased from 1983-84 onwards. The pulses such as Bengal gram is grown separately or with jowar or wheat in limited number of lines i.e., locally called as *Akkadi kalu.* The oil seeds such as ninger, groundnut, safflower, castor and linseed are also grown. In the recent years sunflower is gaining importance as not only an oil crop but also as cash crop which gives good yield. The groundnut is an important oil crop sown in this village. In the table III.13 it may be observed that the sowing area of these crops is gradually increasing. In 1983-84 oil seeds were grown in area of 97.52 hectares (of which 59.49 hectares unirrigated and the rest irrigated) increased to 126.67 hectares during 1984-85 and it further increased to 237.96 hectares in 1985-86. In the year 1985-86 oil seeds were grown in 101.17 hectares as Kharif crop mostly indicate the groundnut, and in 136.39 hectares as Rabi crop mostly i.e. sunflower, oil crop is gaining popularity as it fetches high rate of about Rs. 800-1000 per quintal.

Sugarcane is not a popular crop in Hunnur and it was grown merely in an area of 13.36 hectares in 1985-86. In 1963-64, as per the earlier survey this crops was not grown in the village. However, from the table it is observed that sugarcane was grown in an area of 29.65 hectares in 1981-82, 46.53 hectares in 1982-83, 24.28 hectares in 1983-84 and in only 6.48 hectares in 1984-85. It may be because of the heavy expenses involved in the cultivation of sugarcane, it has not been a popular crop.

Banana and other fruits, vegetables etc., are grown in a limited area. Onions and chillies are also grown to a certain extent. One cultivator has planted grapes in an area of 0.81 hectares and another in 0.40 hectares. In recent years mulberry is grown to rear silkworms. During the year 1984-85 mulberry was grown in area of 4.86 hectares.

From the above discussions it is evident that jowar is of utmost importance and the oil seed such as sunflower occupies the second place. This is followed by cotton. Wheat is also grown but is used for their own consumption. The pulses such as *tur dhal,* green gram, cowpea, horse gram, black gram, etc; and the oil seeds such as linseed, ninger are gorwn in between rows in jowar and wheat fields which are used for their own consumption. The castor is grown on bunds of the irrigated fields. The chillies, onion and other vegetables are gorwn in small quantities in the village, a part of it is used for consumption by themselves and the rest is also sold locally in the market at the village and also at Jamkhandi town.

Table : III.14

The Areas (In hectares) Under Cultivation of Different Crops for the last 5 years

Classification of crops	1981-82					1982-83					1983-84				
	Kharif			Rabi	Summer	Kharif		Rabi		Summer	Kharif		Rabi		Summer
	Irri-gated	Unirri-gated	Irri-gated	Unirri-gated	Irri-gated	Irri-gated	Unirri-gated	Irri-gated	Unirri-gated	Irri-gated	Irri-gated	Unirri-gated	Irri-gated	Unirri-gated	Irri-gated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. *Basic food crops relating to edible grain*															
1. Jowar	6.07	2.02	364.22	32.37	..	2.02	2.02	242.81	182.11	..	14.57	..	283.28	196.68	..
2. Bajra — Local (Pearl millet)	..	2.02	..	..	..	20.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hybrid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Maize — Local	..	..	10.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.05	..	..
Hybrid	24.28	..	10.12	..	6.07	80.94	..	24.28	..	6.07	34.40	..	..	..	4.05
4. Wheat Local	..	..	19.42	16.19	..	..	..	..	8.09	..	..	..	41.68	4.05	..
Hybrid	..	..	8.09	..	..	..	..	68.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	2.02	..	6.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. *Others such* as Navane	0.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table III.14 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
B. *Pulses*															
1. Pulses such as Tur, beans, red gram, horse gram cowpea, black gram etc.	..	9.71	4.05	10.52	..	2.02	..	6.07	12.55	..	9.31	..	4.05	16.99	..
2. Sugarcane	19.43	..	10.22	..	..	36.42	..	8.09	..	2.02	24.28	..	..	..	..
C. *Non-foodcrops*															
1. Oil seeds such as Ninger, groundnut, castor, sun-flower, saf-flower, lin-seed etc.	30.76	27.11	12.14	25.50	0.81	62.73	40.47	0.81	2.02	2.02	27.11	56.66	8.49	2.83	2.43
D. *Fibre plants*															
Cotton	2.83	..	..	2.02	0.40	4.05	..	2.43	14.16	..	16.19	..	..	224.60	..
E. *Plantation crop*															
1. Eucalyptus	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Mulberry	0.81	..	..	..	..	1.22	..	..	..	..	2.43	..	..	..	..

Table III.14 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
F. *Other crops*															
Including fruits and vegetables															
1. Fodder crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.26	..	..	..	..
2. Banana	1.21	..	5.26	..	..	4.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	..	..
4. Chillies	..	1.62	0.81	..	..	2.02	..	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	..	..
5. Vegetables such as Brinjal, Lady's finger etc.	3.24	0.81	2.02	..	..	8.09	..	..	..	..	5.66	..	2.43	..	..
6. Fruits such as Mango, Pappaya, Guava, etc.	..	5.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.43	2.83	..	..	..
7. Garlic	..	0.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Onion	..	3.24	4.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	..	..
9. Lemon	..	..	0.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..	..
10. Turmeric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	89.44	52.61	451.33	86.60	7.28	226.22	42.49	359.36	218.93	10.11	144.47	59.49	343.98	445.15	6.48

Table III.14 *(Contd.)*

Classification of crops	1984-85					1985-86				
	Kharif		Rabi		Summer	Kharif		Rabi		Summer
	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
A. *Basic food crops relating to edible grain*										
1. Jowar	1.21	0.40	24.28	517.19	..	..	..	78.91	469.44	..
2. Bajra — Local	..	0.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Pearl millet) Hybrid	1.62	..	..	..	..	41.68	..	..	..	..
3. *Maize* — Local	..	..	10.12	..	..	..	..	10.12	..	1.62
Hybrid	34.40	..	32.78	..	4.86	..	..	10.12	..	..
4. Wheat Local	..	..	40.47	50.59	..	..	..	34.40	2.02	..
Hybrid	..	..	60.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Others such as Navane	..	..	..	..	..	0.41	..	..	..	..

Table III.14 *(Contd.)*

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
B. *Pulses*										
1. Pulses such as Tur, beans, red gram, horse gram cowpea, black gram etc.	9.31	5.26	36.02	27.52	..	46.54	8.50	41.28	40.47	..
2. Sugarcane	4.05	..	..	..	2.43	10.12	..	3.24	..	..
C. *Non-food crops*										
1. Oil seeds such as Ninger, groundnut, castor, must-erd sun-flower, saf-flower, lin-seed etc.	16.19	12.95	48.56	44.52	4.45	72.84	28.33	81.76	54.63	0.40
D. *Fibre plants*										
Cotton	6.88	..	..	202.34	..	19.02	..	..	135.57	..
E. *Plantation crop*										
1. Eucalyptus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	..
2. Mulberry	4.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table III.14 *(Concld.)*

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
F. *Other crops*										
Including fruits and vegetables										
1. Fodder crops	..	2.83	4.05	2.02	..	4.05	..	18.21	..	1.42
2. Banana	0.40	..	..	..	..	0.40	..	..	..	..
3. Grapes	0.81	..	..	..	..	1.21	..	..	..	..
4. Chillies	..	..	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	..	..
5. Vegetables such as Brinjal, Lady's Finger, etc.	2.83	..	2.02	4.45	..	2.43	1.21	4.85	..	0.40
6. Fruits such as mango, pappaya, guava etc.;	3.24	1.62	..	..	..	0.81	1.21	..	..	..
7. Garlic	..	..	2.02	..	..	..	..	1.21	..	..
8. Onion	..	..	7.69	..	..	..	..	0.40	..	0.61
9. Lemon	0.81	..	..	..	..	0.81	..	..	..	..
10. Turmeric	..	..	1.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	86.61	23.87	270.33	848.63	11.74	201.13	40.06	284.50	702.13	4.45

Table : III.15

Number of Households Cultivating Different crops and the Yields per Cultivating Household during 1986-87 (Figures in brackets indicate percentages)

Crops grown	Total No. of house-holds cultivating the crop	Yield per cultivating household (in quintals)	Consumption per household (in quintals)	Marketing per household (in quintals)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Jowar	47	21.31	10.41 (48.85)	10.90 (51.15)
2. Hybrid Jowar	2	6.60	1.65 (25.00)	4.95 (75.00)
3. Wheat	24	6.22	3.24 (52.09)	2.98 (47.91)
4. Maize	12	7.72	3.68 (47.67)	4.04 (52.33)
5. Sugarcane (in tons)	7	10.71	0.06 (0.56)	10.65 (99.44)
6. Groundnut	11	5.58	2.60 (46.60)	2.98 (53.40)
7. Sunflower	13	6.43	0.01 (0.16)	6.42 (99.84)
8. Horsegram	7	1.30	1.03 (79.23)	0.27 (20.77)
9. Tur dhal	5	1.01	1.01 (100.00)	..
10. Cocount (in nos.)	1	2,000	1,000 (50.00)	1,000 (50.00)
11. Banana (in nos.)	1	10,000	1,000 (10.00)	9,000 (90.00)
12. Mulberry	1	35.00	35.00 (100.00)	..
13. Fodder	1	15.00	15.00 (100.00)	..

The above table also shows that out of 100 households studied during the present survey 47 households grow jowar, 2 households hybrid jowar, 24 households wheat, and 12 households maize. The yield of these crops per cultivating household is also very high. The yield of jowar per cultivating household is 21.31 quintals. Of this about half is consumed by the households themselves and the rest half is sold in the local market and at the Jamkhandi market. The major portion of the hybrid jowar is sold in the markets (4.95 quintals per household) while only 1.65 quintals per household is consumed by themselves. The village is self sufficient in wheat. 3.24 quintal per household is consumed within the village while as 2.98 quintal of the total production per household is sold in the local market. Maize is also grown in abundant and the major portion of the production is sold in the market. Thus the village is self sufficient in food materials as the production is very high due to irrigational facilities. Sunflower is grown in abundant which is sold in the market as a cash crop. With the increased demand for sericulture in recent years mulberry is grown in the village as the irrigation facility is available. The mulberry is grown in small areas of 4.86 hectares and is used for feeding/rearing silk worms. Sugarcane is grown but is not in abundance though irrigation is readily available. Cocount is also grown by a few households in small plots.

There are not many changes observed in respect of cropping pattern during the present survey in comparison to that of 1961 survey. During 1961 jowar was the pre-dominant crop grown and the same has remained even during the present survey. However, now owing to the irrigational facilities available they also cultivate the hybrid variety of jowar which have given them a very high yield ranging from 30-40 quintal per acre. Even the Bajra and wheat were grown earlier.

But now the hybrid varieties are cultivated in irrigated lands to get high yield. The maize was not grown earlier as they had no irrigational facilities. Now both the local and hybrid varieties are cultivated. Paddy is not grown in this region but in 1982-83 an area of 8.09 hectares was sown. Sugarcane was not grown in Hunnur during 1961. These days however, due to availability of irrigation facilities they have started growing sugarcane. They usually manufacture jaggery by the sugarcane. Among the oil seeds groundnut was more popularly grown even during 1961. Even these days this crop is cultivated to the same extent. They grow this crop mostly in irrigational fields and get a high yield. In recent days the sunflower has gained popularity and is grown in abundance which is an important cash crop. Mulberry was not grown earlier but now a days, due to the irrigation facilities, it is grown and the silk worms are reared in the village to get higher income. Owning to scarcity of rains the crops fail in other areas and this creates the scarcity of fodders. Hence many farmers even grow folder crop in irrigated land. During 1983-84 fodder was grown in an area of 5.26 hectares which increased to 8.90 hectares during 1984-85 and it further increased to 23.68 hectares. The fruits such as banana, grapes were not grown earlier due to scarcity of water facilities. Now banana is also grown in an area of 0.40 hectares. The other fruits such as mango, papaya, gauva etc are also grown. Vegetable crop such as lemon, chillies, pumpkin, cucumber, beans, lady's finger, garlic, onion are also grown. The vegetables grown are sold in the local market daily.

Cultivation of crops

The detailed description on the cultivation of different crops in *Rabi* and *kharif* season is provided in detail in 1961 census monograph. The brief information is recapitulated here.

For cultivating Mungari (Kharif) crops, during December and early January when the soil is moist the villagers plough the fields with medium iron ploughs or wooden ploughs (*Madike* or *Ram madike*). A few also plough by big iron ploughs (*Kabbina gale*) for ploughing to depth. Then they transport the manure to the fields and spread it all over the land and mix it with the soil by ploughing the field over and over again. Normally 10 cart loads of farmyard manure is applied for one acre (0.40 hectares) of land. The sowing is done during the 'Aridra' and 'Punarvasu' rains (second half of the month of June and first week of July) by using *Koorige* or seed drill which has 4 tynes with a dribbler fastened to one of the prongs of the drill. If jowar *or bajra* (pearl millet) sown at the every fourth line the *akkadi* is put i.e. the grains of cowpea, morkani, green gram, ninger seed is sown along with jowar. The seed rate is 2 kg per acre. Immediately behind the sowing seed drill, the *doddakunti* yoked to another pair of bullocks is drawn so that the seeds are covered by earth and the furrows are closed. This facilitates the proper germination of seeds. Six or seven weeks later weeds are removed periodically by using *yadikunti* or *dummakunti*. It is repeated a fortnight later and hand-weeding is also undertaken only if necessary. At this stage the crop is also irrigated. The crop will be ready for

harvest during November. The threshing was to be done earlier by the cattles or stone roller. But now a days the mechanical harvesters are introduced in the village, wherein the services of it is obtained by many agriculturists for harvesting by paying rent to the owner of the harvester in cash or kind.

Cultivation of *Hingari* or Rabi crops

Preparation of soil for the sowing of jowar which is the chief *hingari* crop starts from April. *The doddakunti* (*Madike*) or the *Kabbina gale* is drawn over the plots. If necessary it is repeated in May also. Subsequent to the rains in June and July *hasiru harti* is taken up. Again the harrow is drawn once, twice or thrice depending on the rains and the growth of weeds. The sowing starts in the month of September. The hoeing operations start about six weeks after the sowing and for this operation *Kunti* and the *dummakunti* are used. Three such weedings take place at the interval of 15-20 days. The crop would be ready for harvest by the end of February and may continue upto March end.

The different crops and the varieties of seeds used and the yield per one acre (0.4047 hectares) is indicated in the table below.

Table : III.16

The Crops, Varieties of Seeds and the Out Turn per Acre in Irrigated and Unirrigated Land

Crop		Varieties of seeds	Yield per acre (in quintals)	
			In irrigated land	In unirrigated land
1		2	3	4
1.	Maize	Ganga-5, Deccan, Deccan-103	16-18	..
2.	Wheat	i) Maxican	10	2
		ii) Bijaga, UP 301, DWR-16 and Sadak	8	..
3.	Rabi Jowar	M-35-1 and Muguts-5-4-1	12-15	2
		Annigeri-1 and Annigeri-3	10-12	2
4.	Sunflower	Marden, B5 H-1, Mico-1	10-12	2
5.	Groundnut	Bharati, JMV-2, Spanish improved and D4 330	8-10	2
6.	Cotton	Suyodhar, Varalaxmi	4	0.75
7.	Sugarcane	Gangavati, Co-740, CO-419, COC-671, COC-6415	10 tons.	..
	Tur	Hyderabad	5-6	1.00 - 1.50
	Bengal gram	Annigeri	6-7	1.00 - 1.50

The expenses incurred on cultivation of Jowar in one acre (0.4047 hectares) of land is estimated at Rs. 1000-1100. The details of expenses incurred on cultivation of one acre (0.4047 hectares) of irrigated land is as follows:

		Rs.	Ps.
I	*Preparation of Land*:		
	1. For ploughing and harrowing 2 times with each at Rs. 30 per plough per day but for two days.	240	00
	2. Cost of 5 cart loads of farmyard manure at Rs. 40 per cart load including transport.	200	00
	3. Fertiliser - Cost of half bag of chemical fertiliser	60	00
	4. Sowing		
	i) 4 kgs of seeds per kg. Rs. 3	12	00
	ii) Sowing	50	00
	iii) Levelling of the sown field	35	00
	5. Weeding 3 times at Rs. 35 per time	105	00
	6. Plough Irrigation	175	00
	7. Reaping about 8 man days at Rs. 8 per man day	64	00
	8. Threshing with machine at Rs. 5 per quintals	60	00
	9. Other miscellaneous charges	50	00
	Total	1051	00
II.	*Yield* : (Varies from 12-15 quintals) Therefore, the output		
	i) 12 x Rs. 200 per quintal	2400	00
	ii) 15 x Rs. 200 per quintal	3000	00
III.	Net savings:		
	Therefore i) Rs. 1349 or 1400 Approx.		
	ii) Rs. 1949 or 2000 Approx.		

The expenses incurred on wheat is about Rs. 1000-1200 per acre of irrigated land and the yield is about Rs. 3000. Thus, the net savings may be said as Rs. 2000. For maize the net savings may be said as Rs. 1700-1800 per acre and the sunflower as Rs. 2000-2200 per acre. In the same way the expenses in cultivation of sugarcane in one acre (0.4047 hectares) of land is estimated at Rs.4000-5000 and the net savings as Rs. 14000 to 15000 approximately. The details are as follows:

			Rs. ps.
I.	1.	Preparation of land	300.00
	2.	Cost of manure of 20 carts at Rs. 40 per cart load including transport	800.00
	3.	Fertiliser	660.00
	4.	Seeds (Sugar sets) 3 tons, at Rs. 320 per ton.	1000.00
	5.	Plant protection	100.00
	6.	Inter culturing weeding, harrowing	400.00
	7.	Irrigation	720.00
	8.	Harvesting	500.00
	9.	Transport to either Somayya Sugar Works, Sameerwadi or Ugar Sugar Factory Ugar at Rs. 26 per ton.	300.00
		Total	4780.00
II.		Yield (about 60 tons) therefore the out turn is 60 x Rs. 320 per ton	19200.00
III.		Net savings therefore is	14420.00

The same way the expenses incurred to cultivate jowar or wheat in one acre of unirrigated land is estimated at Rs. 200 approximately. The yield output of jowar and the fodder per acre is about Rs. 450-500 per acre and then the net savings per acre (Unirrigated land) varies from Rs. 250-300. Thus, the yield of wheat per acre (in unirrigated land) is estimated at about Rs. 600-650 and the net savings is Rs. 400-450.

Measures taken up to improve agriculture

The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka and the Block Development Office, Jamkhandi have taken up many measures for the development of agriculture in Hunnur. The Agricultural Assistant of the Department of Agriculture assists the agriculturists in many ways. One Agricultural Assistant assists about 800 agricultural families in dry areas and about 400 families if it is an irrigated area. He divides the total farmers under his jurisdiction into 8 groups and from each group he selects 8 to 10 contact farmers. Each group of contact farmers are given a training once in a week on the fixed day for them. He gives them proper instructions about the cultivation and the case of the crops they grow. He also solves if they have any problems in the cultivation of crops. He has other specific duties such as issue and sale of improved seeds and the fertilisers to get high yield of the crop; selecting a plot on an experimental basis and issuing instructions at every stage right from sowing to harvesting to crop and inviting agriculturists to such an agricultural field and giving them guidance; to provide demonstrations, mini-

kits at 50 per cent subsidy containing sprayers, dusters, etc. Improved seed drill, iron plough and other agricultural implements to selected agriculturists under different state and national schemes. He also gives instructions to agriculturists in different stages of cultivation.

The Assistant Director of Agriculture provides, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, bullocks, cart etc., under different schemes to the cultivators. The details are as follows; Under the National Oil Seed Development Programme (NODP) sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, the improved variety of seeds are provided free of cost to small and marginal farmers. The small farmers are those having less than 5 acres of cultivable land and marginal farmers are those who have less than 2.5 acres of cultivable land. Under this scheme the village accountant in the meeting of Mandal Panchayat approves and selects a list of such farmers to whom 4 packets of improved variety of oil seeds are provided for sowing in their fields to get high yield. Under the NODP Plant Protection Scheme chemicals, pesticides are provided to small farmers with subsidy to control pests. The small and marginal farmers were selected by the village accountants with the approval of the Mandal Panchayat and the Block Development Officer. During the year 1986-87 under this scheme chemicals, pesticides and dust for plant protection were provided with 50 per cent subsidy to farmers growing groundnut, 57 farmers growing sunflower; and with 75 per cent subsidy to 9 farmers growing safflower in Hunnur. Under the NODP Scheme 7 farmers (4 marginal, 2 small and one big) were provided with 7 spray pumps (one each) worth Rs. 600 each with 50 per cent subsidy, 2 farmers with seed drill of improved variety worth Rs. 600 each with 50 per cent subsidy and 2 small farmers with 2 iron plough with 50 per cent subsidy.

Under the Special Component Scheme (SCS) ten small farmers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes in one taluk are selected by the Taluk Parishad to provide them seeds, fertilisers and pesticides free of cost. They are also provided one seed drill or a plough (*balarama madike*), a spray pump free of cost. A bullock cart and a pair of bullocks are also given to them with 60 per cent subsidy under this scheme. Under this scheme an agriculturist of Mochigar caste (Scheduled Caste) by name Sri Basalingappa Mochi of Hunnur, who is a marginal farmer, is benefited.

Under the National Pulse Development Programme (NPDP) free pulse seeds, minikits of agricultural tools are provided to small farmers. They are also provided fertilisers and seeds with 50 per cent subsidy. The crop is also developed under the guidance and suggestions of the Agricultural Assistant and this land also serves as a demonstration plot to others. Under this scheme one farmer of Hunnur is benefited.

Under the Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP) a selected number of small and marginal farmers in the taluk approved by the Taluk Parishat are provided improved seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides free of cost. However, under this scheme none is benefitted from Hunnur.

Under these above said programmes the Block Development Office has provided improved variety of seeds free of cost to small and marginal farmers of Hunnur having less than 7 acres of cultivable land. During 1987 BDO Office has provided 16 kgs. jowar seeds to 8 farmers (2 kgs. each) , 24 kgs Bengal grams to 2 farmers (12 kgs each), 5 kgs. of sunflower to 5 farmers (1 kg each), 4 gks of safflower to 1 farmer and another 5 kgs to 5 farmers (1 kg each) for Rabi crops, 20 kgs of hybrid jowar to 5 farmers (4 kgs each), 12 kgs of safflower to 6 farmers (2 kgs each), 25 kgs of Tur to 5 farmers (5 kgs each), 15 Kgs of cowpea to 3 farmers (5 kgs each), 6 kgs of hybrid jowar to 2 farmers (3 kgs each) and 4 kgs of bajra (pearl millet) to 4 farmers (1 kg each)

The Individual Irrigation Well Programme for small and marginal farmers was started in 1983-84 under IRDP Programme. Under this programme 100 wells are to be provided to 100 farmers in each district. During the year 1984-85 a new well was dug and provided to a farmer of Hunnur at the cost of Rs. 16,000 with a subsidy of Rs. 2500. Another well is provided to a farmer of this village during 1986-87. These two were also provided with Irrigation pumpsets one of 5 H.P. costing Rs. 6,800 at a subsidy of Rs. 1500 and to another of 3 H.P. costing Rs. 6000 with a subsidy of Rs. 1250. The loans for all these were arranged by B.D.O. Office through Primary Land Development Bank, Jamkhandi.

Seed Farm

There are a few research stations and the Agricultural University Departments who are engaged in developing improved seeds giving high yields in different types

of soil under different climatic conditions. One type of research station is at Hittinahalli village in Bijapur taluk of Bijapur District. The nearest Agricultural University Department is at Dharwad. The improved seeds developed by such research stations after conducting a series of experiments are sent to seed multiplication centres for production of such seeds in large scale. One such seed multiplication centre is at Hunnur village. This office is called as Seed Farm Office. Hunnur Seed Farm is functioning under the Department of Agriculture. The Seed Farm is situated in the revenue limits of the Madarkhandi village. This was established since 1958. The total area of the farm is 11.91 hectares and the whole of the area is divided into 12 plots. The farm has the irrigation facility, from GLBC. Different types of seeds brought from the research stations either from Hittinahalli or from Dharward are sown and multiplied here under the specified conditions. Different type of crops and the varieties multiplied in this Seed Farm are Jowar (Rabi) (M 35-1), Wheat (DWR -39 and Kirti), Sunflower (Morden), Greengram (PS-16), Bengal gram (A-1), Safflower (A-1), Subabull (K-9), Fodder, Sunnampur (Green manure), African tall green fodder crop, etc. The details of the different types of crops with varieties, the area and production of seeds by the seed farm during the last 5 years may be seen in the table below:

Table : III.17

The Details of the Crop Sown with Variety, Area and Production of the Seeds by the Seed Farm during the Last 5 Years

Year	Crop	Variety	Target	Achievement	Production
			Area (in hectares)	Area (in hectares)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1982-83	Sunflower	Morden	0.90	0.90	596 Kg
	Hybrid cotton	Jayalaxmi	0.75	0.75	726 "
	Rabi Jowar	M-35-1	4.16	4.16	5,537 "
	Wheat	HD 2189	2.00	2.00	4,090 "
	Safflower	A-1	1.20	1.20	815 "
	Others	..	0.80	0.80	2,000 "
1983-84	Sunflower	Morden	0.80	0.80	439 "
	Hybrid cottor	Varalaxmi	0.75	0.75	657 "
	Rabi Jowar	M-35-1	4.10	4.10	4,664 "
	Wheat	Keerthi	1.50	1.50	2,592 "
	Safflower	A-1	1.56	1.56	780 "
	Others	..	1.60	1.60	647 "

1	2	3	4	5	6	
1984-85	Sunflower	Morden	0.71	0.71	746	Kg
	Rabi Jowar	M-35-1	4.00	4.00	4,650	"
	Wheat	Kiran	1.20	1.20	1,063	"
	Safflower	A-1	1.20	1.20	475	"
	Others	..	2.00	2.00	963	"
1985-86	Sunflower	Morden	0.71	0.71	443	"
	Rabi Jowar	M-35-1	3.96	3.96	4,439	"
	Wheat	DWR 39	1.50	1.50	3,071	"
	Cotton	Laxmi	2.40	2.40	765	"
	Fodder maize	..	1.00	1.00	175	
1986-87	Sunflower	Morden	1.91	1.91	996	"
	Green gram	..	1.60	1.60	498	"
	Rabi Jowar	M-35-1	4.20	4.20	4,763	"
	Wheat	DWR 39	1.80	1.80	4,837	"
	Cotton	Sharada	1.60	1.60	531	"
	Bengal gram	A-1	0.60	0.60	685	"
	Safflower	A-1	0.40	0.40	217	"

The improved variety of seeds thus produced on large scale in such farms are sent to Karnataka State Seeds Corporation (KSSC) Office at Bagalkot. The cultivators in turn receive these improved seeds through the KSSC or its dealers in different towns for sowing in their field. The supervisor of this seed farm also gives technical guidance to the cultivators of Hunnur in sowing, developing or protecting the crop from pests, etc. The farmers are also invited to the farm to know more about the cultivation of crops from improved seeds.

Agricultural tools and implements

The important traditional tools used by the agriculturists are wooden plough (*Gurka or Madike)*, wooden seed drill (*Kurige*), heavy and broad harrow (*dodda kunti*), light hoes (*yadi kunti and patti kunti*), dribbler (*bukkadagolu*), rake (*ragolu*), Sickles (*kudagolu*), *kurpi* used for grubbing away the weeds and a few other small implements like axe, pick axe, etc. Bullock cart is an essential item for the big cultivators for transporting manure, grains and fodder. The *Gurkha* is replaced these days by an improved variety of ploughs called Mold Board plough and Baliram plough. These days improved variety of seed-cum-fertiliser drill is introduced. A few who cannot afford to buy get it on hire from the Agriculture Department Office, Jamkhandi. Ridger (for sugarcane crops), bucks scrapper for levelling land and wooden labler for levelling land

are introduced. Earlier days the stone roller or the cattles were used for harvesting but now mechanical harvesters are used by many agriculturists. The new type of seed-cum-fertiliser drill is used by many as it helps to plough the earth 6" deep and the seeds are sown at 6" depth and the mud is covered above the seeds. This reduces the chances of the seeds being eaten away by birds or washing away by rains after sowing. The affluent agriculturists have purchased tractors to transport grains, fodder and fertiliser. The oil engines for irrigation pumpsets were widely used. But now-a-days the electric power engines are in use to lift water from well and electric submersible pumpsets to lift water from bore wells.

The villagers work between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. with an afternoon break of one hour during the agricultural season in their fields. Both males and females are involved in the agricultural operations doing different jobs. The males are involved mainly in ploughing, weeding, sowing, harvesting of the crop, women are engaged in cleaning weeds, to put *akkadi* grains in the line of sowing or to spray fertilisers, cutting the crop, separating the grain from fodder, etc. The women are mainly engaged in light works. The family members though normally work in their fields but labourers are also hired. Some cultivators handover this work to others on contract basis. During the survey it was observed that the normal wages for the labourers were from Rs. 8-10 for males & Rs. 5-6 for females and Rs. 3-4 for children of age 10 and above. In peak seasons the labour charges go up even to the extent of Rs. 12-15 for males and Rs. 6-8 for females. Yearly basis contract labourers are paid Rs. 2000-2500 along with food, clothes and other extra expenses. The other type of labourers are the contract labourers who join together and undertake the work on contract basis. Such works are undertaken usually for cutting the crop and collecting at one place where threshing takes place. Here the wage rate would work out little more than the daily wage rate as they work hard and complete the job early by working overtime. Usually the Banjara community people who migrate to Hunnur from distance places during harvest season take up such work and return to their respective places after harvest. For ploughing and harrowing by a pair of bullocks Rs. 25-30 is charged per day and for sowing it goes up to Rs. 50-60 per day.

The villagers sell their agricultural produce mainly at Jamkhandi market through the commission agents (*Adat*) or through the Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society at Jamkhandi. It may be seen from the table : III.14 that more than half of the produce (51.15 per cent) of the jowar is marketed. Thus, 75.00 per cent of the production of the hybrid jowar, 47.91 per cent of the wheat and 52.33 per cent of the maize are sold in the market. This shows the village is self sufficient in food grains as the extra food grains are sold by the cultivators either to the landless, agricultural, weaving and general labourers in the village or at the market at Jamkhandi. In the same way 7 households in the sample of 100 households are reported as growing sugarcane and 99.44 per cent of their production is sold out. In the same way in the oil crops 53.40 per cent of groundnut and 99.84 per cent of sunflower produced by the households is sold in the market. Marginal proportion of pulses (horse gram 20.77 per cent) are also sold out in the market. The furits such as banana, mango, gauva are also sold at the market in large quantity from this village. The mulberry grown by them is used to feed the silkworms they rear. The silkworms are mainly sold at Ramanagaram, Bangalore and Doddaballapur where there are silk industries. The Co-operative Society at Hunnur offers godown facilities also advances crop pledge loans but does not undertake the marketing.

There is no forest in the village. The tree growth is limited to what the villagers grow in their fields in a scattered way or what comes up naturally but sporadically in government or waste land. However, a few Scheduled Castes who are landless and at their slack season collect fire wood here and there mainly of babul tree and sell at the Jamkhandi town. This is a secondary source of income for them. The Ramateertha hillock by the side of the village is a place where few shrubs grow and the cattles of this village are reared there. A few socially backward castes of the village occasionally engage themselves in hunting rabbits in the nearby fields and bushes using sticks, nests with their pet hunting dogs. However, the catch is used for their personal consumption. But this cannot be considered as the regular means of subsistence, for them.

Animal husbandry and poultry rearing

The important livestocks reared in the village are cows, bullocks, buffaloes, sheep and goats. Silkworms are also reared in the recent years. During the field investigation it was observed that out of the 100 households 49 owned one or the other types of livestocks. 46

households rear traditional varieties of livestocks, 2 households both traditional and improved and one household rear only improved varieties. The approximate number of different types of livestocks possessed by the villagers during 1961 and 1986 survey are as follows:

Table : III.18

Number of Livestocks found in the Village during 1961 and 1986 Surveys:

Sl. No.	Livestocks	Total number in	
		1961 Survey	1986 Survey
1	2	3	4
1.	Cows (Local)	199	330
2.	Cows (Jersey)	..	8
3.	She Buffaloes	137	350
4.	Bullocks (Local)	198	1150
5.	Bullocks (Khilari)	40	25
6.	Sheep and Goats	484	660

Among the cows the 'local' or the *'jawari'* varieties are mainly reared. In recent years the 'Jersey' varieties are reared which yield more milk. The buffaloes are the 'local' and the 'Dharwad Nati'. The cows and buffaloes are reared by the Lingayats, Kurubas, and the Marathas. A few Holeyas and Madar also have started rearing buffaloes in recent years. The villagers generally purchase the bullocks at the cattle fairs held at Bijapur, Rabkavi Banhatti, Babladi, Hebbalatti and also at weekly market at Jamkhandi. The price of a pair of bullocks varied from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 10,000, and that of the 'Khilari' bullocks varied from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 12,000. A pair of Khilari bullocks during 1961 costed Rs. 1000 or more. A cow of local (Jawari variety) costs around Rs. 800-1000, cow (Jersey) Rs. 4000-7000, buffaloe Rs. 2500-4000 and goat Rs. 150-400. Bulls are reared and sold in the cattle markets held during the fairs which fetch them good profit. Apart from the profit they earn, it is a matter of pride, pleasure and prestige for them to rear bulls. A good and well reared bull fetches the owner the prize in the fair. They dry jowar stocks cut into pieces is the main fodder for the cattle. In recent days green fodder is also grown by them. The bunds where the green grass is grown is also the feed for the cattle. The husk of pulses, chaff of groundnut, safflower oil cake are the feed for the cattles. Cows are driven every day by cowherds to Ramateertha hillock and they depend on the growth of green grass. The period of lactation for cow varies from 8 to 10 months, that of a buffalo from 10 to 12 months and that of a goat 4 to 5 months. The milk was mainly sold though a part of it was used for their own consumption. During the recent survey it was reported that of the total strength of the cattle, buffaloes in the village about 155 cows (local), 5 cows (Jersey), 165 buffaloes and 450 goats are the milching cattle. The average yield of the milk per day from cows (local) is about 300 litres, cows (Jersey) about 25-30 litres, buffaloes about 500 litres and goats about 250 litres. Nearly half of the average yield of the milk of cows and goats, more than 75 per cent of that the jersey cows and buffaloes is sold out. Thus, about 650 litres of milk from this village is either sold out to the milk venders from Jamkhandi town or is partially sold to the hoteliers of Hunnur itself.

Co-operative Society of Kurubas has come up recently and it has been registered in the year 1981-82 in the name of 'Kashilingeshwar Sheep and Wool Production Centre'. A Chairman and a Secretary head this Centre. There are about 80 members in this centre. Each member has to pay a membership fee of Rs.10 and a registration fee of Re. 1. The Centre collect wool from the Shepherds of this village and sell it in the market. They

also arrange to insure for the sheep. The Block Development Office provides them loan to purchase sheep under the Lives Production Programme of District Rural Development Scheme (DRDS). Loans are provided under two types one of Rs. 4000 or another of Rs. 3000 per household with 33 per cent subsidy. The landless labourers are also provided loans to purchase buffaloes on subsidy.

In recent years about 25 farmers of this village have taken up rearing silkworms. They find it as a very profitable occupation. As per their estimation the income from rearing silkworms by growing mulberry (feed for silkworm) at one acre (0.4047 hectares) is around Rs. 8000. There is a chaki rearing centre of the department of Sericulture, Government of Karnataka. This was established since about 10 years in this village under the Programme Drought Prone Affected Project (DPAP). The staff of this centre consists of a Demonstrator and two labourers and the jurisdiction of this centre is Hunnur and Madarkhandi villages. This centre is situated in a rented building. This staff provides technical guidance to the farmers for the plantation of mulberry and rearing of silk worms they also provide, good quality eggs bought from the government grainage of Sericulture Department, Bijapur. They provide them at the rate of Rs. 70 for 30,000 to 40,000 eggs. Sometimes they themselves rear the eggs to a certain stage and supply them to farmers. These days under the Integrated Rural Development Programme the cultivators wishing to rear silkworms are provided loan of about Rs. 18,000 for construction of shelter (house) for rearing silk worms. The small farmers also get a subsidy of 25 per cent for this amount. They are also given a loan of Rs. 5200 for purchasing equipments and plantation of mulberry under the IRDP Programme by the Block Development Office. The big farmers are also provided loans under the scheme without subsidy.

The income and expenditure to rear silkworms by growing mulberry in one acre (0.4047 hectares) of irrigated land are as follows:

Expenditure

		Rs.	Ps.	
1.	The cost of eggs	400	00	
2.	Implements such as			
	i) Bamboo trays, bamboo montages tables and others	3300	00	which are durable for 5 years
	Hence per year	660	00	
3.	Wax papers, etc.	100	00	
4.	Labour charges for looking after rearing about 400 mandays @ Rs. 8 per manday	3200	00	
5.	Other expenses	300	00	
6.	Expenses on growing mulberry in one acre (0.4047 hectares)	2500	00	
	Total	7160	00	
	Hence expenditure is approximately	7000	00	

Income

		Rs.	Ps.	
1.	Total weight of Cacoon 200 Kg approximately @ Rs. 65 per Kg.	13000	00	
2.	Mulberry stem sold	500	00	
3.	Other leaves left out used as manure	500	00	
	Total	14000	00	

Hence the total savings = Rs. 7000 per crop approx.

In the same way the expenses calculated to rear silkworms by growing mulberry in one acre (0.4047 hectares) of dry land is Rs. 1150 and the net savings as Rs. 1500-1600 per crop. In a year they can rear silkworms 4-5 times. Hence, in recent years the rearing of silkworms has been a very profitable occupation and as already said many more cultivators have taken up this in recent years which fetches them high return.

The village tank is a place where plenty of fish are found. The Panchayat Office gives it on contract to Muslims of Jamkhandi who catch the fish and sell in the nearby markets at Jamkhandi, Rabkavi-Banhatti, etc. About 2500 kgs. of fish are collected every year by the Muslims of Jamkhandi from this tank. There is a proposal to improve the fishing operations in this tank by the Fisheries Department, Jamkhandi.

Trade and Commerce

The villagers generally visit Jamkhandi for selling their agricultural produce and also to purchase their day to day requirements. The village is near to Jamkhandi town and has plenty of transport facilities such as buses, matador vans, carts, etc. Many go on the cycles owned by them and also they hire cycles from cycle shops in Hunnur to visit Jamkhandi market. The weekly market is held on Thursday in Jamkhandi. Since 1975 the weekly market is also held in Hunnur on every Friday. Apart from this vegetables, fruits, etc., are sold every day by hawkers in Hunnur. On every Friday the primary producers as well as the middlemen visit Hunnur with their commodities and sell in the market. Such sellers from Jamkhandi town as well as from the surrounding villages such as Kadapatti, Madarkhandi, Kalhalli, Ramateertha, etc. visit Hunnur market. Many sellers from Hunnur also participate in the market at Hunnur and sell their commodities. The primary producers bring the commodities such as vegetables, grocery, fruits, sweatmeats, edible oils, jaggery, fuel wood, etc., and sell in the market at Hunnur. The middlemen purchase commodities in the wholesale market at Jamkhandi at cheaper rates and sell in the Hunnur market at retail rates. Some such commodities are grocery, fruits, clothes and ready made dresses, vessels and household articles, general stationaries, footwears, edible oils, jaggery and sugar etc. Some general repair workers and also chappal repairers, etc., visit Hunnur on this day to earn their livelihood. The commodities mainly sold in this market are all sorts of vegetables, fruits, cereals such as jowar, wheat, rice, bajra (pearl millet), pulses, sweatmeats, clothes and ready made garments such as sarees, dhotis, shirt clothes, shirts, blouse pieces, undergarments for men and women, readymade garments for children, etc., all sorts of kitchen wares and household articles made of aluminium, stainless steel, brass, iron and plastic, books, pen, pencils, ink, etc., oils such as groundnut oil, safflower oil, kerosene, jaggery and sugar; chappals and fuel wood.

Apart from these there are 18 grocery (*Kirani*) shops, 4 cloth shops, 10 tea shops, 5 pan shops, 8 cycle shops and 2 arrack shops catering to the needs of the villagers. Many of these shop owners also have agricultural land and the business from these shops is only a secondary occupation. But for many others this is the primary source of income. The transactions are mostly in cash. But barter system also prevails to some extent. They allow credits to some trustworthy people. The total of 10 tea shops also do brisk business. Out of these 10 tea shops, 5 are owned by Lingayats, 2 by Marathas, one each by Kuruba, Muslim and Jain. Of these, 3 shops are established since more than 35-40 years and the rest have come up since 1970s onwards when the village became prosperous due to irrigational facilities attracting many labourers from outside. The people of this village are economically better off to spend a part of their day's money in these hotels since the time the village got irrigational facilities. All these shops sell only vegetarian food. They prepare food items such as *Uppama, Chitranna, bonda, puri, bhaji, chewda, laddus,* bread, bun, tea, coffee and milk. The people of Hunnur and also from nearby villages who visit Hunnur as hawkers selling their goods, the general, weaving and agricultural labourers are the regular customers to these tea shops which open early morning around 5-30 a.m. and many people of the village usually for their morning tea and breakfast before they go on their work visit these tea shops. These are the centres—where people get daily Kannada news paper i.e. *Kannadamma, Samyukta Karnataka,* etc., in the early morning and get fresh news. This is also a gossip centre where they engage themselves in discussions of their interest in the village, state and the national level. They are aware of many day to day social, political and religious issues and happenings around them either in the district, state or the country. They also listen to news through radio/transistors in tea shops which, therefore are also entertainment centres for them listening to music and gossip with their friends. The eatables are also not

costly and they have a change of food as they get varieties.

The Scheduled Castes usually avoid visiting hotels in the main village run by Lingayats which are frequented by high caste Hindus. They visit tea shops in Shivapur area of the village where they have no restrictions in entering the hotel and sit equally with other caste Hindus and are served in the same plates and cups. These hotels are usually run by Marathas and Muslims. For all these above reasons the hoteliers in Hunnur do a brisk business and earn a good income either as a primary or a secondary source of income for them. Likewise, the other shop owners such as pan shop, cycle shop and arrack shop also do brisk business. The villagers believe that the prices at the shandy are much lower than those charged by the local traders. Hence, they prefer to buy their daily needs as far as possible in the market held at Hunnur or at Jamkhandi market.

Industry

Handloom weaving is the principal household industry. The other household industries in the village include tailoring, smithy, carpentry, extraction of oil, basketry, yarn dyeing, jaggery making, making flower garlands, etc. There are 8 households in the village engaged in tailoring. Of them 3 belong to Lingayats, 1 to Kuruba, 2 to Muslim and another 2 belong to Simpi (Namdev) caste. Of them 3 have studied upto primary, and the rest have studied upto middle level. Two shops are established since 1967, 2 from 1974-75 and another 2 from 1984 and the remaining 2 from 1980. All these tailors are the family workers and they do not hire other labourers. They had informal training before they took up tailoring themselves. They stitch male as well as female dresses such as shirts, pants, blouses, skirts, under garments, etc. They stitch both cotton and terrycot clothes. They stitch about 5-6 pieces per day. The charges for stitching various types of clothes are uniform amongst all the local tailors. The charges for stitching for terrycot pant is Rs. 25, terricot shirt Rs. 10 and for that of cotton pant and cotton shirt are Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 respectively. For terricot blouse they charge Rs. 5 and for cotton Rs. 3, frocks Rs. 5. All the villagers usually get their clothes stitched by the tailors in the village as the rates for different items they charge are comparatively much less than that charged by the tailors in Jamkhandi. However, a good number of educated young men of the village now-a-days prefer to have their garments stitched by the reputed tailors at Jamkhandi. During the fortnight preceeding Deepavali, Panchami, Ugadi and marriage seasons the tailors will be very busy. The volume of business per annum by each tailor is around Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6000.

There are 3 traditional artisan families each of carpenters and blacksmiths in the village. Carpenters belong to Badiger caste and the blacksmiths to Kammar. For them their respective occupations are hereditory. The carpenters are engaged chiefly in preparing and repairing of agricultural tools, bullock carts, and house fixtures. They also repair parts of the handlooms. They sometimes visit Jamkhandi and other surrounding places in search of work. There have not been any significant changes in the tools they use. The blacksmiths attend mainly to mending agricultural implements and occasionally sickles and *kurpi* for sale. The carpenters do not invest any money on wood as the raw material is supplied by the customers themselves. During earlier days the system of annual payments in kind was practised (*Aya*). Now a days however, it is on the decline and they are paid in cash. The cultivators prefer to pay in kind yearly. The cultivators depending on the quality of land they held and the pair of bullocks they fix the quantum of yearly payment. The cultivators with a pair of bullocks pay about 50-60 kgs. of jowar and some quantity of other grains to the carpenters or to the blacksmith who serves them. For preparing bullock-cart and fixtures of houses the carpenter is paid separately in cash.

The three goldsmiths found in the village belong to the traditional caste of artisans. Among them two are engaged in goldsmithy and the other has taken up cultivation. The goldsmiths are engaged mainly in repairing gold and silver ornaments. The remuneration for them is paid in cash.

There were two oil mill owners in Hunnur during 1961 survey who were engaged in the production of safflower oil. During the present survey also it was found that there were two oil mills in the village extracting oil from safflower, groundnut and also sunflower. The oil mills are now operated on electric power machines. However, it is interesting to note that not a single person belonging to Ganiga caste (the traditional oil pressers) is engaged in this occupation. The two oil mills functioning in the village belong to two households of Rajaput community. Of them one is a migrant from a village in Belgaum district. He has migrated to this village during 1980s. The other household is the original inhabitant of this village. The oil

extracted by each oil mill is 18-20 quintals approximately per year. The family members as well as hired labourers work in these mills.

Flower garland making is the traditional occupation of the Hugars and about 5 households are engaged in this occupation. Apart from this they have landed property also. Mostly women in the family are engaged in this occupation of preparing the garlands. The flower garlands, chaplets and wreaths are supplied to numerous shops and households in the village at nominal prices. They also sell at Jamkhandi market. Few women among them are engaged in embroidary work. They have flower gardens of their own and also collect flowers from other gardens.

There are 8 households engaged in basketry. Of them one belongs to the Burud caste and the rest to Korava (Bajantri) caste. The raw material, bamboo, is available in the market at Jamkhandi and also from a bamboo shop at Hunnur. The finished products are sold in the local market as well as at the market in Jamkhandi. Mainly they supply these baskets to the cultivators in Hunnur who need these during agricultural operations. One Holeya caste man is engaged in mud brick making of crude local variety for construction of houses. There are 7 households of Madar engaged in shoe making and repairing of chappals. They prepare usually the local variety of chappals of heavy and big size used by the cultivators and other labourers. The chappals they prepare are tough and durable. During earlier days the payment for their service of preparing and repairing chappals to cultivator families was used to be made mainly in kind i.e. a fixed quantum of jowar per year during the harvest. But now-a-days the remuneration is paid in cash.

From appendix table 108 it is observed that out of the sample of 100 households 29 households are engaged in weaving. Out of these 23 households belong to Lingayats, 3 to Maratha, 2 to Kuruba and 1 to Muslim. They weave sarees, and dhotis. One person belonging to Badiger caste is engaged in carpentry, one Pattar is engaged in goldsmithy, one Medar is engaged in basketry as well as weaving, 2 Hugars of Lingayat community engaged in making flower garlands and one of Lingayat caste in making jaggery and another of Rajaput in extraction of oil.

Appendix table 109 shows that of the total 29 households engaged in weaving 12 households also own land, of the two households engaged in making chappals, one household has land, one household engaged in goldsmithy also has land, 2 households engaged in flower making have landed property. Field data shows that of these 38 households 13 households are reported having obtained financial assistance/credit from different sources. Of them 10 are engaged in weaving only, 1 in preparing chappals, 1 in basketry and weaving dhotis and 1 in making baskets only. The sources of financial assistance received by them are State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Corporation Bank, Urban Co-operative Bank and Karnataka State Finance Corporation. The different reasons for such loans are to purchase bamboo (1), to purchase handloom weaving machine (2), installing automatic weaving machine (8), purchase raw materials for weaving (1), to purchase leather raw materials for preparing chappals (1). The details are provided in the tables on 108, 109 and 110 provided in the appendix. The details on handloom industry is given below.

Weaving Industry

It is needless to emphasise once again the important position occupied by the weaving industry in the village. As per 1961 survey monograph 324 households were engaged in this occupation and 600 looms were found among them. In the same survey for another 21 households weaving was the subsidiary occupation and they also owned one loom each. In addition a factory containing 10 automatic handlooms were functioning and nine powerlooms had been installed by the Weaver's Co-operative Society. During the present survey it was observed that 325 households were engaged in weaving and 39 households in weaving labour (Table : III.12). These households constitute 29.10 per cent of the total number of 1242 households in the village. As per the present survey data there are about 600 handlooms, 70 powerlooms and about 160 automatic looms. There are about 1400 workers engaged in handlooms, about 300 workers in powerlooms and automatic looms.

According to the information available in the 1961 survey monograph, in 1950 at Hunnur the *Sahukars* (financiers) existed who purchased yarn in large quantities from the mill and in turn would dye the same into various shades and colours and pass it on to the weavers through a number of master weavers. There were about half a dozen *Sahukars* who bought yarn on a large scale and sell the sarees manufactured here in the distant

markets. Such *Sahukars* are also found now-a-days in large numbers in Jamkhandi, Rabkavi-Banhatti and Mahalingpur. Coarse sarees of 20 counts and also fine sarees of 60 counts are made in Hunnur. In addition to cotton yarn, art silk yarn and silk yarn are used in the (*Dadi*) borders and the headings (*Topa*) of the sarees. The varieties of borders they put in the sarees are Chikki border, Ilkal border, Meenakshi border, Ghanti border, Coimbatore border, etc.

In the handloom industry there are four categories of weavers. The master weavers, numbering about 10 at Hunnur buy yarn at wholesale rates at Rabkavi, supply the weft yarn and the sized warps to dependent weavers. The quality and the design of the borders are also specified and they arrange for sale. They have to invest heavily on this activity. The second type is that the individual weavers who purchase yarn in small quantities directly from the dealers at Rabkavi-Banhatti and sell the sarees woven by them at the markets in the surrounding areas. The earlier type is called *Sahukaris Paddati* and the latter as *Rokhadi Paddati* or cash system. The third type are those who take supply of yarn direct from the master weavers, weave themselves and return sarees to the master weavers. This system is locally known as *Kodi Paddati*. The fourth type is that of weaving labourers who are the casual labourers working for wages on daily or out of turn basis. They are employed mainly by individual weavers who own more number of looms and also by others occasionally as temporary substitutes.

These days the Intensive Handloom Development Project office at Hunnur functioning under the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore provides them the necessary yarn for weaving. The sarees and dhotis woven by them are returned to the sub-centre and they get the remuneration. They also arrange to extend them loan facilities through banks to install powerlooms and automatic looms.

The sarees are only woven on the handloom weaving machine. Both dhotis and sarees are woven on the automatic or pit loom having automatic gears and also the powerlooms run on electric power. On an average on a handloom one can weave one saree in about one or one and a half day and the wages per saree varies from Rs. 15 to 25 depending on the length, type of border, type of counts of the saree. Even it may go upto Rs. 28 depending on the quality of the saree. On a pitloom or automatic loom one can weave about 2 sarees or 3 dhotis per day. The wages paid for weaving each saree is about Rs. 8 and for dhoti is about Rs. 5. On a powerloom one can weave about 6 sarees per day and the wages paid per each saree varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10, and for each white dhoti Rs. 5-6. The electricity consumption charges for a powerloom is approximately Rs. 300 and for oil and *ganji* (starch) Rs. 100-110 per month.

The Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation under the scheme Intensive Handloom Development Project has opened a project office at Hunnur during October, 1986. Hunnur and Madarkhandi villages come under its jurisdiction. About 160 members of this centre belong to Hunnur and about 12 to Madarkhandi. A Project Inspector, one clerk, one salesman of Grade-I and a peon constitute the staff of the centre. They distribute yarns to its members and collect the sarees and dhotis prepared by them and they are paid the wages. Those who seek to get raw materials for weaving have to deposit Rs. 1500 with the project office. This is either collected directly from the weavers or they are arranged loan from banks. The weavers are also arranged loan of Rs. 1000 from the banks for purchasing equipments necessary for weaving. The wages paid by this centre for weaving a pair of dhoti each measuring 4.1 meter is Rs. 10.55. A weaver on automatic machine can weave 2 pairs of dhotis and earn Rs. 21.10 per day. On the same automatic machine a weaver can weave about 3 sarees each measuring 5.5 metres and for each saree the wages paid are Rs. 8.55. The finished goods collected by this centre from the weavers are sent to the storage points at Gadag, Bangalore, Gulbarga, and from there are sent to markets through their outlets. During 1986-87, 20157.93 kgs. of raw materials were issued to weavers from this centre. The value of which was estimated at Rs. 8,34,418.80. The finished cloth received from the weavers was 1,90,290.10 metres and its value was estimated at Rs. 9,17,576-60. The wages paid to weavers during 1986-87 was Rs. 2,41,429-75. During 1986-87 they extended loans of Rs. 15,000 to 10 members to purchase automatic looms (each member Rs. 1,500).

The Karnataka State Finance Corporation extends loans to purchase powerlooms. The loan is paid to the extent of Rs. 25,000 for installing 2 powerlooms. Twenty two members from Hunnur are given loan from KSFC to install powerlooms. A subsidy of 15 per cent under the Integrated Rural Development Scheme was also extended to them.

During 1983-84 under the DRDS Scheme the Block Development Office had extended loans ranging from Rs. 2000-2500 to 60 weavers to install the automatic handloom and to purchase raw materials. Again during 1986-87, 143 weavers were provided loans ranging from Rs. 2,000-4,500 for installation of looms and purchase of raw materials. Of the 143 members, 45 members are given Rs. 2000 each, 81 members are given Rs. 3600 each, 13 members are given Rs. 4000 each and 4 members are given Rs. 4500 each. Among them 1 Scheduled Caste family belonging to Madar caste is given loan of Rs. 4000 for the purchase of loom and raw materials.

Organisation of manpower

The adult male members work on the looms while the female members and the children attend to pre-weaving operations. Old men and women also attend to pirn winding. Children below 12, usually girls, attend to arranging the warp (*hasu hoyyuwadu*), *Thoduwadu* or transferring the hank yarn to bobbins and occasionally pirn winding. The women folk carry out the sizing operation called *unki,* piecing called *Hanagi Kechchuwadu, Sandarike Kuduwadu* or final spreading of the warp to ensure that the warp is even and occasionally they attend to pirn winding also. A few women also work on the looms as well. In households having more than one loom, casual weavers are occasionally engaged in pre-weaving operations also, if there is a scarcity of family workers the hired labourer is employed. It is observed from appendix table 110 that out of the 29 households engaged in weaving, 22 households run the industry by family workers alone, 4 by both the family worker and hired worker, and 3 by hired workers only.

The skill of weaving is transmitted from father to son or from master to an apprentice in the traditional manner. The boys and girls even from their childhood attend to winding operations, fixing the warp, folding, piecing, etc. The boys when they reach the age of 16 to 17 years they work independently on weaving operation. If someone has no loom of his own he works on daily wages with some other family having more looms. Even they set up their own loom taking assistance from banks, Handloom Development Corporation Office, or from Block Development Office under different schemes with subsidy.

The majority of the weavers work for master weavers even these days. However, many have also become independent weavers and they purchase yarn from Rabkavi-Banhatti. An equal number of them also receive yarn from the KHDC Sub-Centre at Hunnur. The saree and the dhoti woven are given back to the centre and receive their wages. The individual weavers sell their sarees to the wholesale merchants at Jamkhandi, Rabkavi-Banhatti or Bijapur. The master weavers feed the weavers regularly with yarn and receive back the sarees prepared by them. However, the weavers in the present days prefer to purchase yarn and weave independently and sell their products to the wholesale dealers in markets. Thus, they fetch more income.

Family Budget

The details of the 100 households studied in the village, their distribution with reference to their sources of income and the range of income from these sources, are available in the following table.

Table : III.19

Sources and the Ranges of Income

Sl. No.	Sources of Income	No. of households having income in the Income group (in Rs.)*				
		2001-5000	5001-10,000	10,001-15,000	15,001 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Cultivation	6	15	9	21	51
2.	Agricultural Labour	7	9	5	2	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Livestock and Production	..	7	3	11	21
4.	Arts and Crafts	1	1	..	..	2
5.	Service	5	6	2	7	20
6.	Rent	..	..	..	2	2
7.	Remittance and Investment	..	2	1	2	5
8.	Trade and Commerce	4	12	3	5	24
9.	Transport	..	..	1	..	1
10.	Profession	6	11	8	9	34
11.	Weaving/Weaving Labour	5	9	2	8	24
12.	Drama Artist	..	1	..	1	2

* Income of total number of households do not tally to 100 as the same households having income from more than one source get repeated in different columns.

Cultivation is one of the sources of income for 51 households, agricultural labour for 23 households, livestock and production for 21 households, arts and crafts for 2 households, service for 20 households, rent for 2 households, remittance and investment for 5 households, trade and commerce for 24 households transport for 1 household, profession for 34 households, weaving/ weaving labour for 24 households and drama artist for 2 households. As per table 114 provided in the appendix it is observed that out of the 100 households 23 households belong to the income group of Rs. 2001-5000, 38 households to Rs. 5001 - 10,000, 13 households to Rs. 10,001-15,000 and 26 households to Rs. 15,0001 and above. This also shows the castewise distribution of households in different income groups. Of the 57 households of Lingayats 34 households belong to the income group of Rs. 2,000-10,000, 6 households to Rs. 10,001-15,000 and 17 households to Rs. 15,001 and above. Of the 7 households of Maratha 2 each belong to Rs. 2,000-5,000 group, Rs. 5001-10,000 group and Rs. 10,001-15,000 group and one household to Rs. 15,001 and more. All the three households of Brahmins belong to highest income group of Rs. 15,001 and more. The artisan castes such as Badiger, Kammar and other communities such as Jain, Simpi (Namdev), Talwar and the Scheduled Castes Korava, Holeya, Madar, Samagar mainly belong to the lower income group of either Rs. 2,000-5,000 or Rs. 5,001-10,000. The Pattar household practising its traditional occupation of goldsmithy and also the cultivation belong to the highest income strata of Rs. 15,001 or more. It is observed from the table that the cultivators generally belong to the higher income group of Rs. 10,001 and above while as agricultural labourers mainly belong to the lower income group of Rs. 2,000-10,000. Among the weavers also majority of them belong to the lower income group of Rs. 2,000-10,000 and a few belong to the higher income group of Rs. 15,001 or more. The government and the semi-government officials such as teachers, clerks, belong to the middle and the higher category of Rs. 10,001-15,000 or Rs. 15,001 or more. Other category of workers such as barber, making of flower garlands, tailor, blacksmith, carpenter belong to the lower income group of Rs. 2,000-10,000.

Appendix table 115 shows that of the 100 households 30 households spend upto 25 percentage of their expenditure on food (cereals), 68 households from 26-50 per centage and only 2 households from 51-75 percentage. All the 100 households spend upto 25 percentage of their expenditure for pulses, 26 households for purchas-

ing animal protein such as egg, meat, fish, etc., upto 25 percentage of their expenditure, 99 households upto 25 percentage for vegetables, 99 households upto 25 percent for oil and condiment; only 5 households upto 25 percentage for drinks, 94 households upto 25 percentage on fuel and light, 91 households upto 25 percentage and 9 households from 26-50 percentage for clothes. 3 households upto 25 percentage and one household from 26-50 percentage for ornaments, 82 households upto 25 percentage for travel, 54 households upto 25 percentage for education, 22 households upto 25 percentage and 1 household from 26-50 percentage for house rent and repair etc. The details on other types of expenses may be seen from the table.

Field data shows that 3 households sold their land, one for Rs. 24,000 and another 2 for Rs. 40,000, 4 households sold out their buffaloes for an amount ranging from Rs. 300-2,150, 2 sold their bullocks for Rs. 2,000 and 3,000 and one each sold their oxen and cow for Rs. 2,400 and Rs. 350 respectively.

Regarding the purchase of valuable assets 2 households purchased bullock cart costing Rs. 2000 and Rs. 2,800, another household purchased tractor for Rs. 1,14,000 and one household an agricultural implement, 28 households purchased livestocks such as bullocks, cows, goats, oxen, buffaloes for an amount varying from Rs. 350 to Rs. 6,800. 10 households purchased automatic weaving machines and/or powerlooms for an amount ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 44,000, one household purchased handloom machine for R. 500, one household purchased a tailoring machine for Rs. 1,800, four households purchased land for an amount ranging from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 28,000, 3 households purchased building for Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 30,000, one household purchased gold for Rs., 12,000 and one household wrist watch for Rs. 400.

Sources of Finance

The important source of finance to the villagers is the banks. The Syndicate Bank, State Bank of India, Corporation Bank, Urban Co-operative Bank, Primary Land Development (PLD) Bank, Agricultural Co-operative Bank, Agricultural Co-operative Society are a few such institutions. The number of households who spent the money received from different sources for different purposes are as mentioned below. 3 households spent for construction and improvement of building, 7 households for development of agricultural land i.e., for levelling and purchase of manure/fertilisers, 1 to purchase tractor, 9 households to purchase manure and seed, 1 to remove weeds, 2 to dig well, 2 to purchase bullocks and bulls, 5 to purchase raw material/capital goods, 5 to purchase land, 5 to purchase house, 4 to establish automatic loom, 6 to establish powerloom, 4 to purchase/improve handloom, 2 to purchase yarn, 1 to establish tailoring firm, 1 to repair powerloom, 1 for domestic purpose, 3 for daughter's marriage, 23 to purchase livestocks such as buffaloes, bulls and bullock, cow , goat and sheep, 1 to purchase gold and another to purchase wrist watch. The sources of finance for these capital expenditure are either from personal savings, sale of assets or by borrowing from banks, credit Co-operative societies and other sources. They have received financial assistance of Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 2,000 from Karnataka State Finance Corporation for establishing powerlooms and automatic loom respectively. They have also received loan from Urban co-operative bank, Corporation bank and Syndicate bank to establish automatic looms, powerlooms or handlooms. From State Bank of India to purchase grocery for the shop; from Urban Co-operative Bank for purchasing of land, house or raw materials for their traditional occupation; from Primary Land Development Bank to dig well; and from Agriculture Co-operative Bank for purchase of manure and seed. They have also received loan from Agricultural Co-operative Society to develop agricultural land, to purchase manure and seed, for levelling the land, to purchase buffaloes and cow; from Teacher's Co-operative Society for daughter's marriage and from Urban Co-operative Society to purchase livestocks. Also they have received loans from friends, relatives, Co-villagers, etc., for many other domestic reasons. Field data shows that in total 87 households have invested on these above said types of capital expenditures. Of them 33 households have invested from their own personal savings, 2 have invested from the sale of their assets and the rest 52 households are indebted to various banks, Co-operative societies, friends, relatives, Co-villagers, etc., as said above.

The detailed account of the types and the amounts of loans issued to the villagers of Hunnur from the Primary Land Development (PLD) Bank is mentioned in the table given below:

Table : III.20

The Loans Advanced to the Villagers of Hunnur for Different Purposes by PLD Bank

Sl. No.	Purpose for issuing loan	Farmers (Number benefitted)	Amount (In lakhs)	Government subsidy in percentage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Well Scheme (WS) (Open & Bore Well)	Big Farmer — 1 Small Farmer — 4	0.15 0.60	.. ..
2.	I.P. Set (Irrigation Pump set)	B.F. — 1 S.F. — 4	0.06 0.20	25 25
3.	Deepening of old well	S.F. — 3	0.15	..
4.	Purchase of tractor	B.F. — 1	1.00	..
5.	GLBC Irrigation (Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal)	B.F. — 4 S.F. — 11	0.32 0.55	.. ..
6.	Karnataka Sericulture Project	B.F. — 1 S.F. — 1	0.16 0.32	.. ..
7.	Farm house	S.F. — 2	0.30	..
8.	Pipe Line	S.F. — 1	0.03	25
9.	Grape	B.F. — 1	0.34	..
10.	Dairy Development	S.F. — 4	0.16	..
11.	Bullock & Bullock cart	S.F. — 6	0.39	..
12.	General Scheme	B.F. — 5 S.F. — 12	0.13 0.24	.. ..

Classification of farmer:
1. Big farmers having land 16 acres and 20 guntas & more (6.68 hectares)
2. Middle farmers having land 7 acres and 20 guntas (3.04 hectares) and more but less than 16 acres and 20 guntas (6.68 hectares).
3. Small farmers having land less than 7 acres and 20 guntas (3.04 hectares).

They have also received loans from the Syndicate Bank and the State Bank of India (Agricultural Development Bank). From the Syndicate Bank 6 rich farmers/ middle peasants received loan for agricultural production to the tune of Rs. 3.00 lakhs, 13 small farmers to the tune of Rs. 0.6 lakh and 24 marginal farmers of Rs. 1.5 lakhs. About 140 rural artisans, small businessmen and agricultural labourers are given loan of Rs. 4.20 lakhs for weaving, establishing hotel business etc. From State Bank of India also 35 farmers (15 small and 20 marginal) and 32 agricultural labourers have received loan of total amount of Rs. 5.9 lakhs for rearing sheep (1.8 lakh), weaving (25,000), crop loan (30,000) and development of agricultural land, digging wells, purchasing of manures, fertilisers, etc. (3.5 lakhs). The details of loans are as follows:

Table : III.21

The Loans Advanced to the Villagers of Hunnur for Different Purposes by Syndicate and State Bank of India (Agricultural Development Branch) Banks

Purpose		Loan from Syndicate Bank		Loan from State Bank of India	
		Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries
1		2	3	4	5
1.	Purchase of tractors	1.78	2	2.00	2
2.	Laying pipelines for irrigation	0.01	1	0.20	4
3.	Installing irrigation pumpsets	0.16	3	0.20	4
4.	Gobar gas plant installation	0.01	1	0.30	5
5.	Purchase of bullocks/carts	0.50	13	0.30	6
6.	Crop production loan	1.67	30	0.30	3
7.	Purchase of looms (all types)	4.20	140	0.25	1
8.	Purchase of agricultural equipment	0.21	7	0.25	3
9.	Working capital for business	0.09	3	0.25	1
10.	Digging of well	..	..	0.20	2
11.	Purchase of milching cattle	..	..	0.30	10
12.	Purchase of sheep	..	..	1.80	38

Apart from these the Hunnur large sized Primary Agricultural Co-operative Society Ltd., started functioning in the village from 1949, also advances short term loans (*Alpavadi sala*) to the cultivators depending on the area and the type of crop cultivated. The society also sells fertilisers to its share holders. The society purchases the fertiliser from the Agricultural Producer's Marketing Committee. Seeds and insecticides are also distributed to the cultivators from this society on credit basis.

Indebtedness

The majority of the households who have invested in the capital expenditure are indebted as they have taken loans either from banks, co-operative societies, local money lenders, co-villagers for one or the other reasons as discussed above. Appendix table 111 gives an idea that 14 households in the income group of Rs.2000-5000 and 30 households in the income group of Rs.5001 and above are indebted. The various reasons for taking loan are to maintain family, for performing son's or daughter's marriage, development of agricultural land, digging of well, purchase of manure and fertilisers, purchase of house, land, tractor, bulls, bullocks, bullock carts and livestocks, establish power/automatic looms, purchase of yarn, purchase of raw material, for basketry, shoe making etc. It is observed that more than 50 per cent of the cultivators have availed loans, 10 out of the 21

households of weavers have also availed loans. Appendix table *102* shows different sources such as different banks, co-operative societies, etc., from whom loans have been raised. The rate of interest varies from 3 per cent to 36 per cent per annum. The normal terms and conditions prevalent in the village in respect of taking loan are that the interest along with principal amount should be returned within 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, 5 years, 7 years, or in 3, 7, 14, 80 monthly instalments. The security for the loans are mainly mortgage of land, house, shop, loom, gold etc. In some cases the village money lenders extend loan on good faith, or on security of a co-villagers, friends, etc. People of the village have no difficulty in getting loans and advances from banks and other sources on security of land, house, etc. Only a few people who had taken loan from co-villager, cloth merchant, relative or a friend expressed that the interest charged are very high. However, the people generally have no complaints regarding the availability of loan. The loans of the people of this village are generally used for productive purposes (except 6 households raised to maintain family) such as purchase of cattle, construction of houses, installation of handloom, automatic loom or power loom, agricultural land development and production, purchase of land, digging of wells, bore wells, installation of pumpsets, establish shops, purchase of raw materials, etc. Thus 44 out of the 100 households are indebted to various banks, co-operative societies, etc., to the tune of Rs. 5,04,700. Of them 48* households have taken loan of Rs. 4,37,400 for different productive purposes. Only 11* households have taken loan to the extent of Rs. 67,300 for unproductive purposes. Of these 11 households, 6 have taken loan of Rs. 41,300 for domestic expenditure mainly on food, and 5 households to the tune of Rs. 26,000 for functions such as performing marriage, birth and death ceremonies. Thus, the indebtedness in this village mainly for productive purposes shows the economic development of the village but not the regression. They have taken loan to improve the agricultural yield or the improvement of their family economy from weaving, trade, livestocks or any other occupation they have been engaged in. This shows a definite improvement in the village economy.

Unemployment

Unemployment and under employment are found to be least in the village. Due to irrigation facilities and the cultivation of two or more crops in a year the cultivators and agricultural labourers have plenty of work. The agricultural labourers get very good remuneration. The weavers and the weaving labourers also have round the clock work on all the days in a year. Many families even have more than one occupations to perform. Cultivator having land also has loom weaving labourer or an agricultural labourer also having agricultural land, etc. The village being a big sized village also has ample opportunities for other occupation such as trading, hoterliering, etc. The village being situated very near to Jamkhandi town the people have ample opportunities to work in the town in the industrial establishments such as ginning factory, workshops, etc., as employees in the government and other organisations, as salesmen in shops, as traders and so on. The literates who did not get employed were self employed in weaving industry or doing cultivation and making good profit, doing some trade or business, or working as insurance agents, salesmen, etc. Hence unemployment and underemployment may be negligible in the village as they have ample opportunities to take up any occupation to earn their livelihood. Even the village attracts many weavers, weaving labourers and agricultural labourers from many villages surrounding Hunnur. From field data it is seen that only 4 persons among the non-workers (1 male and 3 females) are seeking employment for the first time in the three households where at least one person is unemployed. Even among these four persons 1 male and 2 females are still studying and one student and only one female non-worker engaged in household duties is seeking employment. All the three females belong to Brahmin and one male to Kuruba caste. Of these four persons, one male and two females have passed matriculation and one female has passed higher secondary. Of these 4 persons who are seeking work for first time 2 females seek teacher post and 1 male and 1 female seek any government service. Among the workers 3 male workers are seeking another employment. Of them 1 is a cultivator, 1 is agricultural labourer and another is working as clerical and related services. Among the three workers seeking employment, one has studied up to matriculation, 1 up to higher secondary and another a non-technical diploma holder. They seek employment in government organisation.

It is also observed that the village has attracted many immigrants from the places such as Mudhol, Bilgi, Shirol, Terdal and Jamkhandi seeking work. The Devanga (9 households) and the Kuruhinashetty (3 households) have migrated to Hunnur seeking work in weaving, the Ganigers (4 households) and Jains (2 households) as cultiva-

tors and the Muslims (4 households) seeking work as weavers and traders. 4 families of Brahmin caste have out- migrated to Pune (2 households) and Jamkhandi (2 households) as they got employment in government offices. Also 16 families of Devanga the traditional weavers have out migrated to Banhatti to seek employment as weavers.

Sale of land, sale of cows, buffaloes, bullocks, sheep and goat and jewellaries are some of the important items where the transfer of wealth has taken place in the village. During 1980-1986, 73 households have either purchased or sold the land to the extent of 104.02 hectares. This is a routine transfer of wealth which has taken place as it is normal in any village.

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* The number of households will not tally to the actual number of households indebted (44 households) as the same household might have taken loan for different purposes either from the same source or from different sources.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

House Types

The settlement pattern and localisation of ethnic groups in various localities of the village have already been discussed in Chapter I. Some details regarding the type of houses and other dwelling units found in the village are mentioned here. In the earlier monograph of 1961 the discussion about the shape, size and the material used for the houses possessed by different castes in the village has been given. Majority of the houses in the village are old constructions though a few have been built in recent years with additional facilities to suit their requirements. Even now the position remains the same in general as it existed during 1961.

The details of house types and other supplementary data relating to those were collected from a sample of 100 households. The data on these aspects is available in the tables 40 to 45 given in the appendix. The statistical data in these tables relates to the aspects such as per capita floor space available to persons belonging to different castes and occupational groups, average cost of the house, year and cost of construction, material used for floor, wall, roof, door, window; number of rooms occupied and availability of amenities, etc. Out of the 100 households studied not a single house had compound wall.

The houses found in Hunnur have no special features. The general pattern of the house structure found in the village conforms to the regional rural pattern found in the taluk and district. All the structures have a rectangular ground plan with flat roofs made of mud and ceiling of wood. Sloping roofs may be found only in case of a few storeyed buildings existing and the materials used for roofing in such cases are either the corrugated iron sheet or tiles. Low rainfall in the region and also the protection offered by the solid mud roofs are the factors which appear to have prompted the people of the region to prefer flat mud terraces to tiled roofs. Also for the protection from thieves and robbers and from the hot climate the walls are of either dressed stones or of coarse undressed stones which range in thickness from 1 1/2 feet to 3 feet. The flat roofs are provided with sky lights because they have no space to have windows as the houses are clustered and congested. The number of rooms in a house varies from house to house depending on the economic position of the household. Generally every household occupies an independent house.

In general the walls of almost all the houses in the village are built of stone as the stone is locally available in plenty. The affluent castes such as the Lingayat, Kuruba, Maratha, Badiger, Pattar, Kammar, Simpi, Muslim and Jain have houses of stone walls with flat roofs invariably of mud supported by wooden or bamboo ceiling. However, the houses built in recent days have stone walls with cement plastering and the cement roof with flat stone slabs (*Shahabadi* stone) for ceiling which looks beautiful and is strong and durable. They have cement or stone slab flooring also. Such houses are built by well-to-do Lingayats, Brahmins, Marathas and Jains. The economically backward and a few Scheduled Castes have built the houses of stone walls with mud plastering having mud roof. Also a few houses are built of stone walls but have thatched roofs. Such houses belong to the still lower category of economically weaker sections of the village such as the Holeya, Madar, Samagar, Korava and the Bhovi (Vodda).

It is observed that there are about 800 houses built of stone and mud walls with mud roof and flooring; about 400 houses built of stone and mud walls with cement plastering and cement or flat stone floors; about 20 households have stone and cement walls with RCC roofs and cement flooring and only 7 households are with stone and mud built walls with mud plastering and thatched roofs. In general, the people in Hunnur are economically better off and have better houses. Not a single house in the village is built of only mud wall. The walls of a very few houses belonging to Scheduled Castes have however, been built of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboos plastered with mud.

Appendix table 42 shows that 92 houses out of the 100 are built of stone and mud walls; 5 houses of stone and cement concrete walls and 3 houses of grass, leaves reeds or bamboos. Also the roofs of 76 houses are built of mud, 3 houses of corrugated iron, Zinc or other metal

sheets, 3 of asbesto cement sheets, 3 of burnt brick, stone and lime and one of stone slab ; one of reinforced cement concrete (R.C.C.); one of tiles, slates, shingles, and 12 of burnt bricks with cement or mud.

The ceiling of 57 houses are made of wooden sticks, and wooden beams, 27 houses of bamboos and wooden beams, 9 of wooden planks and beams, 4 of wooden beams only, 2 of wooden sticks and grass and one of stone slabs and wooden beams. The doors and windows of 75 houses are made of wood and steel bars, 23 houses of wood and 2 houses of bamboos. The predominant floor of 60 houses are made of mud, 13 houses of cement, 13 of brick stone and lime, 1 partly of stone and partly mud, 1 partly cement and partly stone slab and 12 houses of flat stone slabs. This shows that the traditional houses are getting a face lift with the application of new material or the new houses are constructed in the modern design and with improved materials. Thus, the traditional mud floors of the houses are getting converted to stone slabs or cement or brick, stone or lime floors. The walls of old constructions built of stone and mud are being cement plastered these days and the new houses are constructed with stone and cement concrete. The roofs of the houses constructed traditionally are made of mud but these days they are made of bricks, stones and lime or stone slabs reinforced cement concrete (R.C.C.) or burnt bricks and cement. The ceiling made of rough wooden sticks and beams are now a days replaced by stone slabs and neatly cut wooden beams.

Appendix table 42 further shows that the economically affluent castes such as the Lingayat, Maratha, Brahmin, Kuruba have their houses built of stone walls. The Brahmin and Kuruba have constructed houses of stone and cement concrete walls. Many Lingayats also have their houses constructed of cement concrete which have not been covered in the present sample. The houses belonging to the Brahmin and Lingayat are made of cement, brick, stone and lime or stone slab floorings and the roofs of these houses are made of either bricks, stones and lime; burnt bricks and cement, or R.C.C. Majority of the houses belonging to the Holeya and Madiga also have stone walls but a few have the houses of thatched walls of grass leaves, bamboos, or reeds. Thus the social and economic status of a caste primarily reflects in the type of house one owns. But in general as already described majority of the houses of all castes are built of stone walls and mud roofs as their economic status is comparatively better when compared to their counter parts in many other surrounding villages. However, because of the lack of space the houses are ill ventilated with small windows and or one or two small skylights. They do not have space to build separate bathrooms, separate cattle sheds, etc. Majority of the houses have the cattle sheds built within the houses. The houses in Gandhinagar, are well planned and are built in rows in a fixed area or a plot having open space surrounding the house. They are comparatively better ventilated with light and air. The modern facilities found in urban centres have made the villagers conscious of their advantages and in their new houses they are making provisions or separate kitchen, bedrooms, halls, verandahs, etc., with stone and cement plastering and stone slab flooring. Appendix tabie 43 may also be seen for further details.

Appendix table 44 provides information on the statistics of households by number of rooms in occupation. It may be seen that there are in all 270 rooms for a population of 675 persons and that the average number of persons per room works out to 2.50. The same percentage during 1961 survey works out to 5.1. This shows that there is a marked improvement in the percentage of persons having independent rooms. While counting the rooms the special verandahs, if any, kitchen, separate cattle shed, etc., have not been reckoned with as those are not treated as independent rooms inspite of their being used for living purposes at times. This improvement of availability of space per person which has taken place during the last two and a half decades can be assessed from the details of construction activity taking place in the village from appendix table 41. It is observed from this table that 8 houses have been constructed during a period of less than 4 years. 11 houses between 5-9 years and 6 houses between 10-19 years. Thus, out of 100 households 25 houses have been constructed during a period of less than 19 years. This is apparent that the houses constructed during this period had more rooms and other better facilities. The people are economically better off during the recent years as they have got good income avenues because of irrigational facilities and the prosperous weaving industry. The Scheduled Castes, viz., Holeya, Madiga, Mochigar, Bhovi (Vodda) and the other economically weaker castes earlier lived in thatched houses of single tenements. Now they have better living conditions provided by the government in the form of Janata Houses that have additional living facilities. The following table brings out the comparative picture of the availability of rooms per household and per person.

Table : IV.1

Table Showing a Comparative Picture of the Housing conditions During 1961 and 1986 Surveys (Figures are in percentages)

Households having	1961 Survey data		1986 Survey data	
	No. of Households	No. of persons	No. of Households	No. of persons
1	2	3	4	5
1. Single structure having no regular rooms	33.47	28.46	15.00	10.67
2. With one room	41.38	40.15	36.00	33.78
3. With two rooms	17.84	21.13	26.00	24.89
4. With three rooms	5.01	6.91	14.00	18.81
5. With four rooms	1.70	2.31	9.00	11.85
6. With five rooms	0.20	0.32	-	-
7. With more than five rooms	0.40	0.72	-	-
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

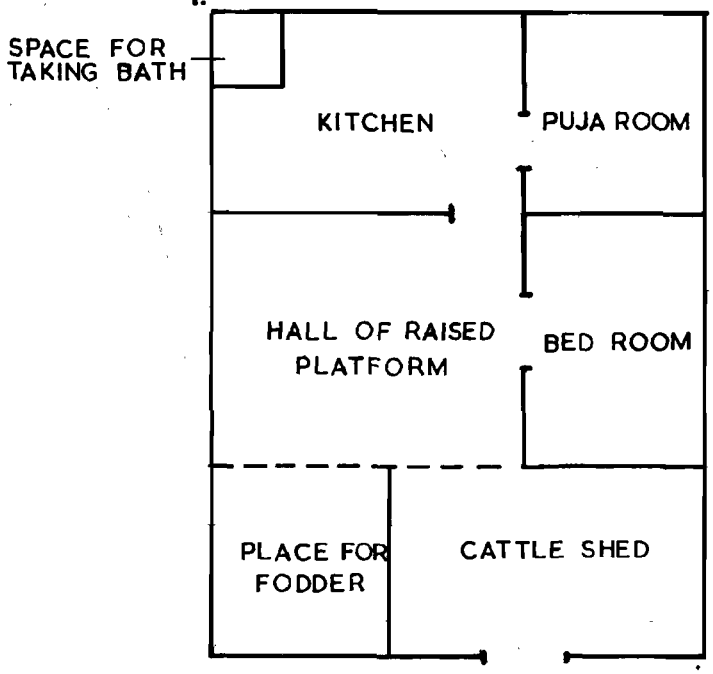
It is clear from the above table that during 1961 survey nearly 33.47 per cent of households or 28.46 per cent of population in the village had no bed rooms in their houses but were living in single room tenements. During 1986 survey these percentages have come down to 15 per cent and 10.67 per cent respectively indicating more number of persons living in households having regular bed rooms. Similarly during 1961 survey 41.38 per cent households had one room, 17.84 per cent had two rooms, 5.01 per cent had three rooms, 1.70 per cent had four rooms and only 2 and 4 households had five and more than five rooms respectively. The same percentages during 1986 survey are observed as 36.00 per cent households having one room, 26.00 per cent having two rooms, 14.00 per cent having three rooms, and 9.00 per cent are having four rooms. This shows there is increase in the number of households having regular rooms, or one room only but there is an increase in the number of houses having two rooms or more. In the same way the percentages of the number of persons or family members living in the houses having more than one room is increasing considerably.

Appendix table 45 provides information on the amenities available in the houses. It is observed from these tables that not a single household had separate lavatory and only one household had separate bathroom. They generally take bath in a corner of the kitchen where provision for the same is made. It is also found that 13 households have no separate kitchen.

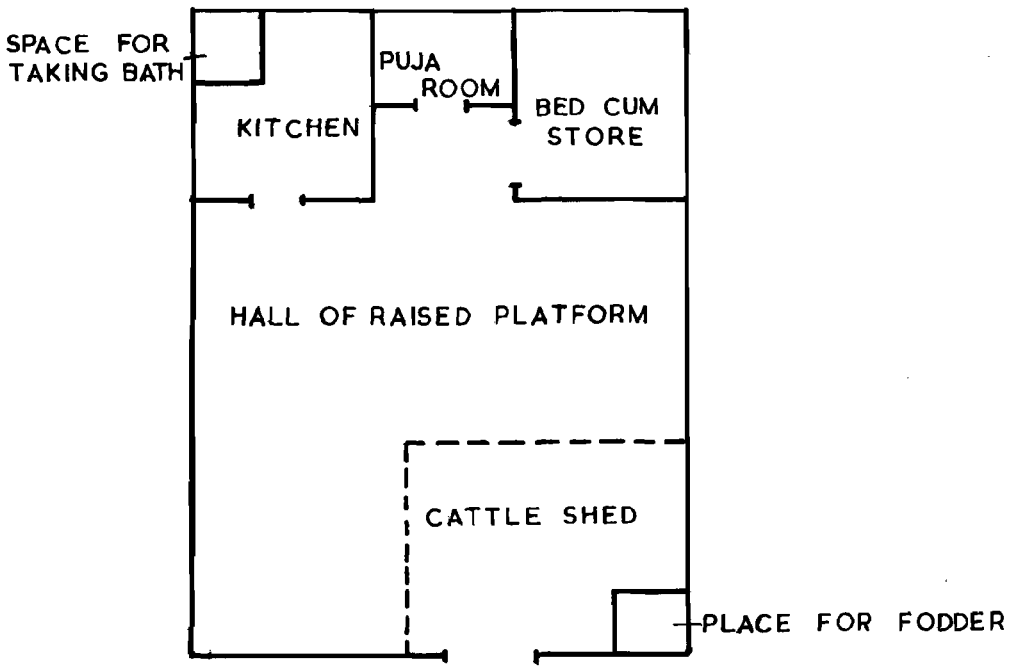
Field data informs that only one household having 14 members has per capita floor space of less than one square metre; 12 households having 97 persons have 2-3 square metres and 24 households 4-5 square metres. Majority of them i.e., 63 households have a per capita floor space of more than 6 sq. metres of which 29 households have 6-9 square metres. 19 households have 10-15 sq. metres and 15 households have more than 16 sq. metres. It is further observed from the table that the cultivators have more per capita floor space than agricultural labourers. 14 households of the 22 households of cultivators have higher per capita floor space of either 10-15 sq. metres (7 households) or more than 16 sq. metres (7 households). The cultivators are followed

I. ILLUSTRATIVE GROUND PLANS OF DWELLING UNITS OF CULTIVATORS' FAMILIES WITH STONE WALLS & MUD ROOFS

1.

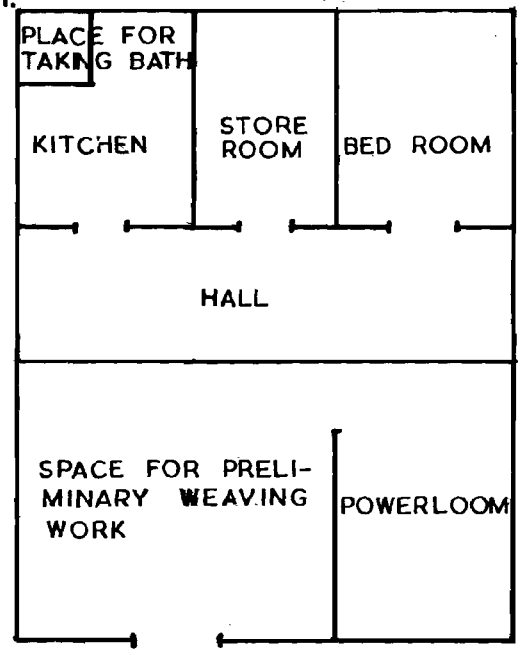


2.

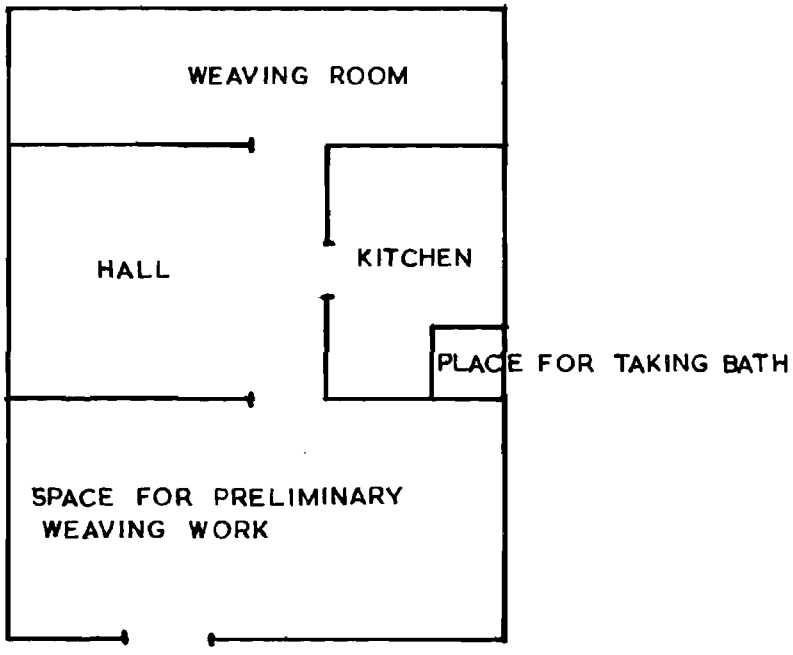


II. ILLUSTRATIVE GROUND PLAN OF DWELLING UNITS OF WEAVERS' FAMILIES WITH STONE WALLS AND MUD ROOFS

1.

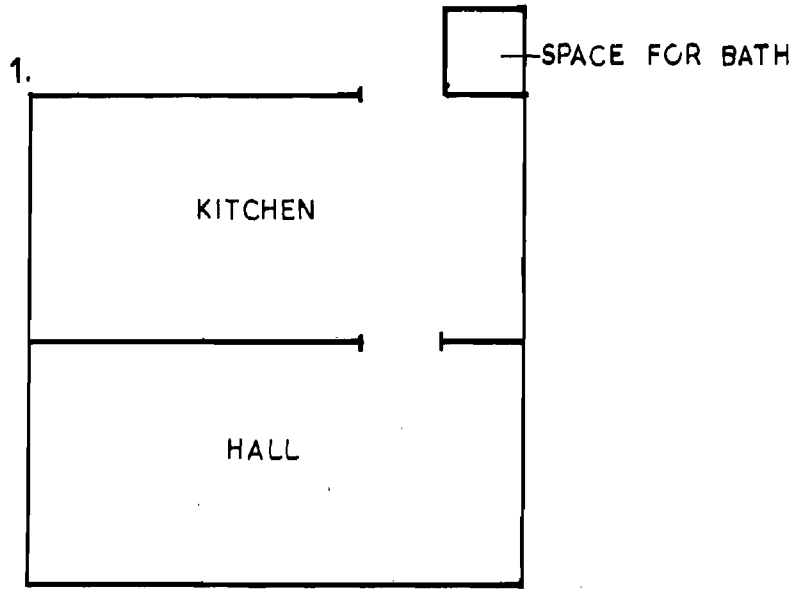


2.



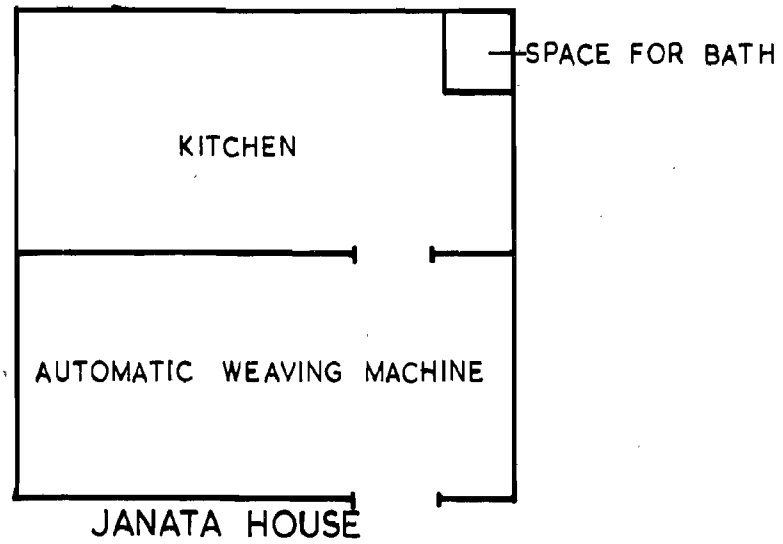
III. ILLUSTRATIVE GROUND PLAN OF JANATA HOUSES WITH STONE WALL AND MUD ROOF.

1.



JANATA HOUSE

2.



JANATA HOUSE

by weavers in having more per capita floor space. In case of agricultural labourers, majority of them i.e., 11 households have medium per capita floor space of either 4-5 sq. metres (5 households) or 6-9 sq. metres. (6 households). Among the remaining households belonging to different occupational categories, majority have medium per capita floor space of either 4-5 sq. metres or 6-9 sq. metres.

The dwelling structures in the village can be classified into three broad groups. The ground plan of these three types of dwelling units may be seen in Fig. 1-5 depicting the houses of cultivators, weavers and others. Most of the houses belonging to cultivators and agricultural labourers have considerable area of enclosed open space in front of their houses. This space is necessary for the cultivators to keep their bulls, bullocks and other cattles. Some houses have partially enclosed open courtyards with roofs covered by corrugated iron or zinc sheet or sometimes by thatched grass leaves or reeds, to give protection to their livestock from sun and rain. A few affluent agriculturists have regular roofs over the courtyards. In case of weavers this open space is essential for conducting various weaving operations. Spacious verandahs (called *Padasali*) having walls on only three sides and roofs overhead in which looms are fixed, are also common in the village. A typical cultivator's house consists of a large hall, half or a portion of which at the street level is used as cattle-shed which is called *dabe.* In the corner of the cattle-shed the place for keeping fodder is also made. The other half will be usually 2 to 3 feet above the level of *dabe* and this portion is called *padasali.* This is used for sitting, working and also for sleeping. This leads to another hall called *nadumani* or else to the kitchen. The well-to-do have one or two more rooms on the sides. The houses of Scheduled Castes and other backward castes are single room tenements of which the same space is used for sitting, sleeping and other domestic purposes. Even the domesticated chattle like goats, sheep, etc., are tethered in the corner of the house.

The building materials like stones, mud, sand, timber are locally available. The timber is sometimes purchased from the Jamakhandi or Bijapur market. Steel, cement, etc., are also purchased from the market at Jamakhandi or Bijapur. The stones are quarried by the local voddars from the Ramateertha hillock which is close to the village. The granite slabs are also quarried. Babul, neem or mango tree trunks are cut to the required sizes for preparing wooden fixtures and joinery required for the building. Well-to-do among them go in for quality timber like teak, nandi, matti etc.

Foundations for the dwelling units are dug upto a depth of 3 1/2' to 4' depending on the type of soil till the hard base is secured and the portion dug up is filled with rough stones and jelly mixed with mud. The walls are about 10' in height with thickness of 1 1/2' to 2 1/2'. The doors will be usually of 6' in height and 3' in width and the windows vary in size. A few well-to-do houses have nicely carved door frames and door panels.

Majority of the houses i.e., 79 households are owned, 13 are rented, 7 are allotted and one is occupied. Of the 7 households allotted by the government to the socially and economically backward families 2 are allotted to Lingayat, and one each to Kuruba, Kammar, Holeya, Samagar and Muslim households. Appendix table 41 provides information on the average cost of construction and the present value of the houses. For houses which were built by Lingayats between a period of 4 years and less the present value has increased by about 65 per cent and for those between 5-9 years it has increased more than double the value of the cost of construction. For those between 10-19 years more than 5 times; those between 29-39 years more than 6-7 times and those before 40 years more than 20 to 25 times. Further details may be seen from the table in case of other castes also.

Before starting the construction of the house they consult a Brahmin or Jangam who with the help of almanac finds out the auspicious day and time (*nakshatra* or *thithi*) to initiate construction work. On the selected day the owner offers puja to the stones at the north-eastern corner of the site. The workers then start the actual construction on any suitable day. At the time of fixing the threshold the carpenter is called upon to fix the frame of the main door and puja is offered to it. A coconut tied in a piece of cloth is hung from the lintel of the main door to ward off the evil spirits and the evil eyes. Again on the occasion of mounting the beams puja is offered by the carpenter. When the house is ready for occupation the house-warming ceremony (*gruhapravesh*) is held on an auspicious day. On this occasion a cow is worshipped and it will be made to enter the house. Relatives and friends are invited to this ceremony for a feast and the Brahmin or Jangam acts as the ritual functionary.

Dress and Ornaments

In matters of dress, ornaments and other personal decoration hardly any change has occured among the villagers during the last 25-30 years. The normal garments put on by men consist of *dhoti* worn in the *kachche* style tugging it in between the thighs, a shirt and a turban. They wear sleeveless banians. The weavers usually do not put on shirts while at work but wear half sleeved banians. These banians are common among all people and is usually made of unbleached white long cloth. Such banians is provided with a big pocket where they keep their beedis, match box, betel leaves, tobacco and also money. They wear a turban (*Pataga*), the traditional headgear. It is usually white but some wear yellow coloured silk turban during ceremonies, functions and fairs etc. They do not like to move out without headgear. However, during recent years white cap is gaining popularity among the weavers and other people except those engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour. The young men put on pyjamas, hosiery banians, knickers and bush-shirts. The young and educated men have taken to terrycot and terylene pants and shirts. They do not put on any headgear but comb their hair neatly. Sometimes they also wear coats. The cultivators, agricultural labourers, who work in the agricultural fields wear footwears made by the local cobblers which are tough and durable. A few have also taken fancy to wear the popular machine made foot wears. The educated and the persons employed in offices wear shoes with socks. Boys of well-to-do families wear pants, pyjamas and varieties of readymade garments. Appendix tables 49 and 50 provide further details on the dress types used by various castes and occupational groups. People having different occupations use different types of dresses, either for their convenience or for the modern fashionable dresses.

The dress of females consists of blouse and saree. Younger women wear undergarments such as brassiers and petticoats. Elderly women, however, do not wear under garments. The younger women of well-to-do families and the teenaged girls, especially the educated class among them, wear undergarments. The elderly and the uneducated usually wear traditional type of saree measuring 9 yards. They draw the upper end of the saree over the bosom covering it and it is passed over the shoulder and head concealing the right shoulder and back. Blosues with sleeves to cover the arms upto the elbows are used by one and all. The blouses (*kuppasa*) are generally made of coloured cloth (*khana*) matching to the colour of the saree. Now-a-days they also have started wearing blouses and sarees of different colours made of cotton or synthetic fabrics. Those who wear such sarees and blouses also wear undergarments. Silk sarees are worn by the affluent women on the occasion of fairs, festivals, marriages, births and other ceremonial occasions. The younger girls wear frocks, jumpers, pyjamas and knickers during their daily routine. It is seen from this table that the adult females of 27 households wear traditional sarees and blouses, of 21 households wear fancy sarees, blouses, langa and brassiers, of 32 households fancy sarees and blouses, of 14 households fancy sarees, blouse and petticoat, and that of 4 households wear terrycot sarees, blouses with undergarments.

Mill made cloth is generally used by the villagers. They purchase cloth either at the local shops within the village or at Jamkhandi market. For bulk purchases and varieties of silk sarees they purchase at Bijapur market. Generally they prefer medium quality cotton clothes. Well-to-do persons, however, purchase fine quality cloth, while the poor use coarse varieties of cotton cloth which is cheaper. Females generally like to wear the local made handloom sarees for their daily use. For special occasions they prefer either the traditional type of silk sarees (Ilkal Sarees) or the modern type of silk sarees. The sarees and blouses of synthetic materials have also become popular. Similarly, the men also wear clothes made of silk or synthetic materials during ceremonial occasions or festivals.

The villagers get their clothes stitched by the local tailors. A few, however, who go for clothes of synthetic materials stitch in Jamkhandi market. Those who go for pants and shirts of synthetic materials get them stitched by tailors in Jamkhandi.

The women wash their clothes themselves as well as those of their male folk. A few households send their clothes to washermen in the village for washing and ironing. Some send their clothes only for ironing after washing themselves. The economically weaker sections wash their clothes themselves and do not bother to iron those.

The men wear fewer ornaments of gold such as finger rings, earstuds of gold and chains worn around their neck. The gold ornaments are found among all the sections of the people of village, whether rich or poor. Even among the poor households one or two common

gold ornaments are found. Every woman, rich or poor, receives some ornaments at her marriage. Married women wear nose ornament (*muguti* or *nattu*), ear ornaments (*vale, bugudi*), marriage badge (*tali, Guladali* or *mangala sootra*) and toe rings (*kalungura*). Wearing of glass bangles, particularly of green colour is considered not only essential but also auspicious for a married woman. The other common ornaments are *boramala* , *eksara,* tikkisara, putali used as neck laces. However, these days simple gold chains are used as neck ornaments. The gold bangles called *patali* or *bilwara* are generally worn by the rich women. The gold rings for the fingers are common. The silver waist ornaments, such as *naduvina patti, dabu, gejjedabu*, which were common in the earlier days, are not popular now. Silver anklets *ruli, paijana* or *chain* are also worn by younger girls. The silver toe rings called *kalungura, kalavar, meenapilli* are also used by the married women of all sections. The young girls wear ear-studs, glass bangles and anklets. A few also put on nose rings or nose screws (*nattu*).

Household goods and Furnitures

During our earlier survey it was observed that furniture was found only among a few educated and well-to-do families who had urban contacts. Of the 998 households only 36 households had possessed chairs and only 19 had tables. Wooden cots were preferred to iron cots as the latter were costly and beyond the reach of the poor. During the present survey, it may be observed from appendix table 46 that out of 100 households 50 households have furnitures. Of these 50 households, 29 households have chairs, 10 have tables, 2 have diwans, 35 have cots, 1 has newar cot, 5 have wooden almirahs, 9 have wooden stools, 1 has sofa-cuim-bed, 2 have wooden benches, 3 have rope cots and 1 has swinging cot. This shows that the traditional type of newer cot (Horasu) are diminishing in number and the iron cots are becoming popular. Many households have started possessing tables and chairs. The modern furnitures such as sofa-cum-bed and the almirahs are also seen in the village.

Utensils

Earthenwares are used for cooking food, storing water, etc., in the households of low income groups including those of Scheduled Castes. In earlier days the metalwares were rare among the Scheduled Castes. Now they have aluminium utensils. Three households of Scheduled Castes are observed to be having brass and aluminium utensils. Rest of the households in the village belonging to the middle income groups generally use brass, aluminium and stainless steel utensils. During two decades ago brass, copper and bronze or bellmetal utensils were common but now they are replaced by stainless steel utensils. It may be observed from appendix table 47 that 41 households use aluminium vessels while 27 households use brass and aluminium utensils for cooking, 15 households aluminium and earthenwares, one household aluminium, steel and earthenwares and another using aluminium, copper and earthenwares for cooking. Majority of the households i.e., 38 of the 100 households use only stainless steel utensils for serving food, 28 households use aluminium and stainless steel 16 households use only aluminium and 10 households use aluminium and brass. Thus, the stainless steel, utensils have become the popular utensils for taking food. The traditional variety of brass and bronze plates are also still in use.

During the bygone days earthenwares were used for storing water but now majority of the caste Hindus use brass and copper vessels called '*hande*' for storing water. The poor and the Scheduled Castes to some extent still use earthen pots for storing water. They purchase the stainless steel and aluminium utensils these days as they find them more attractive, easy to wash and are more economical than the brass and copper vessels.

Fuel and Lighting

Appendix table 48 shows that 56 households use fire wood and dung cake as fuel, 28 households use only firewood, 3 households use only kerosene, 5 households use both firewood and kerosene, 6 households use liquified petroleum gas, 1 household uses electric power and another household uses husk of groundnut as fuel. For lighting 69 households use electricity and 31 households use kerosene lamps. The fire wood consists of dried up shrubs, stems of variety of plants and the branches of babul tree. The poor and the agricultural labourers collect these from the fields around the village. Cultivators use the stems of cotton, sunflower, and tur plants which they grow in their fields. Cow-dung cakes (*kullu*) dried up in summer are stored at one place. This is called *kullabana.* These cakes serve as fuel during rainy season. The weavers usually purchase fire wood from the wood depot.

Luxury goods

Luxury and costly goods were rare a couple of decades ago. However, a few households possessed wrist watches, petromaxes, battery torches, sewing machines, kerosene stoves, bicycles, radio sets, wall clocks, gramophones, time pieces, fans, motorcycles were few important luxury goods possessed by households in the village to a limited extent. Now-a-days, apart from these above mentioned goods, a few more items like cameras, tape recorders, grinders, mixies, iron boxes etc., are possessed by the people of Hunnur and also their number has increased considerably these days. During the earlier survey the above mentioned luxury goods were mainly possessed by the Lingayats followed by the Marathas. The wrist watches, bicycles and battery torches were commonly found in the households of all castes. During the present survey it was observed that 76 per cent of the households possessed luxury and costly goods by the households of Lingayats followed by the Maratha, Brahmin and Kuruba castes. The Lingayats possessed all the luxurious goods mentioned above where as Maratha possessed only wrist watches, radios, wall clocks and cycles, Kuruba possessed wrist watches, radios, wall clocks, cycles and petromaxes and the Brahmins possessed wrist watches, table clocks, radios, cycles, tape recorders, and fans. Among all the castes cycles, wrist watches and radios, transistors are common. Even the Scheduled Castes such as the Holeya, Madiga/Madar possessed these items. They feel that these are the essential items now-a-days. 3 households out of 5 belonging to the Holeya and 1 household out of 3 of Madar possessed luxurious goods. A Mochigar household recently migrated possess as the luxury goods such as wrist watches, a table clock, a camera, a wall clock, a cycle, a tape recorder and a table fan. In all out of the 76 households possessing luxury goods, 60 households possessed wrist watches, 13 table clocks, 49 radios/transistors, 3 cameras, 18 wall clocks, 63 cycles, 4 petromaxes, 8 tape recorders, 8 fans, 4 sewing machines, 1 grinder and mixie, 1 iron box and 1 moped vehicle.

Appendix table 53 shows that out of the total of 35 households engaged in primary sector of economy 24 households possessed luxury and costly goods. These are followed by the households of weavers where 15 households out of the 21 possessed costly and luxury goods. These are followed by the households of teachers, merchants and shop keepers and clerical and related workers who possessed costly and luxurious goods. It is observed that cycles, wrist watches, wall clocks, radios/transistors have become the essential goods which were not so two to three decades ago. The affluent villagers have bought a few luxurious goods which could be seen in bigger urban centres. During the present field investigations it was observed that there were many more households possessing motorcycles, scooters, mopeds, sofa sets, dining tables with chairs, steel almirahs, steel safe vaults (*tijori*), steel trunks, steel and wooden cots, etc. The steel almirahs, safe vaults (*tijoris*) and trunks are used to keep the valuables belonging to the family. These developments have taken place during the last two decades with the overall rise in their economic status and urban influence.

Food and drinks

The castes such as the Lingayat, Brahmin, Badiger, Kammar, Pattar and the Jains are traditionally vegetarians whereas the Maratha, Kuruba, Talwar, Rajaput, Korava, Holeya, Madar, Bhovi, Samagar, Mochigar and Muslims are the non-vegetarians. Out of the 100 households the vegetarians constitute 68 households and the remaining 32 households belong to the non-vegetarian. This proportion, however, has not changed since our earlier survey in 1964. At that time 67.84 per cent were vegetarians and 32.16 per cent non-vegetarians in the village.

The staple food of all the villagers is *jowar*. In addition to *jowar* many of the households use rice and wheat regularly. The Brahmins use rice in large quantities in addition to *jowar* and wheat. Among the Lingayats majority of the households subsist mainly on jowar. But few households of them have jowar and wheat or jowar, wheat and rice as the staple cereal. For majority of other communities also jowar is the staple cereal. They occasionally use wheat and rice. The households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and economically weaker sections mainly depend on *Jowar* as the staple cereal. They also use maize as the subsidiary cereal.

The villagers generally take three meals a day; breakfast at about 7.30 a.m. lunch at about 1.30 p.m. and dinner at 8 p.m. The cultivators and agricultural labourers work in their fields during all the seasons. The male members either eat the remains of the previous nights food or the fresh food prepared and leave for work in the agricultural fields and their female folk join them later with

food for lunch. But in summer, the men after having a cup of tea in the early morning leave to their fields carrying their breakfast along with them and they take breakfast around 8 O'clock in the field. For lunch they return back to their home in the afternoon around 1.30 p.m. Usually in the afternoon they do not work in summers. In case of weavers and other category of workers they take their breakfast in the morning around 7.30 a.m. and leave for work. They have their lunch around 1.30 p.m. The morning menu usually consists of jowar *roti* or bread, cooked vegetables (*palle*) or curry (*saru*), curd and *chatni*. Very few households prepare local dishes such as *Uppittu* or *Upama* from coarse wheat flour, *avalakki* from flatterned rice and *dosa* from rice powder paste. Tea is a necessary item of the breakfast. The menu for lunch consists of fresh j*owar roti, karabele,* lentel soup, *chatni*, vegetable curry, baked and fried pulses and curds. The non-vegetarian households are also accustomed to the above diet and it is only occasionally that they can afford to buy meat, chicken or fish. Eggs are also consumed occasionally. During festival days they prepare sweets made of *dal* and jaggery, such as *vobbattu* or *Holige* (sweet cakes), *huggi* or *payasa* made of dehusked wheat and jaggery, *sajjake*, a sweet dish from split wheat and jaggery, etc. On the occasions of ritual ceremonies like marriage, birth, etc., the well-to-do households prepare other sweets like *bundi*, *ladu*, etc.

Vegetables are produced in the village and a few hawkers from neighbouring villages also visit Hunnur daily to sell vegetables and fruits. The common vegetables are *bende* (lady's finger); *chavali* (cluster beans) *badane* (brinjal), *Southe* (sweet cucumber), *Kumbalakai* (pumpkin), *genasu* (sweet potato), potato, tomato and a variety of gourds and leafy vegetables. Garlic is the regular item of consumption among all castes except the Brahmins. Safflower oil locally called *Ganadenne* is the common cooking medium. Groundnut oil is also used as the cooking medium by a number of households. Consumption of tea and coffee has been the regular practice of daily routine. However, tea is the most preferred beverage.

Smoking beedis and tobacco in pipes called *chilume* are popular habits among men of all age groups. These days many educated and well-to-do people have taken to smoking cigarettes. The cultivators usually smoke tobacco in *chilume* (pipe) which works out cheaper. But they are gradually taking to *beedis* which will be convenient. Many chew betal leaves and nuts with tobacco. Many females also chew betel leaves, nuts and tobacco. Drinking intoxicating liquors is strictly forbidden and those who drink are looked down upon. A few cultivators, agricultural labourers and others occasionally drink the locally prepared arrack. But those who are economically affluent drink beer, brandy, whisky, etc., whenever they visit Jamkhandi, Rabkavi-Banhatti towns. The people belonging to the lower economic strata consume the beverages brewn from data palm juice which is called 'Sarai'. Even a few females of Scheduled Castes or other backward communities consume *sarai*. There are two arrack shops in the village catering to the needs of these people.

Household Composition

Appendix tables 1 and 2 show the distribution of members classified by age, sex and relationship to head of household. From these tables it may be observed that in case of 99 households the head was male and only in case of one household the head was female.

The distribution of households by size and age of the head of household in appendix table 5 shows that 67 per cent of the households have 5 to 9 members which is the average size of the family in the village. Among the rest of the households 6 had 10-12 members and 8 had more than 13 members. A few households studied during the present survey had 18 to 21 members in their households. Further, it is observed from this table that only 19 households had 4 or less than 4 family members. i.e., 1 household had a single member each. 3 households had 2 members, 7 households had 3 members and 8 households had 4 members each. It is apparent that the large sized families are more in vogue and this table indicates that the joint families are comparatively more in number. The families though usually tend to break up into small families and establish separate households, but usually they stay together till all the younger brothers and sisters in the family get married. Hence, even for years together they stay in joint families.

It is observed from appendix tables 8 and 9 that out of 100 households there are 47 nuclear families, 19 supplemented nuclear, 1 sub-nuclear, 1 single person, 1 supplemented sub-nuclear showing the trend of more number of nuclear families. There are 31 joint or extended families of which 5 are supplemented collateral joint families, 12 lineal joint, 2 supplemented lineal joint, 7 lineal collateral joint and 5 supplemented lineal collat-

eral joint families. There are only 5 households where brothers share the same roof. There are 14 households where the parents, and the sons with their wives and children share the same roof and 12 households which are lineal and collateral in nature share the same roof and kitchen with their parents. This shows that usually after the death of their parents they divide and maintain separate households. Even in such cases they may live in the same house or premises but they maintain separate households with separate kitchen and share landed or any other property.

According to our earlier 1961 survey there were 52.30 per cent nuclear families. 16.73 per cent intermediate, i.e., supplemented nuclear, 24.35 per cent joint and the remaining 6.62 per cent were grouped under others who did not conform to any of the above three types. During the present survey also it was observed that there were 69 per cent nuclear households which favourably correspond to the 69.03 per cent of nuclear households in the past. However, there were 24.35 per cent joint families during 1961 survey compared to the 31 per cent of the same during the present survey. This shows that there is an increase in the number of joint households. This may be due to the reason that for cultivation, especially under irrigation facilities where there is a lot of work in all the seasons of the year more working hands are needed. Similarly, in weaving also additional working hands are essential. Otherwise, heavy amount has to be paid as wages. In peak seasons they generally do not get the labourers. This was the trend reported during 1961 survey. The same trend still continues and there seems to be more and more demand for joint households where more number of persons work together. This is also evidenced by the fact that more number of joint families existed among the Lingayats (20 households out of 57 households), Marathas (3 out of 7 households) and Kuruba (3 out of 7 households) who are the predominant agricultural and weaving communities in the village. The details may be seen from table 8 given in the appendix. To a lesser extent joint families are also found among the Scheduled Castes such as Madar, Bhovi (Voddar) and Mochigar and the Muslim. In all these communities, most of the adult members contribute labour and therefore, it is advantageous for them to continue as members of joint families for reasons of economic co-operation. Many households in the village have adopted more than one occupation such as cultivation and weaving, cultivation and trade or business, cultivation or service, agricultural labour and weaving etc., where to work on two or more occupations at a time they need more persons. This is possible only when the brothers or parents and sons stay together in a joint family and share the family economy.

Network of social relations centering birth, marriage and death

Birth , marriage, death and the ceremonies related to these, which are called *rites de passage* or life cycles are important in individual's life. These ceremonies are observed to represent the stages of individuals life. The customs, beliefs, rituals, and practices connected with these observances change rarely even after a long passage of time. In Hunnur also no significant change is observed in respect of these since 1960s. Detailed information on these is available in our earlier monograph. A brief description on these is furnished below.

Birth

The beliefs and practices connected with birth conform to the regional pattern and, therefore, are more or less similar among all the Hindu communities. In the fifth month of the first pregnancy of the woman *Kalla kuppasa* is performed. During this occasion the parents of the expectant mother bring ration to prepare sweet dishes. The lap of the woman is filled with a few articles such as rice, turmeric, date fruit, green blouse piece, etc. This is called *Udi tumbuwadu*. During the 7th or 9th month the *Khare Kuppasa* ceremony is held which a number of relatives, her parents and friends attend. Her parents present gifts of clothes, gold etc., to the expectant mother as well as her husband (son-in-low). The function of *Udi tumbuwadu* is performed by married women (*muttaideyaru*), who sing the *shobana* songs and wave *arati* by making her husband to sit by her side. Then she accompanies her parents to her natal home for delivery.

During pre-natal period the expectant mother is not subjected to any restrictions regarding her diet but she is not allowed to do any heavy work. However, she attends to light domestic work to keep herself fit. The pregnant women belonging to poor families, however, are compelled to attend to work in the field even in their advanced stage of pregnancy to ekeout their daily livelihood. During eclipse she is not allowed to do any work especially cutting of vegetables, etc., due to the belief that the child would be born deformed. The delivery usually takes place in her natal home with the assistance of a *soolagitti*

(a local experienced dai). These days many deliveries take place at hospital but a few take place at home. However, in case of complications during delivery the midwife attached to the health sub-centre, Hunnur, attends to them. In recent days most of the deliveries, particularly those concerning to the delivery of the first child, are arranged in the government hospital Jamkhandi. Those who can afford to bear the expenses visit the private nursing homes at Jamkhandi where they get more attention and care from the doctors.

The ritual pollution subsequent to child birth is observed for a period which ranges from 5 days in the case of Kurrbas to eleven days in the case of Brahmins and Marathas. Either on the 3rd or 5th day of the birth the Lingayats invite their priest (*Jangam*) to purify the house and tying linga to the baby. To ritually purify the house the *padodaka* (the water collected by washing the feet of the jangam) is sprinkled throughout the house and also on the baby. The same water in small quantity is sipped by all the members of the house. The Maratha and Brahmin consider *panchagavya* which is the mixture of cow-dung, cows urine, curd, milk and ghee. On the fifth day after the delivery *aideshi* is performed when *setagavva* (the goddess of fortune) is worshipped. They believe that during that particular night the fortune (*hanebaraha*) of the child will be written by *setagavva.* The *namakarana* (naming of the baby) ceremony takes place on the 12th day for girls and on the 13th day for boys. Among the other castes the naming ceremony takes place either on 9th, 11th or 15th day after the birth. An astrologer is consulted to know the *janma nama* (birth name) and the future prospectus of the child, parents and family by the birth of the child. A horoscope is also prepared by a few. The *Kareyuva hesaru* or calling name is given by the paternal aunt.

The new born child is generally named after the family deity, local deity or after the name of a deceased grand parent. During the post-natal period lasting for 2-3 months the mother of the new born is fed with nourishing food and is forbidden to do any heavy work but to take rest. Also she is not allowed to drink cold water or take cold water bath. Appendix tables 67 and 68 give the details. She performs the ceremony called *Gange pooja* before she goes out of the house. The food of the mother is regulated so as to suit to the health of the child. Lactation period lasts for one or two years depending upon the availability of breast milk. Superstitious beliefs such as influence of evil spirits, bad effects of evil eye. etc., are still prevalent among the villagers. They carry out certain magico-religious functions to eradicate such evil effects. For example, a black wooien thread or black beads are tied to the fore arm of the child and *Kadige* (kajal) is applied to the forehead of the child to keep away from evil eyes. Also in case of the effect of evil eyes they resort to *nedaru tegeyuvadu* or *dhrishti tegeyuwadu*, etc., to ward off its effects.

Marriage

Regulations regarding exogamy and prevention of union of persons standing within the prohibited degree of consanguineous relationships are adhered to strictly among all castes. Marriages within the affinal relations are common as the families involved are known to each other. Child marriages were at one time practised but now-a-days these are not in vogue and are rarely practised. Generally the girls are married after they attain puberty. The consanguineous marriages practised among them are marrying one's own classificatcry sister's daughter (uncle-niece) or marrying mother's brother's daughter or father's sister's daughter (cross-cousin). Marriages are usually held during *vaishakha* and j*yeshta* (March to June)) before the *kara hunnime* festival. Marriages are also performed during *karthik* (November).

Among all the castes (except the Lingayat who do not have *gotra* or *bedagu*) marriages within the gotra, bedagu are not permissible. Among the Lingayats care is taken to select a bride from the families who have no blood relations between them. However, exogamous clans such as *gotra* ro *bedagu* are found among the Devanga and the Kuruhinasetty. There are 63 *bedagus* among the Devanga as well as Kuruhinasetty. The names of a few such *bedagu* among the Devanga are Hoonakalasa, Shivakanti, Shivachar, Dhasare, Ghayadavaru, Hoonagutti, Hoonalali, Hampi, Guddadavaru, Simhasana, Shivakanchi Simhsana, etc. The names of a few such *bedagu* among the Kuruhinasetty are Menasu, Honna, Bhandi, Dharma, Swarabha, Hemme, Benne, Banni, Kenjaga, Anasa, Kadli, Sara, Mullu, Parama, Halogi, etc. It is said that the Parama clan people are not existing these days. Hence there are only 62 bedagu among the Kuruhinasetty these days. The Kuruba have a few endogamous groups such as Halumatha, Hattikankana, Unnikankana, Handiguruba, which marry within their own group.The clans (*bedagu*) found among them are Honnabannenavaru. Bannenavaru, Ayadavaru, etc.

Polygyny is permitted in case the first wife is proved

barren and the second wife is taken with the consent of the first wife. In such cases or in case of death of first wife usually the younger sister of the first wife is taken in marriage (sororate). The widowers who are very young, marry virgin brides otherwise they marry a widow or a divorcee. Divorces are permitted among the Lingayats, Kurubas, Marathas, Muslims and the Holeyas. The main causes for divorce are said to be family feuds, infidelity, physical disability etc., Premarital and extramarital relations are strictly prohibited.

The remarriage among the Lingayats is called *Udaki*. Such marriages are considered inauspicious and are not attended to by married women (*muttaide*). The ceremony is held usually at the bride groom's residence. The *Jangama* or mathapati acts as the priest to solemnise such marriages which take place in a simple ceremony attended by a few elders of their caste. A remarried woman is prevented from performing rituals on ceremonial occasions.

According to the information available from the 1961 monograph the custom of paying bride price was widely prevalent till late fifties among all castes except the Brahmins. During the earlier survey the amount varied from Rs. 50 and a *tholaband* ornament among the Kurubas to Rs. 200 among the Lingayats and Maratha. However, the practice of dowry is gaining momentum and the bride grooms are given lavish presents in kind apart from the cash by the bride's parents inspite of the awareness that paying as well as receiving dowry is forbidden by law. Appendix table 57 shows that of the total marriages of males that took place 72 received a payment of less than Rs. 200; 51 received between Rs. 200-1000 and the remaining 14 received Rs. 1001 and more. Appendix table 60 shows the number of households which gave in cash/cash value during the marriage of females. According to this table of the total marriages that took place 39 households gave to the groom's parents an amount less than Rs. 200; 89 households gave Rs. 200-1000 and the remaining 22 made a payment of Rs. 1001 and more. From appendix table 61 it is seen that during the marriage of male 5 households received in cash only, 126 households received in kind only 6 received both in cash and kind. It is evident, therefore, that marriage payment particularly dowry is made in kind in terms of gold, watch, clothes, furniture, etc., but in a limited number of cases even cash payments are received. It is also possible that during the present investigation in the field many households might have concealed the information that they have received the dowry in cash as it is forbidden by law.

Appendix table 59 reveals that the grooms's families also made payments to the bride. In case of 35 marriages of females the bride received items in kind or cash value of below Rs. 200; 94 received of Rs. 201-1000 and the remaining 29 received of Rs. 1001 and above. Appendix table 63 shows that in case of marriage of females she herself or her family received a payment in cash, kind or both. It is seen from this table that 3 households received in cash only, 148 received in kind only and 7 received both in cash and in kind. These payments are generally, in the form of gold and silver ornaments, costly sarees and other dress materials for the bride. Most of such families belonged to cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers, merchants and other white collar job holders. The payment in cash in three cases mentioned above may be due to the practice of bride price to some extent among the Scheduled Castes such as Holeya and Madar. The payment of dowry as is seen from appendix table 61 shows that it is custom to accept dowry in case of all category of workers, however, it is more predominant among the cultivators, agricultural labourers, weavers, merchants and shop keepers and other white collar job holders, where the educational status of the groom also plays an important role in the payment of dowry.

Field data further shows that the marriage payment was received mainly among the socially and economically dominant castes such as the Lingayat, Maratha, Kuruba, Badiger etc., in kind and also to some extent cash payment was also made. Among the Lingayats of the 81 marriages that took place, marriage payment was received in kind in case of 73 marriages, cash payment in case of 3 marriages and both cash and kind in case of 5 marriages. In the same way among the Maratha in 8 marriages payment was in kind and only in case of only one cash was paid. In case of Kuruba in all the 11 cases payment was received in kind only. In case of Brahmins, of the three marriage one each is reported to have received payment in cash, in kind and in both. The same is the case of many other castes and Scheduled Castes where marriage payments are received in kind only except the Lingayat, Brahmin and Maratha, the socailly and economically dominant castes.

The marriage is celebrated on an auspicious day chosen by an astrologer or a Brahmin priest either in a temple or at the residence of bride or groom. These days

the people prefer to conduct marriages in a temple where all the ceremonies are gone through within a few hours. The Ganigas conduct marriage ceremony in Basavanna temple, while the Hatgars prefer Banashankari temple and the Bilejadars in Mallikarjuna temple. Others perform marriages either in Basavanna temple or Mallikarjuna temple. The marriage rituals among the Lingayats consist of erecting *halugamba, arashina karya,* tying *tali (guladali kattuwadu), kankana kattuwadu, dhare,* etc. The main marriage ceremony or the chief part of which is tying *guladali* (marriage badge) to the bride's neck by the groom. The *Jangama* or *Mathapati* serves them as the priest to solemnise the marriage. The Kurubas have the priests of their own, Marathas usually perform marrages in the local Ambabhavani temple where a Brahmin priest serves them to solemnise marriage. the Holeyas perform marriages in local Durgavva temple. They are not served by either Jangams or Brahmin priests but they consult Brahmin priest to fix up auspicious time for solemnising the marriage which is performed by the elders of their own caste. The same is the case with other Scheduled Castes in the village.

It is observed from appendix table 65 that the Lingayats are served by Jangams. The Brahmin priest who is called *Purohit* or *Acharya* services the castes such as Brahmin, Maratha, Badiger, Kammar, Pattar and Rajaput. Jangam also serves the Kuruba, Talwar. Among the Scheduled Castes the person of their own caste who has taken *deeksha* solemnises the marriage. They also call such a functionary as Jangam. The Holeya however, call him *Guru.* These functionaries are expected to refrain from eating carrion and drinking liquor. The Madar are served by the headman of their caste, Bhovi by a caste fellow, Muslims by *khaji* and the Jains by Jain *Guru* (Pandit). Field data reveals that Kuruba caste *pujari* belongs to their own community. However, since about ten years the Jangam also serves them.

Field data shows that the *Jangam* from the same village, from nearby places at a distance of 5 or more kms and from Jamkhandi and Dharwad officiated during marriage ceremonies among the Lingayats. They were paid a remuneration of less than Rs. 10 in case of one marriage, from Rs. 10-50 in case of 42 marriages and Rs. 50 or more in case of 3 marriages. The *Jangams* served the Devanga, sub-caste of Lingayat about 20 years back. Now they have their own priest. The priest among them has taken d*eeksha* from a *Guru* of a *mutt* in Hubli. But in all other villages the same Jangam who serves other Lingayats serves them as ritual functionary. Among the Holeya the remuneration for the functionary paid was less than Rs. 10. Among the Maratha, Badiger, Pattar and Muslims the functionary received an amount ranging from Rs. 10-50. Among Brahmins the functionary received more than Rs. 50. Other functionary Ba*jantri* who belongs to Korava caste plays as a musician during the marriage ceremony of all castes, Muslims and Jains. They received remuneration of less than Rs. 2 in case of two marriages, from Rs. 10-50 in case of 18 marriages and more than Rs. 50 in case of 39 marriages. The *Hugars* supply garlands and wreaths of flowers during marriages of all the castes/religious communities. They received a remuneration of less than Rs. 10 in case of 5 marriages, from Rs. 10-50 in case of 26 marriages and Rs. 50 or more in case of 5 marriages. The *Madiwal* serves to wash polluted clothes and spreads clothes during marriage and *guggula* ceremony on the way where the *guggula* holder passes. The remuneration for Madiwal ranged from Rs. 10-50 in case of 6 marriages, less than Rs. 10 in case of 3 marriages and more than Rs. 50 in case of 2 marriages. The Ta*lwar* serves to wash the utensils, plates, cups and sweeps the floor in case of all castes except Scheduled Castes and Muslims. They received remuneration of less than Rs. 10 in case of 4 marriages, from Rs. 10-50 in case of 11 marriages and Rs. 50 or more in case of 4 marriages. The *Tatgar* assists to pass message and to call for invitees, relatives, friends for marriage. He serves only Lingayat castes and remuneration for him is usually below Rs. 10. Females who attend the marriage ceremony wear bangles from the *Balegar* and he is paid Rs. 10 to 50 or more.

All these functionaries are usually from the same village. However, when the marriages take place in *Mantaps* or temples in Jamkhandi, Rabkavi-Banhatti or any other surrounding towns, the functionaries in those places serves them. During bygone days the functionaries such as Madiwal, Navi, Tatgar, Talwar, were paid under the *jajmani* system *'hadadi'* in terms of kind, particularly cereals like jowar, wheat and jaggery, sugarcane etc. Now these traditional practices are not followed and these functionaries are paid only in cash. Appendix table 66 may be seen for the special functionaries, their remuneration, etc., in case of marriage of females among different castes.

Death

Deaths on account of old age and diseases like

paralysis, tuberculosis, cancer, asthma, heart attack, dysentary, fever, ulcer, diabetis, stomach pain, unnatural deaths such as suicide. delivery deaths and accident came to the notice among the males and females during the present survey. Appendix table 69 and 70 give the details of death due to different causes and the type of treatment provided. The details are already provided in Chapter II of the monograph.

Burial is the common practice among the Lingayats, Kurubas, Talwar, Korava, Holeya, Madar, Bhovi/Voddar, Samagar, Mochigar and Muslim. However, in the event of the dead having been a victim of incurable diseases such as cancer, tuberculosis, leprosy and females died soon after delivery are cremated. The Brahmins, Maratha, Rajaput, Badiger, Pattar, Kammar, Simpi (Namdev) and Jain cremate their dead. Deaths during Ut*tarayana*, *Ekadashi* and *shravana* months are believed to be auspicious as the villagers especially the Lingayats believe that the gates of *Kailash* or heaven, the abode of shiva would remain open during this period.

When a person is on the verge of death his/her close relations pour water into his/her mouth and repeat the name of god. Then the corpse is bathed and clothed in new white garments. If the dead is survived by wife, she waves *arati* to the corpse and his fore head is marked with vermilion powder. The Lingayats and Kurubas ask their priest, *jangams* and *pujaris* respectively to purify the corpse by the touch of their holy feet by keeping it on the head of the dead. The Lingayats have a *Chatapalki* to carry the corpse while the Kurubas and Holeyas carry the dead in either a *kambli* (woolen blanket) or in a quilt. The Brahmins and Marathas have *sidgi*, a bier made of bamboos. After crossing the main gate of the village the corpse is kept on the ground for a while where an offering of cake, gruel or grains of rice is made to evil spirits. The grave pit is made ready by the Holeyas by the time the corpse reaches the burial ground. The corpose is then relieved of its clothes and ornaments. After performing rituals by the *jangam* or the priest the body is lowered in the pit and burried in sitting position in case of the Lingayats. In case of others the body is burried in lying position with its head towards south. On the grave a stone is laid and the feet of the priest who stands on it are washed and worshipped. The participants throw *bilva* leaves over it and touch it. While returning they bath in a well or tank to purify themselves ritually.

The Brahmin, Maratha and others who cremate the dead lay the corpse on the pyre and the eldest son of the dead then walks round it thrice carrying a pitcher full of water on this shoulder. At the end of each round a hole is made into the pitcher and then the pitcher itself is dropped on the ground from behind. He then kindles the pyre and the funeral party remains there till the entire body is consumed by the flames.

The obsequies performed are elaborate in case of Brahmins. The mourning period lasts for 9 days in case of Simpi (Namdev) and Rajaput, 5 days in case of Kuruba, 11 days in case of Maratha and 13 days in case of Brahmins. The Lingayats observe it generally for three days and on the third day the Jangam is invited and his feet are washed, worshipped and the *padodaka* is sprinkled all over the house. The Kurubas also follow purificatory customs similar to that of Lingayats. The Brahmins. Marathas and other castes who cremate their dead consider the cows urine (gomutra) as the purificant.

On the third day, among the Lingayats the close kins of the dead pour milk on the grave and a feast to relatives is held. Among others, after finishing the rites connected with the burial on the first day, the near relatives of the deceased revisit the burial ground on the third day to perform the ceremony of *koolu hakuwadu* or offering food to the soul of the deceased. Crows are made to eat the food thus offered. On the 9th, 11th or 13th day they perform a ceremony on the occasion of which they arrange a feast for all the close relations. The Brahmins perform elaborate ceremonies and it is only among them the *shradda* or annual death ceremony is performed regularly with elaborate rites.

Religion, Leisure and recreation

Hunnur is mainly a Hindu village but the Muslims and Jains are also found in considerable number. There are 28 temples belonging to different castes among the Hindus and two mosques in the village. The details on all the temples are already furnished in Chapter I of this monograph. The details on fairs and the festivals are furnished below.

Fairs and Festivals

The festivals not only help the people in satisfying their religious instincts but also prove useful in providing them a change from their routine life. It is an occasion of merry making, exchange of visits, gifts and sweets. The

important festivals celebrated in the village are *Yugadi* (during March or April), *Kara Hunnime* (June), *Naga Panchami* (August) *Ganesh Chaturthi* (August or September), *Navarathri* (October) and *Deepavali* (November). Yugadi is the new year festival according to the Hindu calendar where the Hindu Lunar year starts from *Chaitra Shudda Pratipada*. On the occasion of this festival all family members take oil bath, eat mixture of neem leaves and jaggery and share it with the relatives and friends. A few propitiate the ancestors by offering food and sweet dishes. The *Age hunnime* is celebrated on the full moon day of *Vaishakha* and on this occasion the Banashankari fair is held.

Kara Hunnime is celebrated on the full moon day of *Jyeshta* month. *Vokali* festival is held during these days to propitiate the village deities Lakkavva and Hanuman (Anjaneya). The village headman, Brahmin priest and the married women go to the Lakkavva temple in procession and fill the lap of Lakkavva *(Udi tumbuvadu).*

The *Kara Hunnime* is also an important festival where the bulls, bullocks and cows are worshipped by giving them bath and decorating their horns with various shades. They install the clay images of bulls and worship. Then the race of the bullocks is held in the village. In earlier days the race of bullocks (one each of white, black and brown and mixed colours) was held. If the white bullock won the race it was believed that a bumper crop of *hingari* white jowar (rabi) and if the brown one bullock won it indicated the bounty of *mungari* jowar (kharif). If a multicoloured bullock comes first, both the *hingari* and *mungari* crops were considered to give normal yields.

Naga panchami held on the fourth and fifth day of *Shravan* happens to be the next important festival. In each household cow's milk is poured over the image of cobra (Nag) made in dough and also near the Hanuman temple. Varieties of sweet dishes are prepared and are exchanged among the relatives and friends. Swings (*jokali*) are fixed at all suitable places and the girls and women enjoy swinging. On this occasion usually the married girls are brought back to their natal homes to enjoy the festival.

Nool Hunnime is celebrated on the full moon day of *Shravana* by Brahmins. They change their sacred threads during this festival. *Ganesh chaturthi* is celebrated on the fourth day of *Bhadrapada.*

Navarathri which lasts for 10 days is observed by in each and every Hindu household. On this occasion 'Ghata Sthapana' is performed and a lamp is lit before the idols of the family deities. This lamp is kept burning continuously for all the ten days of the festival. On the ninth day the agricultural implements are cleaned and are worshipped. Lakkavva deity is worhshipped on this day. The people exchange *banni* leaves (symbolising the exchange of a piece of gold) among the friends and relatives. They also express the desire to maintain friendly and cordial relationship during the days to come. The youngsters touch the feet of the elders while exchanging *banni* leaves.

Deepavali is also one of the important festivals celebrated by all Hindu castes. The weavers offer puja to their tools and equipments. The men will have a *arati* waved in front of them by their sisters. During *panchami* and *Deepavali* competitions such as throwing lemon, or coconut over a certain distance, wristling, etc., take place.

On the twelth day of *Karthik* the Brahmins and the Maratha observe the festivals '*Tulsi vivah*' or marriage of *Tulsi* (sweet basil plant). Other festivals observed by the Hindu are *Holi, Sankranti,* or *Ellamasi, Bharath Hunnime, Banada Hunnime* etc.

The villagers also observe a few festivals connected with agricultural operations and harvest. They worship all the agricultural implements and worship the agricultural field as mother earth (*Bhumitai*). They offer pujas at every stage of agricultural operation, particularly at the sowing, weeding, threshing and harvesting in the field and invoke blessings of God for bumper crops.

The villagers also visit fairs organised in the surrounding areas. Annual cattle fairs are held at Jamkhandi, Athani, Bijapur, Babladi and Hebbalhatti in the months of March-April, May, second half of January, February respectively for periods ranging from 5 days to 15 days. Religious fairs are held for the following deities and at following places; Basavannadevara fair at Kadapatti during 4th week of *Shravana* month; Rameshwar fair at Ramateertha during *Shravana* month; Prabhulinga devara fair at Terdal during *Shravana* month; Kadasiddeshwar fair at Banhatti during *Ananta Hunnime*; Yellamma fair at Saundatti; Siddeshwar fair at Bijapur during January and Aboobkkar fair at Jamkhandi during November-

December months. The villagers generally visit these fairs either to purchase or sell the cattle. These places also provide an opportunity for them to witness chariot (*theru*) pulling, dramas, listening to folk songs, *kavvali, bhajan* songs, etc., to view circus, touring cinemas, wrestling and other cultural activities and entertainments. These fairs are not only having religious importance but also serve as the meeting places for all their kith and kin from distant places, centres of recreation and purchase.

Leisure and Recreation

The cultivators, agricultural labourers usually find some leisure time after the sowing and harvesting season. However, because of the irrigation facilities and growing two or more crops in a year they will be busy during the whole year in one or the other operations, either preparations for sowing, weeding, harvesting etc. They find little leisure time during those operations except in summer months when they work only in the morning and they will be free during the afternoon and the evenings. The weavers, merchants, shop keepers etc., do have free time only in the evenings. The children and the adolescent boys and girls find leisure time inspite of their attending to schools and household duties. Boys play various games such as *Kabbaddi, Khokho, Sarageri,* marbles, ball games, etc. The popular games played by the females are *chakka, andyala,* khokho, *kuntalipi* (landgadi), hide and seek (kannu muchchole), etc. In recent days the boys play volleyball and badminton and girls play ring and tennis. Carrom is becoming popular these days. *Pagadi* or dice is played occasionally by elderly persons particularly during the period between *Navarathri* and *Deepavali*. Playing cards is also very popular.

Interschool kabbaddi competitions at the district level are organised in the Hunnur high school play ground. All the villagers donate generously for the arrangement of stay and food for the participants coming from different schools in the district. The people from this village as well as from all the surrounding villages assemble to witness the games.

Rope pulling or tug of war is another item of play organised by the villagers. People from the surrounding villages such as Konnur, Siddapur, Madarkhandi, Kadapatti and Kalhalli participate in this game. The winners are paid Rs. 10 as the gift. The people contribute money for the arrangement of the game. During *Kara Hunnime* and *Age Hunnime* festivals and also at the time of *Dasara* several wrestling bouts are arranged in the village.

Many villagers after their tired day just relax either in their own house or by merely squatting on the raised platforms in front of their friend's houses. During their leisure they go to see movies or dramas to Jamkhandi or Rabkavi-Banhatti. There they also relish eatables in the hotels and restaurants. The performance of Bhajans also takes place in the village where most of the villagers participate. Most of the females do not have any specific leisure time activities. Many households posses radios, two-in-ones and they listen to music, news, dramas and other programmes.

Influential persons

Shriyuths P.S. Koli, B.T. Hanagandi, S.S. Talli, P.T. Hunki belonging to the Lingayat caste are some of the influential and leading persons in the village who are middle level cultivators. Shri S.S. Talli is not only a cultivator but also serves as the Mandal Panchayat Accountant. Except Shri P.T. Hunki who has studied upto IV standard, others have studied upto S.S.C., P.U.C. or B.A. Shri P.S. Koli is a Janata Party leader in the village and also *Pradhan* of the Mandal Panchayat, Hunnur. He also worked a few years back as Chairman of Primary Land Development Bank, Jamkhandi. For a few years he was Vice-President of Village Panchayat, Hunnur. Shri. B.T. Hanagandi is also a Janata Party leader and is a Member of the Mandal Panchayat, Hunnur. Shri P.T. Hunki is a Congress (I) leader in the village. A few years ago he worked as Chairman of the village panchayat. The above said leaders actively participate in day to day works of the party and welfare activities in the village. In addition to these members, there are a few caste leaders by virtue of their status and economic position. The disputes arising out of marital discord, infidelity, sexual offences and property disputes among different castes in the village are solved by their caste leaders after due verifications and consultations. The guilty are fined and the fine thus collected is used for the welfare activities of their castemen, temple or associations.

Development Organisations

Administrative and development activities are looked after by the Mandal Panchayat, Block Development Office, Department of Health, Department of Public Health Engineering, Department of Agriculture, etc. Discussion

on many of them have been already made in the earlier chapters.

The Block Development Office at Jamkhandi has taken up development works such as construction of Janata houses, IRDP, DRDS etc. Schemes and National Extension Schemes. The B.D.O Office has provided 148 sites to the houseless persons to construct houses. They have also been provided loan to construct houses under the Janata housing and HUDCO schemes with subsidy. Details are already discussed in Chapter I of this monograph. Under the Bhagyajyoti scheme initiated in 1979-80 a total of 10 households belonging to Holeya (3), Bajantri (4) and other economically backward communities (3) were provided with electricity which was financed by the District Rural Development Society. Again in 1986-87 under the same scheme 10 more households belonging to Holeya (1), Madar (2) and other economically backward communities (7) were provided with electricity. The beneficiaries under this scheme were selected jointly by the Block Development Officer and the Assistant Electrical Engineer (AEE) of Karnataka Electricity Board, Jamkhandi. Under the ASTRA *ole* (hearth) scheme (improved variety of hearth), fuel efficient wood burning stoves called 'Astra ole' were given to 16 people mainly artisans such as *goundi* (Mason), *Pattar (*gold smith), *Kammar* (blacksmith), *Kumbar* (potter), etc., who were also selected and given training how to construct these smokeless hearths, during 1983-84. This training camp was coducted at Kadapatti for ten days between 27.10.84 to 7.11.84 by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India in collaboration with the Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST). Such type of hearths were produced for the first time by the centre for the Application of Science and Technology to the Rural Areas (ASTRA) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Hence, these smokeless hearths were called as *ASTRA ole*. Again during 1986-87, 10 households belonging to Scheduled Castes (6) and other economically backward communities (4) were provided with such smokeless hearths at subsidised price of Rs. 80. The cost of these hearths is Rs. 150. Such households are selected by the Block Development Office with the help of the Mandal Panchayat Committee.

Two households of Hunnur (one in 1984-85 and another in 1985-86) were provided a loan of Rs. 7820 each from the Agricultural Development Branch of the State Bank of India to instal gobar gas plant with a subsidy of Rs. 3900 for each plant under the schemes initiated by the District Rural Development Society. This gobar gas is presently used both for lighting and cooking purposes.

During 1983-84 under the scheme by the District Rural Development Society, Block Development Office (BDO) arranged loans with subsidy of 33 percent for establishment of handloom and purchase of yarn for weaving (44 households), purchase of raw material for basketry (2 households), purchase of bullocks (2 households), establishments of cloth shop (1 household), provisional stores (one household), carpentry (1 household), mat weaving (4 households), leather work (2 households), establishing cycle shop (1 household), Tailoring (1 household) and stone works (1 household). The loans were arranged from Agricultural Development branch of the State Bank of India Branch, Jamkhandi. The loans for weavers were arranged ranging from Rs. 2000-4000, Rs. 1000 for purchase of raw material for basketry Rs. 3000 for purchase of bullocks, Rs. 2000 for establishment of cloth shop and Rs. 2000 for establishing provisional store. Again during 1986-87 under the same scheme BDO office sanctioned loan to 143 households of weavers on 33 per cent subsidy for establishment of handlooms and automatic looms and to purchase yarn. Of them 45 households were given Rs. 2000, 4 households Rs. 4500, 81 households Rs. 3600 and 13 households Rs. 4000 of which one household belongs to the Scheduled Caste (Madar). Loans were also granted by BDO office on subsidy under the Hundred Well Scheme to dig wells and install irrigation pumpsets to the small and marginal farmers as already described in chapter on economy. Such loans were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 16,000 with subsidy of Rs. 2,500 for digging wells and Rs. 6,800 with Rs. 1,500 subsidy for purchase and installation of irrigation pumpsets. Under the scheme Development of Women and Children in Rural Area (DWCRA) a group of 12 women of Hunnur were provided with revolving fund of Rs. 10,000 without interest for purchasing of raw material for basketry, preparing agarbatti or to run any other small scale industry. The recovery of such loans is made in instalments of Rs. 50 per month.

As already discussed the office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Jamkhandi, has taken up many measures to supply improved variety of seeds, fertilisers improved implements and tools to farmers. These are supplied with subsidy under different schemes such as

National Oil Seed Development Programme (NODP), Special Component Scheme (SCS), National Pulse Development Programme (NPDP), Intensive Cotton Development Programme (ICDP), etc. Most of these schemes are centrally sponsored. The pesticides and insecticides are also provided to farmers with 50 per cent subsidy for pest control of various crops under the plant protection scheme (PPS).

The Public Health Engineering Department at Jamkhandi has taken up construction of seven borewells for the supply of water. The village panchayat has arranged to install pumpsets to lift water and store in small storage tanks and to provide water to people through taps connected to these tanks. The Public Health Engineering Department has also arranged to supply water through taps during 1987 with the financial aid from the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme at a cost of Rs. 4.55 lakhs. The water is raised to an overhead tank having a capacity of 50,000 gallons and is supplied through 20 stand points errected in different localities in the village.

Village Panchayat

The Civic needs of the village are taken care of by the village panchayat constituted under the then Mysore Government Panchayat Act, 1959. Here it may be mentioned that Hunnur was a Class *VI* town ever since 1901 but ceased to be soon after merger of Jamkhandi State into Indian Republic. It had an independent Municipality with an annual income of Rs. 1200. But as the income earned by the Hunnur Municipality was very much less than the minimum expected of a Municipality under the Bombay Municipal Act. The Municipality was dissolved in 1953. The charge of the civic administration was taken over by the District Local Board till 1955. In 1956 the whole of Bijapur district was transferred to Mysore State. The Village Panchayat were then reconstituted all over the State in accordance with the Mysore Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959. The jurisdiction of the panchayat was limited to Hunnur only. the office was run in a rented building as per the earlier survey. Since about 7-8 years it has got its own spacious RCC building occupying a vast open space surrounding it, with the quarters for the secretary of the Panchayat.

During 1986, however, with the introduction of the Zilla Parishats and Mandal Panchayats a number of changes have taken place in the civic administration of rural areas in Karnataka State. As a result the Mandal Panchayat have come up and the civic administration of villages is looked after by the Mandal Panchayat through the elected representatives of the villages coming under the Mandal Panchayat. The Mandal Panchayat headquarters is at Hunnur with the jurisdiction over Hunnur and the surrounding villages such as Kadapatti, Hanchinal, Ramateertha, Madarkhandi and Bandigani. It has 27 elected representatives from all these villages i.e., 7 from Kadapatti, 5 from Madarkhandi, 14 from Hunnur and one from Bandigani. Of them 6 belong to Scheduled Castes and the remaining to other castes such as Lingayat, Kuruba, Maratha, Korava, etc. Twenty one members are males and six are females. One is a post graduate 4 are graduates and the rest of them have studied upto S.S.L.C., primary or junior basic and a few are illiterates. Majority of them are cultivators and a few are agricultural labourers, weavers and one is an employee in Agricultural Producer's Co-operative Society, Hunnur.

The main functions of the Panchayat are to look after general welfare like distribution of house sites to houseless and landless agricultural labourers, recommending the poor for the issue of green cards to help them to avail the facility of receiving ration at cheaper rates, to provide protected water supply for drinking, maintenance and repairs of the roads, sewage gutters, drains, street lighting and its maintenance, to arrange to inoculate the people of the village whenever there is the spread epidemic diseases etc.

The source of income for the village panchayat is tax collected from the people. The various taxes levied are as follows:

1.	House tax	-	As per the assessment made depending upon the akara (area)
2.	Light tax	-	30 paise per one rupee of House Tax
3.	Health tax	-	15 paise - do -
4.	Library tax	-	3 paise - do -
5.	Education tax	-	10 paise per one rupee of House tax

The income is also from the sources such as the sale of compost fertilisers, licence tax and the fines collected from the owners of the stray cattle at cattle pound.

The following table provides information on the income of the Panchayat from different sources.

Table : IV.2

Different Types of Taxes Collected by the Village Panchayat, Hunnur for the Last Three Years

Sl.No.	Type of Tax	Amount in Rupees collected during		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	House Tax	13,080.00	13,331.00	13,624.00
2.	Light tax	3,924.10	3,999.30	4,087.50
3.	Health tax	2,059.00	2,078.00	2,144.10
4.	Library tax	407.65	416.50	422.95
5.	Education tax	1,308.00	1,333.10	1,362.40
6.	Bicycle tax	1,578.00	1,539.00	1,724.00
7.	Bullock cart tax	516.00	450.00	456.00
8.	Shop tax	650.00	660.00	670.00
9.	Licencing tax	1,957.00	2,180.00	3,385.00
10.	Share from land revenue	1,550.00	1,650.00	1,650.00
11.	Miscellaneous			
	i. Cattle pound	508.00	319.00	144.00
	ii. Charai	15.00	43.50	6.00
	iii. Copying fee	141.00	117.00	141.10
	iv. Market tax	540.00	746.00	535.00
	v. Water tax	21.00	20.00	21.00
	vi. Sale of fertilisers	300.00	500.00	737.00
	vii. Deposits	2,000.00	1,600.00	1,559.05

1	2	3	4	5
viii.	Development tax	1,000.00	..	..
ix.	Building permission fee	6.00	..	..
x.	Sale of crops	800.00	..	..
	Total	32,360.75	30,982.40	32,669.10

The main items of expenditure are salaries payable to office staff, sweepers engaged for sanitation, lighting the streets, repairs of wells and borewells, public roads, tank, gutters, installation of pumpsets and construction of storage tanks for supplying potable water, maintenance of public health, education gifts, etc.

Income and expenditure statement of the Panchayat, Hunnur for the year 1986-87 is as follows:

Income			Expenditure		
	Categories	Rs. Ps.		Categories	Rs. Ps.
1.	Taxes and other charges collected	25,300.00	1.	General Administration includes salaries to staff	20,330.00
2.	Revenue realised by disposal of Panchayat assets and from other taxes imposed on officials	15,400.00	2.	Expenses on public security	13,000.00
			3.	Public works undertaken by Public Works Department	..
3.	Income from other sources	400.00	4.	Public works under taken by Panchayat	..
4.	Education		5.	Civic facilities extend such as street light, development activity, repair and maintenance,etc.	37,700.00
5.	Government grants, and donations and contributions received from private individuals	49,300.00	6.	Public health	3,600.00
6.	Money realised from loan accounts	13,920.00	7.	Education, Grant to School, Library etc.	1,400.00
7.	Initial balance	9,161.49	8.	Gifts and presents	1,000.00
			9.	Other expenses such as office contingency, travelling, furniture and other civic functions and facilities	28,920.00
			10.	Advances as loans	7,531.49
Total Income		1,13,481.49		Total Expenditure	1,13,481.49

The Mandal Panchayat aims to improve its activities and struggle for the development of the villages coming under its jurisdiction. They have formulated different committees to undertake different developmental works. The committee for controlling construction of buildings, for providing facilities for water supply; production committee for improvement of agricultural production, fish rearing in the village tank, providing canal water for more and more land by levelling the land, etc., issuing licence for establishment of shops, hotels, power looms and other small scale industrial units and committee for social justice prohibiting injustice to the Scheduled Castes and to undertake their welfare activities, etc., are formulated. The panchayat has a budget proposal to undertake different developmental works as mentioned below:

	Item of works proposed	Approximate Expenditure Rs. Ps.
1.	Providing street light facilities	22,686.00
2.	Mini water supply	8,000.00
3.	Small garden in the open space around panchayat office building	7,000.00
4.	Road repair works	14,942.00
5.	School building repair	9,000.00
6.	Construction of small bridges	3,670.00
7.	Construction of lavatories for ladies	40,000.00
8.	Supply of potable water through taps by constructing over head tank and erecting 20 stand points (which is already completed)	5,31,000.00
	Total	6,36,298.00

The Panchayat is enjoying whole hearted co-operation from the public and the local institutions. The panchayat members are very active and they take keen interest in the developmental activities of the village. The staff of the panchayat are very active and work whole heartedly for the welfare of the village with special reference to the Scheduled Castes and the poor families. The special credit goes to Sri P.S. Koli, the *Pradhan* of the Mandal Panchayat and Sri S.S. Talli, the clerk-cum-accountant of the Mandal Panchayat, who are also reported as the leading and the influential persons of the village as already described earlier. The Secretary of the Mandal Panchayat also has taken keen interest and works whole heartedly for the development of the village. The big cultivators and the other leading persons in the village contribute generously for the developmental works to be undertaken by the village panchayat.

Caste and Community Associations

Caste system continues to play an important role in the social structure of the village. Each caste has its own elders who are respected and followed by the members of the caste. The intercaste relationships in the village continue to be cordial and there are no noticeable factions in the village. In the village level festivals all castes participate, join together and observe. However, a few castes and the sub-castes of Lingayats have their own associations to look after the welfare of their own community. Some such caste associations are Neelakantesh-

wara Taruna Sangha belonging to Kuruhinashetty, Banashankari Gajanana Mitra Mandali of Devanga, Chenna Basaveshwara Taruna Sangha of Ganiga and Bhavani Mitra Mandali of Maratha caste. The Rotary Grama Dala and Vivekananda Sangha consisting the members of all the castes, are established in recent years.

The Neelakantheshwar Taruna Sangha was established in 1980, the members of which work as volunteers in the festivals and fairs of the deity belonging to their caste. The members also prepare decorative items and sell, provide loud speakers on rent, make decoration and arrangement of lighting in different functions, fairs, dramas, etc., in the village. The Banashankari Gajanana Mitra Mandali was established in 1979, the members of which also do the same functions as that of the Sangha mentioned above in the fairs and festivals of their caste.

The Channa Basaveshwara Taruna Sangha of Ganiger was established in 1984 and the members of which take active part in the fairs and festivals in the village. The members of this *Sangha* (society) play dramas, *bailatas* (open air theatre) during festivals and fairs. The Rotary Sangha and the Vivekananda sangha have come up only during 1987. The Rotary Grama Dala was introduced by the Rotary Club of Jamkhandi. About 50 members of the village have become the members of the *dala*. The Vivekananda Sangha constitutes members of different castes and is intended to take up social welfare activities in the village.

Political Parties

Labour movements, organisations of the peasants, etc., are rare in the village. The major political parties functioning in the village are Janata Party and Congress (I). The Janata Party is functioning since 1977 whereas the Congress (I) or commonly known as Congress is functioning since its inception. S/Shri B.D. Jatti, ex-Vice President of India, presently the Chairman, Basava Samiti, V.V. Pattar, Advocate, Jamkhandi and G.S. Nemagowda, Congress leader of Jamkhandi taluk are the leaders who introduced the Congress Party in the village. S/Shri G.S. Bagalkot, Advocate presently Forest Minister in Karnataka State and B.A. Desai, President of Zilla Parishad, are the leaders who introduced the Janata Party in the village. The offices of these political parties are at Jamkhandi town and some of the party workers also belong to this village. The leading persons of the Janata Party in the village are S/Shri P.S. Koli, Pradhan, Mandal Panchayat; B.T. Hanagandi, member, Mandal Panchayat, and K.S. Hugar, Agriculturist and many others. S/Shri P.T. Hunki, retired Panchayat Chairman and the present member of Mandal Panchayat and C.K. Savalgi member of Mandal Panchayat are the leading persons of the Congress (I) in the village. These political parties are not associated with any particular caste but Lingayats are found in majority in Janata party and the Ganigers subcaste of Lingayats, Kuruba, Maratha and the Scheduled Castes such as Holeyas, Madars, Samagars, Mochigars, Bhovi are in majority in Congress (I). In the village 17 members of the Mandal Panchayat belong to Janata and 10 members to Congress (I). The leaders and members of these political parties in the village conduct a meeting once or twice a year to chalk out their programmes. The Janata party claims to have done much development work in the village and they have arranged to provide potable water and medical facilities, immunisation, etc., to the villagers, arranged to provide loan on subsidy for the development of different occupational groups, arranged to grant old age pension facilities to handicapped, widowed and old age persons; arranged to issue sites to the landless and green and yellow cards to the poor and landless labourers.

The voting behaviour of the villagers mostly depends on the caste basis. The Lingayats are in majority in the village and they are mainly the supporters of Janata Party. However, the members belonging to the Ganiga sub-caste of Lingayat, Maratha, Kuruba and the Scheduled Castes are the supporters of Congress (I). The Chairman of the village Panchayat or the Mandal Panchayat always is elected from the Lingayat community. However, for this position there appears to be some competition within the Lingayat community between the people belonging to the subcastes of the Ganiger and Devanga. The people of the village generally respect the caste leaders and, therefore, give credence to the leaders' words while voting takes place. This is the common trend whether it is a Panchayat election, state assembly or parliamentary elections. Caste leaders, elders and influential persons in the village play an important role in the elections. The party affiliations of the people generally change from time to time whenever their leaders change parties.

Contact with outside world

The people of Hunnur have contact with people at

Jamkhandi, Rabkavi-Banhatti, Bijapur, Belgaum for the business, sales and service. The villagers go to Jamkhandi very frequently even three or four times a week to purchase their day-to-day articles and necessities. They also go for sale of their produces. For major purchases or sale they go to Bijapur, the district centre, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwad, the neighbouring district places and the cities such as Miraj, Kolhapur, Sholapur in Maharashtra. They find it necessary to visit Jamkhandi for all their administrative problems, revenue matters, court cases, banks, market etc. For the sale of silk worm cocoons they even visit places such as Bangalore, the State capital and Ramanagaram, the major centre of silk market. In addition to these places the villagers occasionally visit places of pilgrimage like Saundatti, Shrishaila, Dharmasthala, Udupi, Gokarna, Subramanya, Tirupati, Mantralaya, Badami etc.

The information provided in appendix tables 22 and 23 specifies the travel index of persons belonging to different ethnic groups and occupational categories. The maximum distance of travel index of 861 kms. is observed among the Brahmin caste followed by a Mochigar family having travelled an average distance of 610 kms. This family was settled for several years at Bombay and a few years back they have returned to this village permanently. The other castes who have travelled an average of 560, 430, 330, 277, 238, 233 and 194 kms. belong to Pattar, Bhovi/Voddar, Lingayat, Jain, Rajaput, Maratha and Kuruba respectively. The travel index in case of other castes is less than 200 kms. The least distance of travel index of 36 kms. is noticed among the Kammar. The information contained in the appendix tables 37 to 39 throws light on the number of households whose close relations are staying outside the village due to various reasons. There are 26 households whose close relations such as father, mother, son/sons, daughter/daughters, brother, sister, wife, etc., are staying outside the village in different places within and outside Karnataka State. The places where the close relations are staying are Jamkhandi, Bangalore, Belgaum, Albal, Shirol, Mudhol, Asangi, Kadapatti, Lokapur, Bilgi, Muranal within the state; two are outside the state i.e., in Maharashtra and one is in Arab country. Regarding the remittances sent by close relations, one person staying in Maharashtra sends Rs. 2000 per annum to his parents. Five more close relations receive remittances from their households in the village ranging from Rs. 120 to Rs. 600 per year.

Knowledge about public matters

Generally the people of Hunnur are wellversed in important matters of public interest such as agriculture, sericulture, weaving, social and cultural activities such as dramas, dances, music, festivals, religion, mythology, etc. They are also aware of the day-to-day political developments in the state and also of the country. As already said they read news papers, listen to radios, talk on different subjects and collect knowledge in matters of public interests. They have general awareness regarding the social and political matters. The people of the village are peace loving and live in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and brotherhood among the co-villagers. They have knowledge of social legislations and have favourable attitude towards removal of social disabilities like untouchability. The caste Hindus do not maintain much distance from the Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Castes such as Holeya and Madiga who are traditionally the agricultural labourers serve their caste Hindu masters in all their traditional duties and have good economic co-operation between them. The caste Hindus do not feel pollution by the touch of Scheduled Castes. The caste Hindus do not object them for drawing water from the common village wells, entry into temples, hotels and other public places and participate freely at fairs and festivals. But it is commonly observed that the Scheduled Castes generally refrain from doing so mainly due to the availability of such facilities in their own locality. However, they enter the tea shops in Shivapur area without any hasitation and take tea and eatables in the same cups and plates used by the caste Hindus. The Scheduled Castes them-selves still maintain their traditional values and beliefs and they try to maintain distance and respect the village caste Hindu elders. In the appendix table 76 majority of the castes in the village mention about the prevalence of social disabilities like untouchability and others in relation to entry into temples, hotels, drawing water from the common village wells, etc. Still a few do not believe in these traditional practices and beliefs and support for having no restrictions to them in getting these facilities including hair dressing for them by the customary *Navi* of *village*. Of the 100 households 99 reported to have knowledge about legal prohibition of social discrimination while only one is reported to have no knowledge of it (Table 77). Appendix table 78 shows 81 households considered that the legal action to remove social disabilities was enough and the remaining 18 households opined the legal action was not enough and

suggested that the act should be implemented effectively and the villagers should be given a correct understanding about the traditional practice of social disabilities and should be eradicated. Appendix table 79 shows that the dominant castes such as Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha have made some moves to improve the social status of Scheduled Castes. These moves are : allowing the Scheduled Caste people to enter into hotels and tea shops and take tea and eatables in the same cups and plates. The caste Hindus also explained that they stopped discriminating and they had no restrictions towards Scheduled Castes for drawing water from the common village wells, entering to hotels, etc. The Holeyas and Madiga, however, refrain from doing so except entering into the hotels in the Shivapur area but not in the hotels in the middle of the village frequented by high caste Hindus. The issue of social discrimination is rather theoretical in the traditional perspective in view of the fact that majority of the informants as shown in appendix tables 80 and 81 express their view that they mingle together without any discrimination and have no restrictions in entering hotels, temples and drawing water from the village common wells.

During the field investigation it was observed that nearly 89 per cent of the informants had some knowledge about the Indian Social Legislations such as the Hindu Succession Act; Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Minority Guardianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Abolition of Child Labour Act etc. Further, the Table 89 shows that 74 informants out of the 100 studied expressed their views that these legislations are adequate whereas the remaining felt that some ameliorations are essential to make those operationally effective . The villagers are fully aware that these Legislations are for the smooth functioning of the society. Therefore, they by and large follow these legislations sincerely and avoid the wrath of Law. The people of Hunnur are law abiding citizens who take interest in the cordial relation within the village community keeping the perspective of society at large.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the descriptive as well as analytical account of the socio-economic aspects of Hunnur provided in the foregoing pages it can be inferred that the village has made a remarkable progress during the last two and a half decades since the conduct of earlier field investigations in 1963-64. Hunnur, a roadside village very close to Jamkhandi town is well connected with frequent bus and other transport facilities. The people visit the town for their day to day needs of sales or purchase, education, employment, recreation, etc. It is also well connected with many other important centres of trade and commerce and other socio-cultural and religious activities. Hunnur in the recent years has itself developed as a market centre where apart from a number of regular shops, hotels, etc., existing in the village, weekly market is held on every friday which attracts the primary and secondary producers to sell their goods as well as the purchasers of the essential goods from many surrounding villages as well as Jamkhandi town. Many hawkers visit Hunnur every day to sell their goods.

In so far as population variation is concerned Hunnur has shown a very meagre to moderate increase since 1901. In fact during 1901-1921 it registered a decrease of 1.34 per cent due to the occurance of influenze epidemic. In the successive decades of 1931, 1941 and 1951 the population increased at the rate of 17.38, 13.62 and 18.54 per cent respectively. During 1951-61 and 1961-71 Hunnur again registered low growth rates of only 9.22 and 8.88 per cent respectively due to the out migration of persons in search of employment. Irrigation facilities were effectively implemented in the middle of 1970s. This facility gave impetus to the agricultural production by introducing two or more crops. Year-round employment opportunities in Hunnur attracted the labour force from neighbouring villages. The boost in the traditional sector of handloom and powerloom weaving also attracted the labourers from outside Hunnur. These phenomena of gradual but steady increase of population during 1971-81 resulted in the sudden influx that was reflected as 20.53 per cent increase at the 1981 Census.

The principal economic activities pursued in the village are agriculture and handloom weaving. In the field of agriculture many changes are noticed in the village. Hunnur has made a very progressive step because of the irrigational facilities made available from the Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal from 1957-58. It is observed during the present field investigation that nearly 3/4th of the total cultivable land of the village is irrigated by Canal water (major share) and to some extent by open or bore wells. There is change in the cropping pattern and the agricultural practices. The Lingayats are the dominant agricultural community, but other castes in the village also possess lands. There is an increase in the number of households possessing land holdings when compared to that of 1961 survey. The average land possessed by each household during 1961 was 4.36 hectares per household which increased to 4.58 hectares per household during 1986 survey. It was also noticed that the villagers of Hunnur own about 980.53 hectares of land in the surrounding villages. They are economically sound enough owing to the increased production by the irrigational facilities, and purchase more and more land even outside their village.

During 1961 only about 15 wells were dug and only about 21.45 hectares of land was under canal irrigation. Canal water for irrigation was just made available. According to 1961 monograph the village did not draw much benefit under this scheme as the canal water was made available only during the rainy season. They also feared that if water is supplied to the lands throughout the year the soil will develop alkalinity, thus affecting the fertility. During the present survey it was observed that the irrigated land was 580.42 hectares. Increased demand for irrigation started from 1979 onwards helped the cultivators to get higher yield. GLBC and the CADA are taking up further measures to develop level up and irrigate more and more land. To assist the farmers financially for taking land development works Agricultural Refinance Corporation (ARC) had advanced loans through PLD banks. Since 1980 under the CADA Act, the CADA is providing loan assistance and technical know how to farmers in respect of land development works. In course of time it is proposed to cover all the lands in the village under canal irrigation. This has also increased the demand and value of land.

Jowar is grown in a major area of the cultivable land of the village. This is followed by the cash crops such as sunflower, cotton, groundnut and sugarcane. The sunflower is gaining importance as a cash crops since it fetches a high price. Now-a-days due to the irrigation facility available they also grow hybrid jowar which gives them good yield. Cotton (Suyodhar and Laxmi varieties) is grown as a cash crop. Sugarcane is also one of the important commercial crop grown here. The sugarcane grown is sent to the nearby sugar factories or they also prepare jaggery locally. Because of the irrigation facilities available they grow a minimum of two crops in a year. Sometimes they also grow summer crop. Thus the land has become the most important economic source for the villagers. The village has become self sufficient in food materials as the production is high.

With the increased demand for sericulture, in recent years mulberry is grown for rearing silkworms. This has become important cash crop. The *chaki* rearing centre established since about 10 years in this village provides technical guidance and good quality of eggs bought from the government Sericulture Department. Under IRDP scheme they are also provided loan to rear silkworms. Coconut, banana, grapes, vegetables, chillies, onion, etc., are also grown and sold in the market. Owing to scarcity of rains the crops fail in other areas of this region resulting in the scarcity of fodder. Hence many farmers grow fodder in irrigated land.

The office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Government of Karnataka and the Block Development Office, Jamkhandi have taken up many measures for the development of Agriculture in Hunnur. They arrange to train the cultivators in the cultivation of improved variety of crops. They also arrange to provide demonstrations, mini kits on subsidy containing sprayers, dusters, pesticides to control pests under different programmes. They also provide improved variety of seeds, improved tools and other agricultural implements to cultivators under different state and national schemes. Loans are provided to dig wells or borewells and to install electric power pumps to lift water for irrigation. Mainly as the Primary Land Development Bank, State Bank of India Agricultural Development Branch (ADB), Syndicate Bank, Agricultural Producer's Co-operative Society provide such loans. These added with the irrigation facilities have provided a boost to the agricultural fields in the village and the villagers are on the economic prosperity from year to year. Also as already said with the availability. Additional credit facilities through various sources, cultivating high yielding improved varieties of jowar, hybrid jowar, sunflower, groundnut, cotton, sugarcane and rearing silkworms coupled with the good price for their agricultural produce the village not only prospered but also offered ample opportunities of work to large number of labourers of the village as well as the neighbouring villages who get good remuneration for their work. Thus, Hunnur is basically a raitwari village and the majority of the workers are engaged in the primary sector of economy.

The next important occupation is the age old household industry of handloom weaving which has received further boost during the last two and a half decades in the village. During the present survey it was observed that about 29.10 per cent of the total number of households in the village are engaged either in weaving (325 households) or weaving labour (39 households). These days apart from the handlooms, the power looms are increased in number. Although weaving is the traditional occupation of the Devanga and Kuruhinashetty communities of Lingayats many other castes and a few Muslim households in the village have taken up this occupation as the primary or secondary occupation. The Intensive Handloom Development Project Office at Hunnur provides the weavers the necessary yarn, arranges for loan to install handlooms, power looms and for the purchase of yarn. The weavers return the sarees and dhotis woven by them to the centre and they receive remuneration. The Karnataka State Finance Corporation extends loans to instal powerlooms. Under different schemes such as IRDP subsidy is also provided for the loans issued. B.D.O. office also has extended loans on subsidy to the weavers to instal looms and purchase of yarn. Other household industries in the village include tailoring, smithy, chappal and shoe making, carpentry, extraction of oil, basketry, yarn dying, jaggery making, making of flower garlands etc., Different financial institutions provide financial assistance to such families engaged in different household industries to purchase raw materials, tools, implements, etc.

The livestock wealth also plays an important role in the economy of the village. Of the 100 households studied 49 owned one or the other type of livestock. The livestock consists of cows, buffaloes, bullocks, sheep and goats. The *jawari* or local variety of cows are mainly reared. *Jersey* varieties of cows yielding more milk are also being reared. The buffaloes reared are 'local' and

'Dharwad nati' varieties. The milk yield from the cows and buffaloes is sold to the milk vendors from Jamkhandi and the hoteliers in Hunnur which serves for many families in the village as a secondary source of income. Many rear bulls and sell in the cattle fairs which fetch them a good profit.

Hunnur is also developed as a centre of trade and commerce as already mentioned. The primary producers as well as the middlemen visit Hunnur with their commodities and sell in the weekly market held on every Friday. Such sellers are from Jamkhandi town as well as from surrounding villages. Apart from that there are many households engaged in grocery shops, cloth shops, tea shops, hotels, pan, cycle and arrack shops catering to the needs of the villagers. For many of them this may be a secondary source of income as they might be engaged in cultivation, weaving, etc., as their primary source of livelihood. A few do saree business. They purchase sarees locally and send them for sale at higher prices in the cities and towns at distant places.

The people of the village in all types of occupation are indebted to one or the other sources of finance. But the loan raised is mainly used for productive purposes. Thus, the indebtedness in the village is mainly for productive purposes which shows the economic development of the village. They have raised loans to improve the agricultural yield or the weaving industry, trade, purchase of livestock, purchase of raw materials for the industry they hold.

Unemployment and under employment are found least in the village. Due to irrigational facilities the farmers cultivate two or more crops in a year. Therefore, the cultivators and the agricultural labourers are busy throughout the year and receive good remuneration for their work. The master weavers and labourers also have plenty of work and have good income from this household industry. Many households are engaged in more than one occupation. The village being big in size has ample opportunities for other household industries. The village has also gained economic prosperity because of its nearness to Jamkhandi town. The people of the village have ample opportunities to work in the town in the industrial establishments and also as employees in the government as well as other private organisations, shops, etc. The literate who do not get regular employment keep themselves engaged either in cultivation or weaving, trade, business, working as insurance agents, salesman, etc., Even agricultural labourers and weaving labourers from many surrounding villages get opportunities to work in Hunnur. The village has attracted the labour from many other distant places because of having employment opportunities and many such immigrants have even settled here as cultivators by purchasing land or as weavers, traders, etc.

The winds of change have also affected the village and has made considerable progress in a number of fields. Jamkhandi town being very near to the village has ample opportunities to get their boys and girls good education in various fields. The progress of literacy especially among the females has considerably increased. The urban influence on the life of the people of the village is also seen in matters of dress, eating and drinking habits and life style in general. A perceivable change is observed in the type of houses built and the materials used in recent years. The houses built in recent years have preferences to privacy in space, provision for light, air and ventilation etc. Cattle shed which was the part of the traditional house was separated in the houses built recently on the grounds of hygiene. The modern facilities found in urban centres have made the villagers conscious of their advantages and are making provisions for separate kitchen, bedroom, hall, verandah, etc. Change is also observed in the dress types and many modern types of synthetic and polyester clothes are in use both by men and women. The women who wear the modern type of designed sarees made of synthetic fibre have also started wearing undergarments. Readymade garments are also in use among the children. The amenities available in the cities such as tables, chairs, sofa-cum-beds, dining tables and chairs, almirahs are also introduced in the village. Stainless steel utensils have replaced the traditional bronze and copper ones and are used for serving food. Demand for modern facilities enhanced the possession of material goods like radio, transistor sets, tape recorders, mopeds, motor cycles, scooters and other electrical gadgets are found in the living rooms as well as kitchen. Many households in the village possess electricity facility for lighting as well as cooking. Few households also have got the facilities of liquified petroleum gas and the gobar gas for cooking. Gobar gas is also used for lighting. These facilities were not available before two and a half decades. The supply of electricity has also given a facelift to the village. New amenities like providing drinking water through taps and borewells saw the improvements of civic needs of the people. The village panchayat presently the Mandal

Panchayat, Hunnur, adjudged as one of the best panchayats in the state, is the main organisation looking after the civic needs of the village and the main cause for the development of the village. The other infra-structural facilities provided in the village were the establishment of Health Centre, Anganwadis, Nursery School, Primary School for boys and girls, High School, Branch Post Office etc., also add to the progressive development of the village. The villagers are attracted towards education and a number of children are enrolled in schools. The female participation in education is although less but their enrolment rate has considerably increased over the years. The establishment of the Large Scale Multi-purpose Society (Regd.), Hunnur or the Vyavasaya Seva Sahakari Sangha Ltd., Hunnur, the Integrated Handloom Development Project Office, the *Chaki* rearing centre of the Department of Sericulture and the other voluntary organisation functioning in the village have fulfilled the long standing demands of the villagers and have helped for the overall development of the village.

Hunnur is a large sized village with multi ethnic composition. Though Lingayat is the dominant caste in the village, the villagers belonging to different caste groups exhibit cordial relations among themselves. The interdependence for economic co-operation exist between the rich and the poor, cultivator and agricultural labourer, weaver and the weaving labourer, the high and the low caste etc. The relations between them is cordial and mutually understood. The caste and the subcaste though play an important role in the village community life, the collective and co-operative behaviour of the villagers is exhibited during certain common socio-cultural and religious functions, national festivals such as Independence day, Republic day, etc. All the people in the village, irrespective of caste/subcaste, work together and participate whole heartedly in the development of the village. However, rarely the occasional outbursts of conflicts arising out of local political party factions are overcome by the strong feelings of the long standing tradition of intercaste harmony and unity under the influence and advice of the influential village elders. Therefore, the important characteristic of the village is the mutual understanding and co-existence of its inhabitants who work together for the development of the village as a whole. The people of the village donate generously and arrange the inter school Kabaddi play at the district level in the village every year.

In matter of prevalence and practice of social disabilities with reference to Scheduled Castes the attitude of caste Hindus has been of tolerance and understanding. The Scheduled Castes living in their separate localities are treated by the villagers with a spirit of relative equality and consideration. In Gandhinagar, at new extension area they live side by side with caste Hindus. In public places of common interest they are not subjected to any kind of social in-equality. However, the Scheduled Castes still respect the elders of high caste Hindus in the village and they maintain a distance from them. But still the caste Hindus and Scheduled Castes live with a harmonious relation and have very good economic co-operation. The villagers are aware of other social legislations relating to Hindu marriage, Hindu Succession, Abolition of Child Labour, Child Marriage, Abolition of Bonded Labour etc. They are also aware of the punitive actions in case of violation of these acts and they try to follow those as far as possible.

In the social sphere the village is marching ahead. The urban influence has brought socio-political awareness among the villagers. Their attitude towards modern outlook, demand for material comforts, aspirations for individual progressive life, etc., have made them industrious and hard working. Education has also helped to change the outlook of their life and they have shed many of their old conservative and superstitious beliefs. Healthy attitude towards family planning, planned parenthood and restricting the size of the family are a few indicators of progressive thinking, healthy and wealthy living. The irrigation facility and credit facilities for the productive purposes have helped the villagers to improve their economic position. Still a few cultivators are awaiting their land to be levelled and get irrigation facilities from the GLBC canals. The progressive household industry has been adopted by households of many castes in the village has also boosted their economic position. The village is prosperous and progressive with the available economic pursuits.

APPENDIX – TABLES

Table: 1

Distribution of Members classified by Age, Sex and Relationship to Head of the Household where the head is Male

Age group	Number of persons who are related to head of household as									
	Head of the household	Wife	Son	Brother	Son's wife	Brother's wife	Daughter	Sister	Father	Mother
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0 - 9	..	..	49	..	..	..	42	..	..	..
10 - 14	..	..	35	1	1	..	39	1	..	..
15 - 24	2	10	61	2	30	7	14	..	..	..
25 - 44	41	51	29	12	9	7	4	1	..	..
45 - 59	32	28	2	4	..	1	..	2	..	6
60 +	24	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	99	94	176	19	40	15	99	4	1	17

Table 1 *(Contd.)*

Age group	Number of persons who are related to head of household as										
	Other males							Other females			
	Son's son	Brother's son	Daughter's son	Wife's brother	Sister's son	Brother's son's son	Sister's son's son	Son's daughter	Brother's daughter	Wife's mother	Brother's son's wife
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
0-9	26	8	4	1	..	1	3	18	10	..	..
10-14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
15-24	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
25-44	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32	13	6	1	1	1	3	20	14	2	3

Table 1 *(Concld.)*

Age group	Number of persons who are related to head of household as							
	Other Females							
	Mother's mother	Mother's sister	Daughter's daughter	Brother's son's daughter	Sister's son's wife	Sister's daughter	Total	Remarks
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
0 - 9	..	..	4	2	..	..	168	
10 - 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	
15 - 24	..	..	..	..	1	..	139	
25 - 44	..	..	..	..	..	1	158	
45 - 59	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	
60 +	1	1	..	..	..	..	44	
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1	1	4	2	1	1	670	

Table: 2

Distribution of Members classified by Age, Sex and Relationship to Head of the Household where head is Female

Age group	Number of persons who are related to head of household				Total
	Head of the household	Daughter	Daughter's husband	Other males (Daughter's son)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0 -9	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 14	..	..	..	1	1
15 - 24	..	..	..	1	1
25 - 44	..	1	..	..	1
45 - 59	..	..	1	..	1
60 +	1	..	..	..	1
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	2	5

Table: 3

Distribution of Population Classified by Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age group	Never married			Married			Widowed		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 - 4	74	36	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 - 9	94	56	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 14	82	41	41	4	..	4	..	..	..
15 - 19	49	35	14	20	4	16	..	..	..
20 - 24	21	20	1	50	14	36	..	..	..
25 - 29	1	1	..	43	25	18	..	..	..
30 - 34	2	..	2	44	20	24	2	..	2
35 - 44	..	..	..	65	38	27	..	..	..
45 - 54	..	..	..	47	25	22	5	..	5
55 - 69	1	1	..	39	28	11	13	..	13
70 +	..	..	..	5	5	..	10	3	7
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	324	190	134	317	159	158	30	3	27

Table: 3 *(Concld.)*

Age group	Divorced or Separated			Total			Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0 - 4	..	..	..	74	36	38	
5 - 9	..	..	..	94	56	38	
10 - 14	..	..	..	86	41	45	
15 - 19	..	..	..	69	39	30	
20 - 24	..	..	..	71	34	37	
25 - 29	..	..	..	44	26	18	
30 - 34	1	..	1	49	20	29	
35 - 44	1	1	..	66	39	27	
45 - 54	..	..	..	52	25	27	
55 - 69	2	2	..	55	31	24	
70 +	..	..	..	15	8	7	
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	4	3	1	675	355	320	

Table: 4

Distribution of Households classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Mother-tongue of Head of the Household

Religion	Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households where mother-tongue of head of household is						Total	Remarks
		Kannada	Marathi	Urdu	Hindi	Telugu	Korava Dialect		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I HINDU	Lingayat	57	..	..	..	..	..	57	
	Maratha	5	2	..	..	..	..	7	
	Kuruba	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	
	Brahmin	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	Badiger	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Pattar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Korava	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	Rajaput	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	Holeya	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	
	Madar	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
	Samagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Mochigar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
II ISLAM	Muslim	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	
III JAIN	Jain	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
All religions Total		91	2	4	1	1	1	100	

Table: 5

Distribution of Households classified by Number of Members and Age of Head of the Household

Age of head of the household	Number of households having members										Remarks
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13 & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 - 29	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	
30 - 39	..	..	2	2	9	4	3	1	1	22	
40 - 49	..	1	1	2	7	13	2	..	2	28	
50 - 59	1	..	..	2	3	5	6	3	3	23	
60 & above	..	1	4	1	5	4	5	2	2	24	
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	1	3	7	8	25	26	16	6	8	100	

Table: 6

Distribution of Households classified by Number of Members and by Migration Status and Last Residence of Head of the Household

Migration status and last residence of head of household		Number of households having members					Remarks
		Single	2-5	6-10	11 & above	Total	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Non-migrants (born in the village including those who do not have place of last residence)		..	26	37	11	74	
B. Migrants (I to VI)		1	17	8	..	26	
I. Last residence outside the village but in the same taluk	Total	..	6	3	..	9	
	Rural	..	5	2	..	7	
	Urban	..	1	1	..	2	
II. Other taluk of the district		1	8	1	..	10	
Taluk 1 — Bagalkot	Total	1	2	..	..	3	
	Rural	1	1	..	..	2	
	Urban	..	1	..	..	1	
Taluk 2 — Bijapur	Total	..	1	..	..	1	
	Rural	..	1	..	..	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
Taluk 3 — Bilgi	Total	..	1	..	..	1	
	Rural	..	1	..	..	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
Taluk 4 — Muddebihal	Total	..	1	..	..	1	
	Rural	..	1	..	..	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
Taluk 5 — Mudhol	Total	..	3	1	..	4	
	Rural	..	3	1	..	4	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
III. Other district of the state		..	2	4	..	6	
District 1 — Bangalore	Total	..	..	1	..	1	
	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	..	1	..	1	
District 2 — Belgaum	Total	..	2	2	..	4	
	Rural	..	1	1	..	2	
	Urban	..	1	1	..	2	
District 3 — Tumkur	Total	..	..	1	..	1	
	Rural	..	..	1	..	1	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	
IV. Other state: Maharashtra		..	1	..	..	1	
V. Born in other country		..	..	..	..	..	
VI. Others (Unspecified)		..	..	..	..	..	
Total (A + B)		1	43	45	11	100	

Table: 7

Distribution of Households classified by Number of Members and Migration Status of the Head of the Household and Last Residence and duration of Stay of any Member of the Household who has stayed the longest in the Present Residence

Number of members	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of the household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is						
	Non-Migrant	Migrant					
		Last residence in rural area and duration of stay (year) in present residence					
		Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21 + years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Single	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2—5	26	..	3	2	2	6	13
6—10	37	..	..	2	2	1	5
11 & above	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	74	..	3	4	5	7	19

Number of members	Number of households where the migration status and place of last residence of head of the household and duration of stay of any member of the household who had stayed longest is						Total	Remarks
	Migrant							
	Last residence in urban area and duration of stay (year) in present residence							
	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	6-10 years	11-20 years	21 + years	Total		
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Single	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
2—5	..	1	1	2	..	4	43	
6—10	..	..	..	1	2	3	45	
11 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Total	..	1	1	3	2	7	100	

Table 8

Distribution of Households classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and Type of Households

Type of households	Number of households where head of household belongs to									
	Lingayat	Maratha	Kuruba	Brahmin	Badiger	Pattar	Kammar	Simpi (Namdev)	Talwar	Korava
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Nuclear	23	4	3	2	..	..	1	1	1	1
2. Supplemented nuclear	13	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Single-person	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Supplemented collateral joint	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Lineal joint	9	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. Supplemented lineal joint	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Lineal collateral joint	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	57	7	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table 8 *(Concld.)*

Type of households	Number of households where head of household belongs to									
	Rajput	Holeya	Madar	Bhovi/Voddar	Samagar	Mochigar	Muslim	Jain	Total	Remarks
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Nuclear	1	3	2	..	..	..	2	3	47	
2. Supplemented nuclear	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	19	
3. Sub-nuclear	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4. Single-person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
5. Suplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Supplemented collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	
8. Lineal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
9. Supplemented lineal joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
10. Lineal collateral joint	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	
11. Supplemented lineal collateral	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	
12. Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1	5	3	1	1	1	4	3	100	

Table: 9

Distribution of Households classified by Type and Educational Level of Head of Household

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head of household is				
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Primary	Middle
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Nuclear	20	..	5	5	7
2. Supplemented nuclear	7	..	..	2	4
3. Sub-nuclear	1	..	..	..	..
4. Single person	1	..	..	..	..
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	1	..	..
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..
7. Supplemented collateral joint	2	..	..	3	..
8. Lineal	3	..	5	4	..
9. Supplemented lineal joint	1	..	..	..	..
10. Lineal collateral joint	4	..	..	3	..
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	3	..	..	1	..
12. Others	..	..	..	..	..
Total	42	..	11	18	11

Table: 9 *(Concld.)*

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head of household is					
	Metriculation or higher secondary	Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Technical diploma & certificate not equal to degree	Degree and above	Total	Remarks
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Nuclear	4	1	2	3	47	
2. Supplemented nuclear	2	..	1	3	19	
3. Sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	1	
4. Single person	..	..	..	..	1	
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	1	
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Supplemented collateral joint	..	..	..	..	5	
8. Lineal	..	..	..	..	12	
9. Supplemented lineal joint	1	..	..	..	2	
10. Lineal collateral joint	..	..	..	..	7	
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	1	..	..	..	5	
12. Others	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	8	1	3	6	100	

Table: 10

Distribution of Households classified by Type and Occupation of the Head of the Household

Sl. No.	Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of households where type of household is					
		Nuclear	Supple-mented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supple-mented sub-nuclear	Collateral joint
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Cultivators	9	4	..	..	1	..
2.	Agricultural Labourers	6	3	1	..	..	..
3.	Farmers other than Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	10	3	..	1	..	..
5.	Merchants and Shop Keepers, Wholesale and Retail traders	5	1	..	..	..	..
6.	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Insurance, Real Estate Securities and Business Service	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Teachers	2	2	..	..	..	..
9.	Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape Punching Operators	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Clerical and Related Workers	1	1	..	..	..	..
11.	Transport Conductors and Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Scienfitic, Medical and Technical Persons, other	1	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Professional Workers n.e.c.	1.	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Building Care Takers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers	1	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 10 *(Contd.)*

Sl. No.	Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of households where type of household is					
		Nuclear	Supple-mented nuclear	Sub-nuclear	Single person	Supple-mented sub-nuclear	Collateral joint
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters and Related Workers	2	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Shoe Makers and Leather Goods Makers	1	1	..	..	..	..
21.	Carpenters, Cabinet and Related Wood Workers	..	1	..	..	..	..
22.	Stone Cutters and Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Black Smiths, Tool Makers and Machine Tool Operators	1	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Jewellery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers	..	1	..	..	..	..
25.	Production and Related Workers n.e.c.	1	1	..	..	..	..
26.	Brick Layers and other Construction Workers	2	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Transport Equipment Operators	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Non Workers	3	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	47	19	1	1	1	..

Table: 10 *(Contd.)*

Sl. No.	Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of households where type of household is							Remarks
		Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral	Others	Total	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Cultivators	2	2	..	2	2	..	22	
2.	Agricultural Labourers	..	2	1	..	..	..	13	
3.	Farmers other than Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers	2	2	..	2	1	..	21	
5.	Merchants and Shop Keepers, Wholesale and Retail Traders	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	
6.	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Insurance, Real Estate Securities and Business Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
9.	Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape Punching Operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Clerical and Related Workers	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	
11.	Transport Conductors and Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
13.	Scientific, Medical and Technical Persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
14.	Professional Workers n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
15.	Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
16.	Building Care Takers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
18.	Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	

Table: 10 *(Concld.)*

Sl. No.	Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of households where type of household is							Remarks
		Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral	Others	Total	
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19.	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsters and Related Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
20.	Shoe Makers and Leather Goods Makers	..	...	..	1	..	..	3	
21.	Carpenters, Cabinet and Related Wood Workers	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
22.	Stone Cutter and Carvers	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
23.	Black Smiths, Tool Makers and Machine Tool Operator	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
24.	Jewellery and Precious Metal Workers and Metal Engravers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
25.	Production and Related Workers n.e.c.	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	
26.	Brick Layers and other Construction Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
27.	Transport Equipment Operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
28.	Now Workers	..	1	1	2	..	..	8	
	Total	5	12	2	7	5	..	100	

Table: 11

Number of persons by Age, Sex and Religion who are studying/not studying in Educationl Institutions

Religion	Age-group	Total		Number studying		No. not studying		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	5—9	47	33	33	23	14	10	
	10—14	38	42	30	26	8	16	
	15—19	37	28	18	4	19	24	
	20—24	32	35	4	..	28	35	
	25 +	139	120	1	..	138	120	
	Total	293	258	86	53	207	205	
Islam	5—9	6	4	2	3	4	1	
	10—14	1	2	..	1	1	1	
	15—19	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	20—24	1	2	..	..	1	2	
	25 +	7	9	..	..	7	9	
	Total	16	18	2	4	14	14	
Jain	5—9	3	1	2	1	1	..	
	10—14	2	1	2	..	..	1	
	15—19	1	1	1	..	..	1	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25 +	3	3	..	..	3	3	
	Total	10	6	5	1	5	5	
All Religions	5—9	56	38	37	27	19	11	
	10—14	41	45	32	27	9	18	
	15—19	39	30	19	4	20	26	
	20—24	34	37	4	..	30	37	
	25 +	149	132	1	..	148	132	
Grand Total		319	282	93	58	226	224	

Table: 12

Number of Persons by Age, Sex and Study in Educational Institution by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe and Other Communities

Name of Caste/Tribe/ Community	Age-group	Total		Number studying		No. not studying		Remarks
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lingayat	5—9	32	16	26	11	6	5	
	10—14	21	30	16	20	5	10	
	15—19	22	19	11	..	11	19	
	20—24	18	23	4	..	14	23	
	25 +	87	76	1	..	86	76	
	Total	180	164	58	31	122	133	
Maratha	5—9	4	4	..	4	4	..	
	10—14	4	2	4	1	..	1	
	15—19	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	20—24	3	2	..	..	3	2	
	25 +	11	10	..	..	11	10	
	Total	23	19	4	5	19	14	
Kuruba	5—9	3	3	2	3	1	..	
	10—14	1	3	..	..	1	3	
	15—19	4	..	2	..	2	..	
	20—24	2	4	..	..	2	4	
	25+	13	8	..	..	13	8	
	Total	23	18	4	3	19	15	
Brahmin	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	15—19	2	4	2	4	..	..	
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	25 +	3	4	..	..	3	4	
	Total	6	10	3	5	3	5	

Table: 12 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Badiger	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	10—14	..	2	..	1	..	1	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	2	1	..	..	2	1	
	25 +	3	1	..	..	3	1	
	Total	6	4	..	1	6	3	
Pattar	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	15—19	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 +	1	2	..	..	1	2	
	Total	3	3	1	1	2	2	
Kammar	5—9	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 +	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	Total	2	2	1	1	1	1	
Simpi (Namdev)	5—9	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	10—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 +	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	Total	1	3	..	2	1	1	

Table: 12 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Talwar	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25 +	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	Total	2	1	..	..	2	1	
Korava	5—9	..	2	..	1	..	1	
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 +	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	Total	2	3	1	1	1	2	
Rajaput	5—9	2	..	2	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	2	..	..	..	2	..	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25 +	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	Total	6	1	2	..	4	1	
Holeya	5—9	..	2	..	..	..	2	
	10—14	4	..	4	..	..	..	
	15—19	1	3	1	..	..	3	
	20—24	2	..	..	..	2	..	
	25 +	6	6	..	..	6	6	
	Total	13	11	5	..	8	11	

Table: 12 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madar	5—9	2	4	1	2	1	2	
	10—14	3	2	1	1	2	1	
	15—19	4	1	2	..	2	1	
	20—24	3	1	..	..	3	1	
	25+	4	3	..	..	4	3	
	Total	16	11	4	3	12	8	
Bhovi/Voddar	5—9	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	2	..	..	..	2	
	25 +	3	1	..	..	3	1	
	Total	5	3	2	..	3	3	
Samagar	5—9	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	10—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	25 +	1	2	..	..	1	2	
	Total	3	2	1	..	2	2	
Mochigar	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	25+	2	2	..	..	2	2	
	Total	2	3	..	..	2	3	

Table: 12 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Muslim	5—9	6	4	2	3	4	1	
	10—14	1	2	..	1	1	1	
	15—19	1	1	..	..	1	1	
	20—24	1	2	..	..	1	2	
	25+	7	9	..	..	7	9	
	Total	16	18	2	4	14	14	
Jain	5—9	3	1	2	1	1	..	
	10—14	2	1	2	..	..	1	
	15—19	1	1	1	..	..	1	
	20—24	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	25 +	3	3	..	..	3	3	
	Total	10	6	5	1	5	5	
Scheduled Castes Total	5—9	4	6	2	2	2	4	
	10—14	9	2	7	1	2	1	
	15—19	5	4	3	..	2	4	
	20—24	5	4	..	..	5	4	
	25 +	16	14	..	..	16	14	
	Total	39	30	12	3	27	27	
Other Communities Total	5—9	52	32	35	25	17	7	
	10—14	32	43	25	26	7	17	
	15—19	34	26	16	4	18	22	
	20—24	29	33	4	..	25	33	
	25 +	133	118	1	..	132	118	
	Total	280	252	81	55	199	197	

Table: 12 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Caste/ Communities Total	5—9	56	38	37	27	19	11	
	10—14	41	45	32	27	9	18	
	15—19	39	30	19	4	20	26	
	20—24	34	37	4	..	30	37	
	25 +	149	132	1	..	148	132	
	Total	319	282	93	58	226	224	

Table: 13

Distribution of Population classified by Age, Sex and Educational Level

Sl. No.	Educational level	Age and sex							
		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Illiterate	26	14	7	14	8	18	11	26
2.	Literate (without Educational level)	29	22	9	11	2	2	3	2
3.	Primary	1	2	21	15	4	4	6	4
4.	Middle	..	..	4	5	10	3	4	3
5.	Matriculation or Secondary	..	..	..	..	14	2	3	2
6.	Higher Secondary/Inter-mediate/Pre-university	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
7.	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
8.	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
10.	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree (teaching)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	56	38	41	45	39	30	34	37

Table: 13 *(Concld.)*

Sl. No.	Educational level	Age and sex							
		25—34		35—49		50 & above		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Illiterate	17	35	19	34	22	39	110	180
2.	Literate (without Educational level)	6	2	5	1	9	3	63	43
3.	Primary	8	3	10	4	9	..	59	32
4.	Middle	3	6	8	1	3	..	32	18
5.	Matriculation or Secondary	4	..	3	2	4	..	28	6
6.	Higher secondary/Inter mediate/Pre-university	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	2
7.	Non-technical diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	3	..	..	1	..	..	5	1
8.	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree.	2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..
9.	Graduate degree other than technical degree	2	..	6	..	1	..	11	..
10.	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree (teaching)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	46	47	54	43	49	42	319	282

Table: 14

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-Groups, Sex, Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Educational Level

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educationl level						
			Illiterate	Literate (without educa-tional level)	Primary	Middle	Matri-culation or secondary	Higher secondary interme-diate/pre university	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU	5—14	Males	26	34	21	4	..	..	..
		Females	25	28	17	5	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	66	19	28	24	22	6	4
		Females	119	9	13	13	6	2	1
	60 and	Males	7	5	6	3	2	..	..
	above	Females	19	1	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	5—14	Males	13	26	11	3	..	..	..
		Females	13	16	13	4	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	35	7	18	16	18	5	..
		Females	73	7	9	11	2	1	..
	60 and	Males	2	5	4	3	1	..	..
	above	Females	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha	5—14	Males	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	3	2	4	1	..	..	1
		Females	9	..	2	..	..	..	..
	60 and	Males	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
	above	Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruba	5—14	Males	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	10	1	2	1	1	1	..
		Females	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and	Males	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	above	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 14 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educational level				Total	Remarks
			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree (teaching)		
1	2		10	11	12	13	14	15
HINDU	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	85	
		Females	..	..	..	..	75	
	15—59	Males	4	10	..	1	184	
		Females	..	..	..	..	163	
	60 and above	Males	..	1	..	..	24	
		Females	..	..	..	..	20	
Lingayat	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	53	
		Females	..	..	..	..	46	
	15—59	Males	4	8	..	1	112	
		Females	..	..	..	..	103	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	15	
		Females	..	..	..	..	15	
Maratha	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	8	
		Females	..	..	..	..	6	
	15—59	Males	..	1	..	..	12	
		Females	..	..	..	..	11	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	3	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
Kuruba	5—9	Males	..	..	..	..	4	
		Females	..	..	..	..	6	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	16	
		Females	..	..	..	..	12	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	3	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 14 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educationl level						
			Illiterate	Literate (without educa-tional level)	Primary	Middle	Matri-culation or secondary	Higher secondary interme-diate/pre university	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brahmin	5—14	Males	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
		Females	2	..	..	1	4	1	1
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	5—14	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	..	3	..	1	..	..	1
		Females	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
	60 and above	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	5—14	Males	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
		Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	5—14	Males	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 14 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educational level				Total	Remarks
			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree (teaching)		
1	2		10	11	12	13	14	15
Brahmin	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	15—59	Males	..	1	..	..	4	
		Females	..	..	..	..	9	
	60 and above	Males	..	1	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	4	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	2	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
Kammar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 14 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educationl level						
			Illiterate	Literate (without educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or secondary	Higher secondary intermediate/pre university	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Simpi (Namdev)	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	5—14	Males	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	5—14	Males	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 14 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educational level				Total	Remarks
			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree (teaching)		
1	2		10	11	12	13	14	15
Simpi (Namdev)	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	.	1	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	2	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	4	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 14 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educationl level						
			Illiterate	Literate (without educa-tional level)	Primary	Middle	Matri-culation or secondary	Higher secondary interme-diate/pre university	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Holeya	5—14	Males	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	5	2	..	1	..	..	1
		Females	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madar	5—14	Males	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	8	1	..	1	1	..	..
		Females	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	5—14	Males	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
		Females	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	5—14	Males	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Famels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 14 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educational level				Total	Remarks
			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree (teaching)		
1	2		10	11	12	13	14	15
Holeya	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	4	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	9	
		Females	..	..	..	..	8	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	1	
Madar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	5	
		Females	..	..	..	..	6	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	11	
		Females	..	..	..	..	5	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	2	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	3	
		Females	..	..	..	..	3	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	2	
		Famels	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	1	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	60 and above	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 14 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educationl level						
			Illiterate	Literate (without educa-tional level)	Primary	Middle	Matri-culation or secondary	Higher secondary interme-diate/pre university	Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mochigar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
		Females	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	60 and	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	above	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	5—14	Males	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Females	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	3	..	3	..	3	..	..
		Females	9	..	2	..	..	..	..
	60 and	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	above	Females	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	5—14	Males	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
		Females	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	1	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Femals	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60 and	Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	above	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Religions (Grand Total)	5—14	Males	33	38	22	4	..	..	..
		Females	28	33	17	5	..	..	..
	15—59	Males	70	20	31	25	26	6	5
		Females	132	9	15	13	6	2	1
	60 and	Males	7	5	6	3	2	..	..
	above	Females	20	1	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 14 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Broad age-group		Educational level				Total	Remarks
			Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree (teaching)		
1	2		10	11	12	13	14	15
Mochigar	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
		Females	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	2	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	60 and	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
	above	Females	..	..	..	..	1	
II. MUSLIM	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	7	
		Females	..	..	..	..	6	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	9	
		Females	..	..	..	..	11	
	60 and	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
	above	Females	..	..	..	..	1	
III. JAIN	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	5	
		Females	..	..	..	..	2	
	15—59	Males	..	..	..	..	5	
		Femals	..	..	..	..	4	
	60 and	Males	..	..	..	..	..	
	above	Females	..	..	..	..	..	
All Religions (Grand Total)	5—14	Males	..	..	..	..	97	
		Female	..	..	..	..	83	
	15—59	Males	4	10	..	1	198	
		Females	..	..	..	..	178	
	60 and	Males	..	..	1	..	24	
	above	Females	..	..	..	..	21	

Table: 15

Distribution of Households Classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of Households	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
I. HINDU				
Lingayats	57	344	180	164
Maratha	7	42	23	19
Kuruba	7	41	23	18
Brahmin	3	16	6	10
Badiger	2	10	6	4
Pattar	1	6	3	3
Kammar	1	4	2	2
Simpi (Namdev)	1	4	1	3
Talwar	1	3	2	1
Korava	1	5	2	3
Rajaput	1	7	6	1
Holeya	5	24	13	11
Madar	3	27	16	11
Bhovi/Voddar	1	8	5	3
Samagar	1	5	3	2
Mochigar	1	5	2	3
II. MUSLIM	4	34	16	18
III. JAIN	3	16	10	6

Table: 15 *(Concld.)*

Caste/Tribe/Community	Average educational score					
	Per head			Per household		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. HINDU						
Lingayats	1.12	1.50	0.65	6.78	4.89	1.89
Maratha	1.02	1.39	0.58	6.14	4.57	1.57
Kuruba	0.46	0.74	0.11	2.71	2.43	0.28
Brahmin	2.69	3.50	2.20	14.33	7.00	7.33
Badiger	1.10	0.83	1.50	5.50	2.50	3.00
Pattar	1.17	2.00	0.33	7.00	6.00	1.00
Kammar	1.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	3.00	1.00
Simpi (Namdev)	0.75	..	1.00	3.00	..	3.00
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	0.60	1.00	0.33	3.00	2.00	1.00
Rajaput	1.14	1.17	1.00	8.00	7.00	1.00
Holeya	0.63	1.08	0.09	3.00	2.80	0.20
Madar	0.33	0.50	0.09	3.00	2.67	0.33
Bhovi/Voddar	0.88	1.00	0.67	7.00	5.00	2.00
Samagar	0.40	0.67	..	2.00	2.00	..
Mochigar	1.40	2.50	0.67	7.00	5.00	2.00
II. MUSLIM	0.74	1.06	0.44	6.25	4.25	2.00
III. JAIN	0.88	1.30	0.17	4.66	4.33	0.33

Table: 16

Distribution of Households by Occupation of Head of Household and Average Educational Score

Occupation of Head of Household	No. of Households	Population		
		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Cultivators	22	162	88	74
Agricultural Labourers	13	62	32	30
Farmers other than Cultivators	..	..	..	..
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers.	21	117	59	58
Merchants and Shop keepers Wholesale and Retails trade	7	52	30	22
Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers.	..	..	..	..
Insurance, Real estate, Securities and Business service.	..	..	..	..
Teachers	4	23	12	11
Stenographers, Typiests and card and Tape punching operators	..	..	..	..
Clerical and related workers	3	13	7	6
Transport conductors and Guards	..	..	..	..
Nuring and other Medical and Health Technicians.	1	3	2	1
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	1	4	2	2
Professional workers n.e.c.	1	7	3	4
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	7	4	3
Building care takers, Sweepers, cleaners and related workers	..	..	..	..

Table: 16 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5
Laundrers, Dry Cleaners and pressers.	1	4	2	2
Hair Dressers, Barber, Beauticians and related workers.	1	5	3	2
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers.	2	8	2	6
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers.	3	24	14	10
Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers.	2	10	6	4
Shone cutters and Carvers	1	8	5	3
Blacksmitsh, Tool makers and Machine tool operator	1	4	2	2
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	6	3	3
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	18	7	11
Brick layers and other construction workers.	2	10	5	5
Transport equipment operators	1	5	2	3
Non - workers	8	49	29	20

Table: 16 *(Contd.)*

Occupaton of Head of Household	Average educational score					
	Per head			Per household		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivators	1.03	1.41	0.58	7.59	5.64	1.95
Agricultural Labourers	0.50	0.75	0.23	2.39	1.85	0.54
Farmers other than Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers.	1.01	1.42	0.59	5.62	4.00	1.62
Merchants and Shop keepers Wholesale and Retails trade	1.02	1.27	0.68	7.57	5.43	2.14
Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance, Real estate, Securities and Business service.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers	2.13	2.75	1.45	12.25	8.25	4.00
Stenographers, Typiests and card and Tape punching operators	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerical and related workers	1.54	2.29	0.67	6.67	5.33	1.34
Transport conductors and Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nuring and other Medical and Health Technicians.	2.33	2.50	2.00	7.00	5.00	2.00
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	2.75	3.50	2.00	11.00	7.00	4.00
Professional workers n.e.c.	1.14	1.33	1.00	8.00	4.00	4.00
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1.71	2.00	1.33	12.00	8.00	4.00
Building care takers, Sweepers, Cleaners and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundrers, Dry Cleaners and pressers.	1.25	1.00	1.50	5.00	2.00	3.00

Table: 16 *(Contd.)*

1	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hair Dressers, Barbers Beauticians and related workers.	0.20	..	0.50	1.00	..	1.00
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers.	1.00	1.50	0.83	4.00	1.50	2.50
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers.	0.46	0.71	0.10	3.66	3.33	0.33
Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers.	1.10	0.83	1.50	5.50	2.50	3.00
Shone cutters and carvers	0.87	1.00	0.66	7.00	5.00	2.00
Blacksmitsh, Tool makers and Machine tool operator	1.00	1.50	0.50	4.00	3.00	1.00
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1.16	2.00	0.33	7.00	6.00	1.00
Production and related workers n.e.c.	1.06	1.71	0.64	6.33	4.00	2.33
Brick layers and Other construction workers.	0.30	0.40	0.20	1.50	1.00	0.50
Transport equipment operators	1.40	2.50	0.66	7.00	5.00	2.00
Non - workers	1.24	1.59	0.75	7.63	5.75	1.88

Table: 17

Knowledge of Subsidiary Languages and Average Educational Score

Mother Tongue	Total Speakers			Speakers of subsidiary languages											
	Total	Males	Females	Marathi						Urdu					
				Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
				Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kannada	79	50	29	50	27	23	1.72	2.30	1.04	2	1	1	1.5	1.00	1.00
Hindi	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	38	18	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telugu	11	6	5	1	..	1	2.00	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava Dialect	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marathi	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 17 *(Concld.)*

Mother Tongue	Speakers of subsidiary languages						Remarks
	Kannada						
	Number			Average educational score			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hindi	7	6	1	1.14	0.85	1.00	
Urdu	38	18	20	0.74	0.89	0.40	
Telugu	9	5	4	0.88	1.00	0.75	
Korava Dialect	5	2	3	0.60	1.00	0.33	
Marathi	7	5	2	0.42	0.60	..	

Table: 17 *(Contd.)*

Mother Tongue	Speakers of subsidiary languages											
	Hindi						English					
	Number			Average educational score			Number			Average educational score		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Kannada	19	14	5	3.05	3.21	2.60	8	8	..	4.13	4.13	..
Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urdu	1	1	..	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Korava Dialect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 18

Distribution of Students by Course/Level/Class and Age

Course/Level/Class	Age-group	Number of students			Remarks
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
K.G./Pre-Primary	5—9	54	31	23	
	10—14	10	6	4	
	15—19	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	
	25 +	..	..	..	
Primary/Junior Basic	5—9	10	6	4	
	10—14	32	17	15	
	15—19	..	..	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	
	25 +	..	..	..	
Middle/Junior	5—9	..	..	..	
	10—14	17	9	8	
	15—19	7	6	1	
	20—24	..	..	..	
	25+	..	..	..	
Secondary/Matriculation	5—9	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	
	15—19	2	2	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	
	25 +	..	..	..	
Higher Secondary/Inter-mediate/Pre - University	5—9	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	
	15—19	12	10	2	
	20—24	1	1	..	
	25+	1	1	..	

Table: 18 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Post Secondary/ Graduate Science	5—9	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	
	15—19	1	..	1	
	20—24	1	1	..	
	25 +	..	..	..	
Commerce	5—9	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	
	20—24	1	1	..	
	25 +	..	..	..	
Diploma Electrical	5—9	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	
	15—19	1	1	..	
	20—24	..	..	..	
	25 +	..	..	..	
Diploma Civil	5—9	..	..	..	
	10—14	..	..	..	
	15—19	..	..	..	
	20—24	1	1	..	
	25+	..	..	..	
Total	5—9	64	37	27	
	10—14	59	32	27	
	15—19	23	19	4	
	20—24	4	4	..	
	25 +	1	1	..	
Grand Total		151	93	58	

Table: 19

Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers Classified by Sex, Caste/Tribe/Community and Broad Age-Group

Caste/Tribe/ Community	All ages					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. HINDU						
Lingayats	168	109	59	218	90	128
Maratha	21	13	8	28	14	14
Kuruba	26	18	8	21	9	12
Brahmin	4	2	2	12	4	8
Badigar	5	5	..	5	1	4
Pattar	2	2	..	4	1	3
Kammar	1	1	..	4	2	2
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	..	3	..	3
Talwar	3	2	1	..	..	..
Korava	2	1	1	4	1	3
Rajaput	4	4	..	3	2	1
Holeya	14	7	7	13	8	5
Madar	13	10	3	18	7	11
Bhovi/Voddar	3	3	..	6	2	4
Samagar	1	1	..	5	2	3
Mochigar	3	2	1	3	1	2
II. MUSLIM	17	9	8	23	11	12
III. JAIN	7	4	3	10	6	4
Total	295	194	101	380	161	219

Table: 19 *(Contd.)*

Caste/Tribe/ Community	0—14					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. HINDU						
Lingayats	11	5	6	130	67	6
Maratha	1	..	1	20	12	8
Kuruba	..	..	..	15	7	8
Brahmin	..	..	..	2	1	1
Badigar	..	..	..	3	1	2
Pattar	..	..	..	2	1	1
Kammar	..	..	..	3	2	1
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	2	..	2
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	4	1	3
Rajaput	..	..	..	2	2	..
Holeya	..	..	..	9	6	3
Madar	1	1	..	14	5	9
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	3	2	1
Samagar	..	..	..	5	2	3
Mochigar	..	..	..	1	1	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	17	9	8
III. JAIN	..	..	..	8	5	3
Total	14	7	7	240	124	116

Table: 19 *(Contd.)*

Caste/Tribe/ Community	15—59					
	Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. HINDU						
Lingayats	145	94	51	69	18	51
Maratha	18	11	7	6	1	5
Kuruba	22	14	8	6	2	4
Brahmin	4	2	2	9	2	7
Badiger	4	4	..	2	..	2
Pattar	2	2	..	1	..	1
Kammar	1	1	..	1	..	1
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	..	1	.	1
Talwar	2	1	1	..	..	..
Korava	2	1	1	..	..	..
Rajaput	4	4	..	1	..	1
Holeya	12	6	6	4	2	2
Madar	12	9	3	4	2	2
Bhovi/Voddar	3	3	..	3	..	3
Samagar	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	2	2	..	2	..	2
II. MUSLIM	17	9	8	5	2	3
III. JAIN	7	4	3	2	1	1
Total	259	169	90	116	30	86

Table: 19 *(Concld.)*

Caste/Tribe/ Community	60+						Remarks
	Workers			Non-workers			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
I. HINDU							
Lingayats	12	10	2	19	5	14	
Maratha	2	2	..	2	1	1	
Kuruba	3	3	..	.	..	..	
Brahmin	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Badiger	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	2	1	1	..	..	..	
Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	1	..	1	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	1	..	1	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	22	18	4	24	7	17	

Table: 20

Workers and Non-workers by Mother-tongue, Sex and Educational Level

Mother Tongue	All levels						Illiterates					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Kannada	274	182	92	347	145	202	153	74	79	174	53	121
Urdu	17	9	8	23	11	12	9	3	6	18	10	8
Marathi	2	2	..	6	4	2	1	1	..	5	3	2
Korava Dialect	2	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	..	2
Total	295	194	101	380	161	219	165	79	86	199	66	133

Table: 20 *(Contd.)*

Mother Tongue	Literate without educational level						Primary					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kannada	17	12	5	50	29	21	44	42	2	67	30	37
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	5	1	4
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
Korava Dialect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
Total	17	12	5	50	29	21	50	46	4	75	33	42

Table: 20 *(Contd.)*

Mother Tongue	Middle						Matriculation/Secondary					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Kannada	26	22	4	33	18	15	13	12	1	15	10	5
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava Dialect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	26	22	4	33	18	15	16	15	1	15	10	5

Table: 20 *(Contd.)*

Mother Tongue	Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university						Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree					
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Kannada	5	5	..	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	..
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava Dialect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	5	..	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	..

Table: 20 *(Concld.)*

Mother Tongue	Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree						Graduate degree other than technical degree						Remarks
	Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Kannada	3	3	..	1	1	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	
Urdu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava Dialect	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	3	3	..	1	1	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	

Table: 21

Distribution of Non-workers by Sex, Age and Type of Activity

Age-group	Total Non-workers			Full time students			Household duty			Dependant		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—14	240	124	116	133	73	60	12	..	12	76	41	35
15—19	36	22	14	25	22	3	11	..	11	..	..	..
20—24	21	5	16	4	4	..	16	..	16	..	..	..
25—29	11	1	10	1	1	..	10	..	10	..	..	..
30—39	20	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..
40—49	16	..	16	..	..	..	16	..	16	..	..	..
50—59	12	2	10	..	..	..	7	..	7	4	2	2
60+	24	7	17	..	..	..	5	..	5	19	7	12
Total	380	161	219	163	100	63	97	..	97	99	50	49

Table: 21 *(Concld.)*

Age-group	Infant			Disabled			Retired			Retired having independent means			Beggar			Remarks
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
0—14	18	9	9	1	1@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	@ crippled person
15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20—24	..	..	..	1	1£	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ Dumb and deaf person
25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	18	9	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	

Table: 22

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females of the Village Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Travel Index			Remarks
	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
I. HINDU				
Lingayats	330	372	283	
Maratha	233	369	131	
Kuruba	194	244	130	
Brahmin	861	901	821	
Badiger	132	197	67	
Pattar	560	443	676	
Kammar	36	48	25	
Simpi (Namdev)	89	250	107	
Talwar	150	140	170	
Korava	75	75	75	
Rajaput	238	275	200	
Holeya	141	205	76	
Madar	71	95	38	
Bhovi/Voddar	430	454	390	
Samgar	60	33	100	
Mochigar	610	619	600	
II. MUSLIM	139	181	103	
III. JAIN	277	248	326	

Table: 23 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jewellery and precious metal workers, and metal engravers.	2	2	..	635	635	..	
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	3	..	283	283	..	
Brick layers and other construction workers.	10	10	..	205	205	..	
Transport equipment operators.	1	1	..	638	638	..	
Non – workers	306	125	181	272	249	289	
Total	601	319	282	290	323	253	

Table: 23

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females Classified by Occupations

Occupation (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Persons			Travel Index			Remarks
	Total	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivators	73	53	20	341	407	162	
Agricultural Labourers	64	31	33	187	265	122	
Farmers other than Cultivators	3	3	..	6	6	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers.	83	41	42	260	369	153	
Merchants and shop keepers, wholesale and retail trade.	12	12	..	395	395	..	
Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers.	2	..	2	185	..	185	
Insurance, Real estate, Securities and business services.	1	1	..	500	500	..	
Teachers	5	4	1	671	839	..	
Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape punching operators.	1	1	..	600	600	..	
Clerical and related workers.	6	6	..	698	698	..	
Transport conductors and Gaurds.	1	1	..	638	638	..	
Nursing and other medical and Health Technicians.	2	1	1	850	500	1200	

Table: 23 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scientific Medical and technical persons, other.	1	1	..	700	700	..	
Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	1	..	700	700	..	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers.	2	2	..	600	600	..	
Building and care takers Sweepers cleaners and Relased Workers.	1	1	..	80	80	..	
Launders, Dry Cleaners and pressers.	4	2	2	1017	1000	1034	
Hair Dresser, Barbers, Beauticians related workers.	2	2	..	114	114	..	
Tailor, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers.	3	3	..	266	266	..	
Shoe maker and Leather goods makers.	3	3	..	302	302	..	
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers.	5	5	..	223	223	..	
Stone cutter and carvers.	3	3	..	525	525	..	
Blacksmiths, Tools makers and machine tool operator.	1	1	..	70	70	..	

Table: 24

Employment Status of Workers Classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Employment Status								
	Cultivator			Agricultural Labourer			Employer		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	50	38	12	33	14	19	3	3	..
Maratha	1	1	..	4	1	3	1	1	..
Kuruba	10	8	2	5	3	2	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	6	2	4	6	3	3	..	..	..
Madar	1	1	..	9	6	3	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
III. JAIN	2	1	1	4	2	2	..	..	..
Total	73	53	20	64	31	33	5	5	..

Table: 24 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Employment Status								
	Employee			Single worker			Family workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	14	13	1	17	16	1	51	25	26
Maratha	6	5	1	..	..	..	9	5	4
Kuruba	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	5	4
Brahmin	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Kammar	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Holeya	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Madar	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Samagar	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	3	3	..	2	1	1	10	3	7
III. JAIN	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	35	31	4	30	27	3	88	47	4

Table: 25

Employment status of Workers and Place of Work

Place of work	Employment status																	
	Cultivator			Agricultural Labourer			Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
A. Inside the village	73	53	20	64	31	33	3	3	..	18	15	3	28	25	3	88	47	41
B. Outside the village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	17	16	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
(i) Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
(ii) Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	12	12	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total (A+B)	73	53	20	64	31	33	5	5	..	35	31	4	30	27	3	88	47	41

Table: 26

Occupation and Distance from Place of Work

Occupation	Number of workers whose place of work (in Kms)								
	within the premises	Less than 1	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16—25	26+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	..	8	7	44	14	..	..	..	73
Agricultural Labourers	..	..	12	52	..	..	..	..	64
Farmers other than Cultivators	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	80	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Merchants and Shop Keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	7	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	12
Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Insurance, Real estate, Securities and business service	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Teachers	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	5
Stenographers, Typists and Card and tape punching operators	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1

Table: 26 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Clerical and related workers	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	6
Transport conductors and cards	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Building care takers, Sweepers, cleaners and related workers	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Launderers, Dry cleaners and Pressers	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3

Table: 26 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5
Stone cutters and Carvers	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Brick layers and other construction workers	..	1	1	4	2	..	2	..	10
Transport equipment *operatros*	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	101	31	26	110	17	2	5	3	295

Table: 27

Occupation and Mode of Transport to Place of Work and Time Taken to Reach

Occupation (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach								
	Within the premises	Walk				Bicycle			
		30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour-1 1/2 hour	More than 1 1/2 hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour-1 1/2 hour	More than 1 1/2 hour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	..	14	12	17	3	17	5	2	..
Agricultural labourers	..	15	25	22	..	2	..	..	..
Farmers other than cultivators	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	80	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance, Real estate, Securities and Business service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape punching operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 27 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Clerical and related workers.	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Transport conductors and Gaurds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building care takers, Sweepers cleaners and related workers	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 27 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Stone cutters and Carvers	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick layers and other construction workers	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Transport equipment operatros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	101	52	47	39	3	23	5	8	..

Table: 27 *(Contd.)*

Occupation (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Transport to place of work and time taken to reach											
	Scooter				Cart				Bus			
	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour-1 1/2 hour	More than 1 1/2 hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour-1 1/2 hour	More than 1 1/2 hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes-1 hour	1 hour-1 1/2 hour	More than 1 1/2 hour
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Cultivators	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Farmers other than Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merchants and Shop keepers. Wholesale retail trade	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance, Real estate, Securities and business service	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape punching operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

Table: 27 *(Contd.)*

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Clerical and related workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Transport conductors and Gaurds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building care takers, Sweepers, cleaners and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launderers, Dry cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 27 *(Concld.)*

1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	less 19	1 hour 20	hour 21	22
Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone cutter and Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and precious Metal workers and metal engravers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production and related workers n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick layers and other construction workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment operators.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	1	2

Table: 28

Occupation and Employment Status of Workers classified by Nature of Industry

Nature of industry (As per N.I.C.)	No. of workers	Occupation	Employment status								
			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer			Employer		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Agriculture, Hunting, forestry and fishing	73	Cultivators	73	53	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	74	Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	64	31	33	..	..	..
	3	Farmers other than cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing and repair	83	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Tailors, Dress makers, sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	3	Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5	Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Stone cutters and Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Blacksmiths, Tool makers and machine tool operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 28 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2	Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Production and Related workers n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction	10	Brick layers and other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale and Retail trade and Restaurants and Hotels	12	Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	2	Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Clerical and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Hotel and Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Financing, Insurance, real estate and business services	1 service	Insurance, Real estate, Securities and Business	..	..	..	..	.	..	1	1	..
Community, Social and personnel services	5	Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape punching operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	Clerical and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Transport conductors and Gaurds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

28 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2	Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	*Professional workers,* n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Building care takers, and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauti-cians and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	295		73	53	20	64	31	33	5	5	..

			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Remarks
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Agriculture, Hunting, forestry and fishing	73	Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	64	Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Farmers other than Cultivators	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
Manufacturing *and repair*	83	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	4	2	2	7	6	1	72	33	39	
	1	Scientific, Medical and Technical persons other	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	3	Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
	5	Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
	3	Stone cutters and Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
	1	Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	

Table: 28 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	2	Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
	3	Production and related workers n.e.c.	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
Construction	10	Brick layers and other construction workers	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Wholesale and Retail trade and Restaurants and hotels	12	Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	..	..	..	6	6	..	4	4	..	
	2	Salesmen, Shop assistants and related workers	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	
	3	Clerical and related workers	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2	Hotel and Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Financing, Insurance, real estate and business services.	1.	Insurance, Real estate, Securities and Business services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Community, Social and personnel services.	5	Teachers	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1	Stenographers, Typists and Card and Tape punching operators	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	Clerical and related workers	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1	Transport conductors and Gaurds	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 28 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	2	Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1	Professional workers n.e.c.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	1	Building care takers, Sweepers, Cleaners and related workers	1	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	
	4.	Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	
	2.	Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians fand related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
	1	Transport equipment operators	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	295		35	31	4	30	27	3	88	47	41	

Table: 29

Households Defaulting in Enrolling School going Children classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Caste/Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of households having children of school going age (5—14)			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the male and female children to school
	Male only	Female only	Male & Female both				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	11	12	22	1	1	..	1
Maratha	2	2	1	1	1	..	..
Kuruba	1	..	3	..	..	1	..
Brahmin	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Badiger	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Pattar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kammar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Madar	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	2	1	1	2	1	..	1
III. JAIN	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	22	17	38	5	4	2	2

Table: 29 *(Concld.)*

Caste/Tribe/ Community of Head of Household	Number of house-holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of house-holds with male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the male children to school	Number of house-holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only female children to school	Number of house-holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some of the female children to school	Number of house-holds with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send some male and all female children to school	Remarks
1	9	10	11	12	13	
I. HINDU						
Lingayat	2	..	3	1	2	
Maratha	..	1	..	..	..	
Kuruba	..	..	..	1	..	
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	
Badigar	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	..	..	..	1	..	
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	..	..	1	..	..	
Madar	..	..	1	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	1	..	..	
Total	2	1	6	3	2	

Table: 30

Nature of Activity of Children aged 5—14 who are not Attending School classified by Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Age group of children not attending school	Nature of activity of children not attending school				
		Agricultural labourer	Non-worker	Dependant	Cultivator	Weaver or weaving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. HINDU						
Lingyat	5—9	..	..	..	..	..
	10—12	1	1	4	..	2
	13—14	1	1	..	1	1
Maratha	5—9	..	..	3	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	1
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruba	5—9	..	..	..	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..
	13—14	1	..	.	..	..
Badiger	5—9	..	..	1	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	5—9	..	..	1	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	5—9	..	..	1	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
Madar	5—9	..	..	2	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	5—9	..	..	1	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	5—9	..	..	5	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	1	..
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	5—9	..	..	..	..	..
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..
Total		3	2	18	2	4

Table: 30 *(Concld.)*

Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Age group of children not attending school	Nature of activity of children not attending school					Remarks
		Goundi work helper	House-hold duties	Mason	Rearing of sheep & cattle	Dependant due to polio attack	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	5—9	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	1	..	1	..	
	13—14	1	..	1	..	..	
Maratha	5—9	..	..	..	..	1	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	
	13-14	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	3	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	1	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	5—9	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	5—9	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	1	..	1	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	1	..	
Samagar	5—9	..	..	.	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	1	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	5—9	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	1	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	
Total		1	11	1	3	1	

Table: 31

Age at Marriage and Time of Marriage

Duration of marriage	Average age at marriage (Male/Female)		Number of males and females married at the age																		Remarks
			Below 10		10—12		13—15		16—18		19—21		22—24		25—29		30—34		35+		
			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
Within 15 years	21	15	1	6	3	8	6	20	6	30	16	13	17	2	19	..	1	..	..	..	
15—29 years	22	15	1	4	1	6	3	14	5	17	10	13	16	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	
30+ years	20	12	3	11	3	12	5	15	4	8	6	7	9	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	
Total	21	14	5	21	7	26	14	49	15	55	32	33	42	2	47	..	3	..	..	..	

Table: 32

Average age at ever married as related to Sex, educational Level and Time of Marriage

Educational level	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married			Remarks
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—19 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	65	142	20	21	21	13	15	16	
Literate (Without educational level).	26	13	19	21	21	8	14	13	
Primary	29	15	22	22	22	..	15	15	
Middle	15	11	21	22	21	..	14	17	
Matriculation/ Secondary	12	4	18	23	22	..	18	19	
Higher Secondary/ P.U.C./Intermediate.	1	1	..	25	..	..	..	16	
Non-Technical Diploma/ Certificate not equal to degree.	2	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	
Technical Diploma/ Certificate not equal to degree.	5	..	26	16	21	..	..	..	
Graduate degree other than technical degree.	9	..	25	26	26	..	..	..	
Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post Graduate Degree.	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	
(i) Teaching	1	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	

Table: 33

Age at ever Married as Related to Distance of Place of Birth from the Village

Distance of place of birth (in km.)	Average age at marriage male/female		Number of males married at the age								
			Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	22—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 5	24	14	4	5	8	11	27	34	37	1	..
5—10	25	14	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
11—20	18	15	..	..	2	1	..	2	2	..	..
21—50	19	14	1	2	4	1	3	4	2	1	..
51+	22	16	..	..	..	2	1	2	5	1	..
Total	21	14	5	7	14	15	32	42	47	3	..

Distance of place of birth (in km.)	Number of females married at the age									Remarks
	Below 10	10—12	13—15	16—18	19—21	22—24	25—29	30—34	35+	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Less than 5	6	12	11	15	13	1	..	..	..	
5—10	3	3	3	7	5	..	..	..	..	
11—20	4	3	9	11	7	..	..	..	..	
21—50	7	5	21	12	3	1	..	..	..	
51+	1	3	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	
Total	21	26	49	55	33	2	..	..	..	

Table: 34

Age at First Marriage as Related to Present Age

Present age of married person	Average age at marriage male/female		Number of males married at the age						
			Below 15	15—17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Upto 19	11	13	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
20—24	16	16	1	3	2	8	..	..	..
25—29	21	15	4	3	..	11	6	..	..
30—34	21	14	..	2	4	8	7	..	..
35—44	22	17	4	4	4	15	11	1	..
45—59	24	15	2	2	1	17	15	1	..
60—64	23	10	1	2	1	3	6	..	..
65+	21	13	2	..	1	5	2	1	..
Total	21	14	18	17	13	67	47	3	..

Present age of married person	Number of females married at the age							Remarks
	Below 15	15—17	18—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35+	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Upto 19	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	
20—24	8	15	9	4	..	..	..	
25—29	7	10	1	1	..	..	..	
30—34	10	10	3	2	..	..	..	
35—44	5	11	7	5	..	..	..	
45—59	13	10	10	7	..	..	..	
60—64	7	3	..	1	..	..	..	
65+	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Total	66	67	32	21	..	..	..	

Table: 35

Average Age at Marriage as Related to Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married			Remarks
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	97	113	20	22	22	12	15	15	
Maratha	14	13	19	19	15	12	9	16	
Kuruba	14	11	18	22	21	14	13	16	
Brahmin	3	4	23	27	..	..	20	..	
Badiger	4	4	30	21	16	..	15	8	
Pattar	1	2	..	19	..	16	14	..	
Kammar	1	1	..	..	18	..	..	12	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	..	25	..	..	..	24	
Talwar	1	1	26	..	..	18	..	..	
Korava	1	1	..	12	..	..	6	..	
Rajaput	1	1	..	16	..	..	10	..	
Holeya	6	5	15	25	20	6	19	19	
Madar	5	5	..	26	20	..	16	15	
Bhovi/Voddar	3	3	..	23	25	..	18	18	
Samagar	1	2	..	..	24	10	..	17	
Mochigar	2	3	..	18	22	3	11	16	
II. MUSLIM	7	13	..	23	25	18	15	16	
III. JAIN	3	3	..	24	24	..	20	16	

Table: 36

Age at First Marriage as Related to Age at Effective Marriage and Time of Marriage

Age at first marriage	Number of ever married		Average age at effective marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at effective marriage of ever married females who married			Remarks
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 10	3	9	25	22	..	14	14	17	
10—14	3	23	..	19	22	15	15	15	
15—19	17	50	23	22	21	17	17	16	
20—24	38	30	22	23	22	20	20	16	
25—29	31	8	26	26	24	..	..	17	
30—34	16	16	30	..	24	..	15	18	
35+	57	50	23	24	25	16	18	..	
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	165	186	24	22	23	16	16	17	

Table: 37

Households whose Close Relations are Staying Outside the household classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Age of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Total Number of households	Number of households whose close relations are staying outside and where age of head of households is						Remarks
		Below 25	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-59	60+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU	.							
Lingayat	11	1	..	2	1	4	3	
Maratha	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	
Kuruba	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Karava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Holeya	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	26	2	..	4	7	5	8	

Table: 38

Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside of the household classified by Occupation of Head of Household and Nature of Relation with Head of Household

Occuptation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total number of households	Number of households whose close relations staying outside are related to head of households								Remarks
		Father	Mother	Son/Sons	Daughter/ Daughters	Brother	Sister	Wife	Married brother	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivator	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural Labourers.	3	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters Dyers and related workers.	7	2	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	
Merchants and shop keepers, wholesale and retails trade.	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Launderers, Dry cleaners and pressers.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers Upholsters and related workers.	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 38 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and machine tool operators.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brick layers and other construction workers.	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Transport equipment operators	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Non-workers.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	26	4	13	10	1	2		1	1	

Note: Number of households in Col. 3 to 10 will not tally with the figure in Col. 2 because in one household there are different relations staying outside.

Table: 39

Particulars of Close Relations Staying Outside the household classified by Educational Level and Relation to Head of Household

Educational level of persons staying outside	Number of persons staying outside who are related to head of household								Remarks
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Married brother	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	3	11	3	1	1	..	1	..	
Literate without educational level	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Middle	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	
Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Higher/Secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to Degree	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Graduate (i) Arts	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post Graduate degree (i) Engineering and Technology	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	4	13	13	1	2	..	1	3	

Table: 40

Households classified by Duration of Stay of Head of Household in Present Residence and Pre Capita Floor Space

Duration of stay	Total		Per capita floor space											
	Number of house-holds	Number of members	1 or less than one sq.mtr.		2-3 sq.mtr.		4-5 sq.mtr		6-9 sq.mtr.		10-15 sq.mtr.		16 + sq.mtr	
			Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members	Number of house-holds	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Less than 1 year	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1-4 years	2	9	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
5-9 years	6	30	..	..	1	8	2	10	2	8	1	4	..	..
10-19 years	8	44	..	..	..	..	5	32	2	11	1	1	..	..
20+ years	83	590	1	14	10	87	16	128	24	168	17	106	15	87
Total	100	675	1	14	12	97	24	174	29	192	19	111	15	87

Table 41

Year and Cost of Construction and Present Value of Houses with Reference to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Time of construction	Total number of houses	Average cost of construction per house (Rs.)	Average value per house at present (Rs.)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. HINDU					
Lingayat	a) 4 years & less	3	16,867	27,667	
	b) 5—9 years	5	5,000	11,400	
	c) 10—19 years	3	12,000	66,667	
	d) 20—39 years	18	5,106	34,778	
	e) 40+ years	28	1,767	50,143	
Maratha	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	1	33,000	60,000	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	6	1,690	34,166	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	
Kuruba	a) 4 years & less	1	11,000	30,000	
	b) 5—9 years	1	1,50,000	2,00,000	
	c) 10—19 years	2	3,500	30,000	
	d) 20—39 years	2	9,750	22,500	
	e) 40+ years	1	600	8,000	
Brahmin	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	1	17,000	50,000	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	..	..	..	
	e) 40+ years	2	2,250	52,500	
Badiger	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	..	..	..	
	e) 40+ years	2	1,000	15,000	
Pattar	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	..	..	..	
	e) 40+ years	1	2,000	60,000	

Table 41 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kammar	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	1	1,300	25,000	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	..	..	..	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	1	300	500	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	
Talwar	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	1	1,000	10,000	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	
Korava	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	..	..	..	
	e) 40+ years	1	200	5,000	
Rajapur	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	..	..	..	
	e) 40+ years	1	2,000	40,000	
Holeya	a) 4 years & less	2	20,000	32,000	
	b) 5—9 years	1	15,000	60,000	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	1	200	2,000	
	e) 40+ years	1	4,000	15,000	
Madar	a) 4 years & less	1	500	1,000	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	1	6,000	30,000	
	d) 20—39 years	1	300	10,000	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	1	10,000	1,00,000	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	

Table 41 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Samagar	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	1	5,000	20,000	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	..	..	..	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	
Mochigar	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	1	15,000	50,000	
	e) 40+ years	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	a) 4 years & less	1	8,000	12,000	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	1	3,000	20,000	
	e) 40+ years	2	2,150	42,500	
III. JAIN	a) 4 years & less	..	..	..	
	b) 5—9 years	..	..	..	
	c) 10—19 years	..	..	..	
	d) 20—39 years	1	400	15,000	
	e) 40+ years	2	350	25,000	

Table: 42

Distribution of Houses by Predominant Materials of Floor, Wall, Roof and Ceiling classfied by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/tribe/ community	Predominant materials of Floor					
	Mud	Cement	Brick, stone and lime	Partly stone & partly mud	Partly cement & partly stone slab	Stone slabs only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. HINDU						
Lingayat	33	9	13	1	1	..
Maratha	5	..	..	..	..	2
Kuruba	5	..	..	..	..	2
Brahmin	..	2	..	..	..	1
Badiger	2	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	2	1	..	..	..	2
Madar	2	..	..	..	..	1
Bhovi/Voddar	..	1	..	..	..	..
Samagar	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	1
II. MUSLIM	3	..	..	..	..	1
III. JAIN	2	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	60	13	13	1	1	12

Table 42 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/tribe/ community	Predominant materials of Wall			Predominant materials of Roof				
	Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboos	Stone	Cement concrete	Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboos	Corrugated iron, zinc or other sheet metals	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick, stone and lime	Stone
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	1	56	..	51	2	1	1	..
Maratha	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..
Kuruba	..	6	1	4	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..
Badiger	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kammar	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Talwar	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	1	2	2	2	..	1	..	..
Madar	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
II. MUSLIM	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..
III. JAIN	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Total	3	92	5	76	3	3	3	1

Table: 42 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Predominant materials of Roof				Predominant materials of Ceiling, Door and Window		
	Concrete R.B.C./ R.C.C.	Tiles, slate, shingle	Burnt bricks and cement	Burnt brick and mud	Wooden sticks and wooden beams	Bamboos and wooden beams	Wooden planks and beams
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	1	1	..	..	55	..	1
Maratha	..	..	1	1	1	6	..
Kuruba	..	..	2	1	..	6	1
Brahmin	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Badiger	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Talwar	..	.1	..	..	..	1	..
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Holeya	..	..	1	1	..	2	1
Madar	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
II. MSULIM	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Total	1	1	7	5	57	27	9

Table: 42 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Predominant materials of Ceiling, Door and Window							Remarks
	Wooden beams only	Wooden sticks and grass	Stone slabs and wooden beams	Wood and steel bars	Wood	Bamboos	Steel	
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	..	..	1	45	12	..	..	
Maratha	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	
Kuruba	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	
Brahmin	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	
Badiger	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Kammar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Simpi (Nandev)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Talwar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Rajaput	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Holeya	1	1	..	4	..	1*	..	
Madar	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Mochigar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	
Total	4	2	1	75	23	2	..	

* One household of Holeya caste which has a thatched house without windows & doors has been considered for having bamboos for the doors.

Table: 43

Distribution of Houses Cross-classified by Predominant Materials of Floor and Materials of Wall and Roof

Predominant materials of floor	Houses cross classified by predominant materials of wall and roof					
	Wall			Roof		
	Grass leaves reads or bamboos	Stone	Cement concrete	Grass, leaves reads, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboos	Corrugated iron, zinc or other sheet metals	Asbestos cement sheets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mud	2	59	..	53	1	..
Cement	..	9	3	6	2	1
Brick, stone and lime	..	12	..	11	..	1
Partly stone and partly mud	..	1	..	1	..	..
Partly cement and partly stone alabs	1	1	..	1	..	..
Stone slabs	..	10	2	4	..	1
Total	3	92	5	76	3	3

Table: 43 *(Concld.)*

Predominant materials of floor	Houses cross classified by predominant materials of wall and roof						
	Roof						
	Bricks, stone and	Stone	Concrete R.B.C./R.C.C.	Tiles slate, shingle	All other materials and materials not stated		Remarks
					Burnt bricks and cement	Burnt bricks and mud	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mud	..	..	..	1	4	2	
Cement	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Brick, stone and lime	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Partly stone and partly mud	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Partly cement and partly stone slabs	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Stone slabs	2	1	..	..	2	2	
Total	3	1	1	1	7	5	

Table: 44

Households classified by Number of Members, Number of Rooms Occupied and Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of head of the Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Total number of households studied	Total number of members		Total number of rooms	Households with one room		
					Number of households	Number of members	
		Males	Females			Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	57	199	187	172	5	9	7
Maratha	7	27	22	16	2	5	3
Kuruba	7	27	20	17	1	1	..
Brahmin	3	6	10	10	..	..	..
Badiger	2	6	4	5	1	2	1
Pattar	1	3	3	2	..	..	..
Kammar	1	3	2	2	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	3	2	..	..	..
Talwar	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Korava	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Rajaput	1	6	1	2	..	..	..
Holeya	5	15	12	11	1	3	2
Madar	3	17	14	5	2	14	10
Bhovi/Voddar	1	5	4	3	..	..	..
Samagar	1	3	3	1	1	3	3
Mochigar	1	3	3	2	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	4	20	20	11	..	..	..
III. JAIN	3	10	7	7	..	..	..
Total	100	355	320	270	15	41	31

Table: 44 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Households with two rooms			Households with three rooms		
	Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. HINDU						
Lingayat	17	49	53	19	62	67
Maratha	3	13	8	..	..	..
Kuruba	4	20	18	1	2	1
Brahmin	1	2	3	..	..	..
Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	1	3	3	..	..	..
Kammar	1	3	2	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	3	..	..	..
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	1	6	1	..	..	..
Holeya	2	7	5	2	5	5
Madar	..	..	..	1	3	4
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	1	5	4
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	1	3	3	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	2	5	6	1	3	1
III. JAIN	2	6	5	1	4	2
Total	36	118	110	26	84	84

Table: 44 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Households with four rooms			Households with five rooms and above			Households with unspecified number of rooms			Remarks
	Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
I. HINDU										
Lingayat	8	36	28	8	43	32	..	..	..	
Maratha	2	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	
Brahmin	2	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	1	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	14	65	62	9	47	33	..	..	..	

Table : 45

Availability of Amenities classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of the household	Amenities and Availability							Remarks
	Availability	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	a) Not having	5	57	57	..	..	12	
	b) Having separately	52	..	..	..	..	45	
	c) Shares with other households	..	..	..	57	57	..	
Maratha	a) Not having	1	7	7	..	..	2	
	b) Having separately	6	..	..	..	..	5	
	c) Shares with other households	..	..	..	7	7	..	
Kuruba	a) Not having	1	7	7	..	..	3	
	b) Having separately	6	..	..	..	..	4	
	c) Shares with other households	..	..	..	7	7	..	
Brahmin	a) Not having	..	2	3	..	..	..	
	b) Having separately	3	1	..	..	..	3	
	c) Shares with other households	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Badiger	a) Not having	1	2	2	..	..	1	
	b) Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other households	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Pattar	a) Not having	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	b) Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other households	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Kummar	a) Not having	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	b) Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	

Table: 45 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Simpi (Namdev)	a) Not having	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	b) Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Talwar	a) Not having	1	1	1	..	..	1	
	b) Having separately	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Korava	a) Not having	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	b) Having separately	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Rajaput	a) Not having	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	b) Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Holeya	a) Not having	1	5	5	..	..	2	
	b) Having separately	4	..	..	..	..	3	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	5	5	..	
Madar	a) Not having	1	3	3	..	..	2	
	b) Having seperately	2	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	a) Not having	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	b) Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	

Table: 45 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Samagar	a) Not having	1	1	1	..	..	1	
	b) Having separately	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Mochigar	a) Not having	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	b) Having separately	1	..	..	..	..	1	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	1	1	..	
II. MUSLIM	a) Not having	..	4	4	..	..	1	
	b) Having separately	4	..	..	..	..	3	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	4	4	..	
III. JAIN	a) Not having	..	3	3	..	..	3	
	b) Having separately	3	..	..	..	..	..	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Total	a) Not having	13	99	100	..	..	29	
	b) Having separately	87	1	..	..	..	71	
	c) Shares with other house-holds	..	..	-	100	100	..	
Grand Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	

Table: 46

Existence of Furniture classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Duration of Present Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of the household	Duration of present residence	Total no. of households	No. of house-hold having no furniture	Number of households having				
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar Cot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	Less than 1 year	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	1- 4 years	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
	5 + years	55	25	17	5	2	21	1
	Total	57	26	18	6	2	22	1
Maratha	Less then 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	7	4	1	..	..	1	..
	Total	7	4	1	..	..	1	..
Kuruba	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	7	5	2	1	..	2	..
	Total	7	5	2	1	..	2	..
Brahmin	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
	5 + years	2	..	2	1	..	1	..
	Total	3	..	3	1	..	2	..
Badiger	Less then 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
	Total	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
Pattar	Less than 1 years	..	..	..	..	-	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kummar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + 4 years	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..

Table: 46 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Simpi (Namdev)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	Less than 1 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	Less than 1 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	Less than 1 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	5	3	1	..	..	1	..
	Total	5	3	1	..	..	1	..
Madar	Less than 1 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	Less then 1 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Samagar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 46 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mochigar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5 + years	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
		Total	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
II.	MUSLIM	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5 + years	4	2	1	1	..	2	..
		Total	4	2	1	1	..	2	..
III.	JAIN	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		5 + years	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Grand Total	100	50	29	10	2	35	1

Table: 46 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of the household	Duration of present residence	Number of households having					
		Other Furniture					
		Wooden almirah	Wooden stool	Sofa cum bed	Wooden bench	Rope cot	Hanging cot
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	2	4	..	2	2	1
	Total	2	4	..	2	2	1
Maratha	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	2	1	..	..	..	..
Kuruba	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	1	..
Brahmin	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
Badiger	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kummar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 46 *(Contd.)*

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
Simpi (Namdev)	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	..
Talwar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	..
Madar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 46 *(Concld.)*

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mochigar	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	1	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	.	..
III. JAIN	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 - 4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total	5	9	1	2	3	1

Table: 47

Materials of which Utensils are made classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration Status (Migrant or Non-migrant with Reference to Place of Last Residence of Head of Household)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Migration status	Total no. of households	No. of households where cooking utensils are made of				
			Earthen wares & aluminium	Aluminium, brass, bronze	Aluminium	Brass & aluminium	Aluminium & stainless steel
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	a) Migrant	14	..	..	4	2	2
	b) Non-migrant	43	..	1	13	16	..
Maratha	a) Migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	6	2	..	3	1	..
Kuruba	a) Migrant	2	..	..	2	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	5	..	..	4	1	..
Brahmin	a) Migrant	2	..	..	..	2	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	a) Migrant	1	..	..	..	1	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	..	..	1	..	..
Pattar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	a) Migrant	1	..	..	1	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	a) Migrant	1	..	..	1	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	a) Migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	..	..	1	..	..

Table: 47 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajaput	a) Migrant	1	..	..	..	1	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	a) Migrant	1	..	..	1	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	4	..	..	3	1	..
Madar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	3	2	..	1	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	..	..	..	1	..
Samagar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	a) Migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	3	..	..	3	..	..
III. JAIN	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	3	..	..	3	..	..
Total	a) Migrant	26	2	..	9	6	2
	b) Non-migrant	74	5	1	32	21	..
Grand Total		100	7	1	41	27	2

Table: 47 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Migration status	No. of households where cooking utensils are made of						
		Aluminium, copper and brass	Aluminium, brass and stainless steel	Aluminium, copper and bronze	Aluminium & earthen ware	Steel and bronze	Aluminium, steel and earthen ware	Aluminium, copper and earthen ware
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	a) Migrant	1	1	..	4	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	2	1	4	1	1	1
Maratha	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruba	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 47 *(Contd.)*

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajaput	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non- migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	a) Migrant	1	1	..	4	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	1	2	1	4	1	1	1
	Grand Total	2	3	1	8	1	1	1

Table: 47 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Migration status	No. of households where cooking utensils are made of				No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of		
		Brass and steel	Earthen ware	Stainless steel	Aluminium, brass, earthen ware	Aluminium	Aluminium and brass	Stainless steel
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	3	1	8
	b) Non-migrant	1	1	..	..	5	4	19
Maratha	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	b) Non migrant	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Kuruba	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Brahmin	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	b) Non-migrant	_	..	1	..	..	..	1
Badiger	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kammar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

Table: 47 *(Contd.)*

1		2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rajpaut	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Madar	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Mochigar	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
II. MUSLIM	a)	Mogrant	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	a)	Migrant	..	..	..	1	5	4	12
	b)	Non-migrant	1	1	1	1	11	6	26
		Grand Total	1	1	1	2	16	10	38

Table: 47 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Migration status	No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of							Remarks
		Aluminium & stain-less steel	Aluminium brass and stainless steel	Brass and stainless steel	Brass, bronze and stainless steel	Alumi-nium, brass, bronze and stain-less steel	Aluminium and earthen ware	Aluminium and brass	
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	a) Migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	b) Non-migrant	10	2	..	1	1	1	..	
Maratha	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	a) Migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 47 *(Concld.)*

1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rajaput	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	a) Migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	a) Migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	a) Migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	b) Non-migrant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	a) Migrant	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	b) Non-migrant	24	2	1	1	2	1	..	
	Grand Total	28	2	1	1	2	1	1	

Table: 48

Use of Light and Fuel classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Migration Status with reference to Place of Last Residence of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Total No. of households	Migrant household						
		Number using fuel					Number using light	
		Firewood and dung cake	Firewood only	Kerosene	Gas	Groundnut's husk	Kerosene	Electricity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	57	4	5	3	2	..	4	10
Maratha	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kuruba	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Brahmin	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Badiger	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pattar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Talwar	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Holeya	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Madar	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. JAIN	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100	11	8	3	3	1	9	17

Table: 48 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Total no. of households	Non-migrant household								Remarks
		Number using fuel						Number using light		
		Fire wood and dung cake	Fire wood only	Fire wood and kero-sene	Kerosene	Gas	Electricity	Kerosene	Electricity	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. HINDU										
Lingayat	57	22	15	5	..	1	..	8	35	
Maratha	7	4	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	
Kuruba	7	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	
Brahmin	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Badiger	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Pattar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Madar	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Samagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Mochigar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
II. MUSLIM	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
III. JAIN	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Total	100	45	20	5	..	3	1	22	52	

Table: 49

Male Dress classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household and State to which Head of Household belongs

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	State to which head of house-hold belongs	No. of households where adult male normally use						
		Shirt, Dhoti, Turban	Shirt, Dhoti, Banian, Turban	Shirt, Banian, Dhoti	Dhoti, Shirt, Knicker, Banian, Turban	Shirt, Banian, Dhoti, Knicker	Pant, Shirt, Banian, Knicker	Shirt, Banian, Pyjama, Knicker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	Karnataka	7	16	8	4	8	6	3
Maratha	Karnataka	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Kuruba	Karnataka	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Badiger	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Kammar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Talwar	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rajaput	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	Karnataka	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Madar	Karnataka	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
II. MUSLIM	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
III. JAIN	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total		7	30	12	4	14	8	6

Table: 49 *(Contd.)*

Religion and caste/ tribe/community of head of household	State to which head of house-hold belongs	No. of households where adult male normally use					
		Pant, Shirt, Dhoti, Banian, Knicker	Shirt, Knicker, Banian	Dhoti, Shirt, Cap	Dhoti, Shirt, Banian, Cap	Dhoti, Shirt, Banian, Pant, Cap	Dhoti, Shirt, Pyjama, Banian
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	1	1
Maratha	Karnataka	..	..	2	1	..	..
Kuruba	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brahmin	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	Karnataka	..	..	1	1	..	..
Pattar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..
Holeya	Karnataka	..	..	..	2	..	..
Madar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	Karnataka	..	..	..	2	..	..
III. JAIN	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total		1	1	3	10	1	1

Table: 49 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	State to which head of household belongs	No. of households where adult male normally use			No. of households where minor male normally use		
		Dhoti, Shirt, Pyjama, Cap, Knicker	Pant, Shirt, Banian, Pyjama, Knicker	Pant, Shirt	Shirt, Banian, Knicker	Pant, Shirt, Banian, Knicker	Shirt, Knicker
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	Karnataka	1	1	..	6	13	22
Maratha	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	5
Kuruba	Karnataka	..	..	..	3	..	1
Brahmin	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	1	1
Badiger	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pattar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kammar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	1
Simpi (Namdev)	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rajaput	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	1	4
Madar	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	2	..
Bhovi/Voddar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mochigar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	1
II. MUSLIM	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	3
III. JAIN	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	1	2
Total		1	1	..	13	19	41

Table: 49 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	State to which head of household belongs	No. of households where minor male normally use					Remarks
		Shirt, Banian, Pyjama, Knicker	Shirt Pant, Knicker	Pyjama, Banian, Shirt, Knicker, Cap	Shirt, Pant, Dhoti, Banian, Knicker	Shirt, Banian, Knicker, Dhoti	
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	Karnataka	1	1	1	1	1	
Maratha	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Tahwar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	
Total		4	1	1	1	1	

Table: 50

Female Dress classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household and State to which Head of Household belongs

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	State to which head of house-hold belongs	No. of households where adult female normally use				
		Traditional sarees and blouse	Fancy sarees, blouse, langa, bracier	Fancy sarees, blouse	Sarees, blouse, petticoat	Sarees, Terricot blouses, langa, bracier
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. HINDU						
Lingayat	Karnataka	7	12	24	14	..
Maratha	Karnataka	4	2	1	..	..
Kuruba	Karnataka	5	..	1	..	..
Brahmin	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	3
Badiger	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	..
Pattar	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..
Kammar	Karnataka	..	..	1	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	..
Talwar	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..
Korava	Karnataka	..	..	1	..	..
Rajaput	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	1
Holeya	Karnataka	2	1	2	..	..
Madar	Karnataka	3	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	..
Samagar	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	Karnataka	..	1	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	Karnataka	2	1	1	..	..
III. JAIN	Karnataka	1	1	1	..	..
	Total	27	21	32	14	4

Table: 50 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	State to which head of household belongs	No. of households where minor female normally use									Remarks
		Frock and Knicker	Langa blouse, and Knicker	Frock blouse, Knicker.	Langa, blouse, Petti-coat, Knicker	Frock Langa, Petti-coat, Knicker	Langa blouse, frock, Knicker	Frock Petti-coat, Knicker	Frock Petti coat, Langa	Frock	
1	2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. HINDU											
Lingayat	Karnataka	7	4	..	..	7	7	2	17	1	
Maratha	Karnataka	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	Karnataka	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	Karnataka	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	Karnataka	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	Karnataka	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	Karnataka	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	Karnataka	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	Karnataka	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	Karnataka	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	Karnataka	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	Karnataka	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total		17	10	1	14	7	7	2	17	1	

Table: 51

Presence of Luxury and Costly goods classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total no. of households	No. of households having no luxury & costly goods	No. of households possessing						
			Wrist watch	Table Clock	Radio/ transis-tor radio	Camera	Wall clock	Cycle	Petromax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	57	11	39	7	32	2	14	36	3
Maratha	7	1	5	..	2	..	1	5	..
Kuruba	7	3	3	..	3	..	1	4	1
Brahmin	3	..	3	2	3	..	..	3	..
Badiger	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Pattar	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Kammar	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Holeya	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	2	..
Madar	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Samagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
II. MUSLIM	4	2	1	2	2	..	1	1	..
III. JAIN	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total	100	24	60	13	49	3	18	63	4

Table: 51 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total no. of households	No. of households having no luxury & costly goods	No. of households possessing						Remarks
			Tape recorder	Fan/ Table fan	Sewing machine	Mixie	Iron Box	Moped	
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	57	11	6	6	2	1	1	1	
Maratha	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Kuruba	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	24	8	8	4	1	1	1	

Table: 52

Presence of Luxury and Costly goods classified by Educational Level of Head of the Household

Educational level of head of household	Total no. of households	No. of households having no luxury & costly goods	No. of households possessing						
			Wrist watch	Table Clock	Radio/ Transis-tor radio	Camera	Wall clock	Cycle	Petromax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	39	17	13	1	11	..	5	17	1
Literate (without educational level)	13	1	8	1	6	..	3	12	..
Primary	18	3	14	3	11	..	5	12	..
Middle	10	2	6	2	5	1	3	7	..
Matriculation/ Secondary	7	..	7	3	7	..	2	6	3
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-technical diploma or certi-ficate not equal to degree	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4	..	4	1	3	1	..	3	..
Graduate and above	7	..	7	2	6	1	..	6	..
Total	100	24	60	13	49	3	18	63	4

Table: 52 *(Concld.)*

Educational *level of head* of household	Total no. of *households*	No. of households *having no luxury &* costly goods	No. of households possessing						Remarks
			Tape recorder	Fan/ table fan	Sewing machine	Mixie	Iron box	Moped	
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate	39	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Literate (without educational level)	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Primary	18	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Middle	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Matriculation/ Secondary	7	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	
Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	
Graduate and above	7	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	
Total	100	24	8	8	4	1	1	1	

Table: 53

Presence of Luxury and Costly goods classified by Occupation of Head of the Household

Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total no. of households	No. of households having no luxury & costly goods	No. of households possessing						
			Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio/ Transistor radio	Camera	Wall Clock	Cycle	Petromax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	22	3	15	3	10	..	6	18	3
Agricultural Labourers	13	7	3	..	2	..	..	6	..
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	21	6	12	2	10	..	6	9	..
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	7	..	5	4	6	..	1	6	1
Teachers	4	..	4	1	4	1	..	4	..
Clerical and related workers	3	1	2	..	1	1	..	2	.
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons others	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Professional workers n.e.c.	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Launderers, Dry cleaners and Pressers	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..

Table: 53 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe makers and Leather good makers	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Stone cutters and Carvers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Production and related workers	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..
Brick layers and other construction workers	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Transport equipment operators	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	..
Non-workers	8	1	6	1	4	..	1	7	..
Total	100	24	60	13	49	3	18	63	4

Table: 53 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total no. of households	No. of households having no luxury & costly goods	No. of households possessing						Remarks
			Tape recorder	Fan/ Table fan	Sewing machine	Mixie	Iron Box	Moped	
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cultivators	22	3	1	3	1	..	..	1	
Agricultural Labourers	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	21	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers	4	..	2	2	1	1	1	..	
Clerical and related workers	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Professional workers n.e.c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Launderers, Dry cleaners and Pressers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 53 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stone cutters and Carvers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Production and related workers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brick layers and other construction workers	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Transport equipment operators	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Non-workers	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	24	8	8	4	1	1	1	

Table: 54

Important Tools and Equipment for Agriculture/Horticulture as related to Educational Level of Head of the Household

Educational level of head of household	Total no. of households	No. of households owning land	No. of households using						
			Tractor	Iron plough	Wooden plough	Spade	Pick axe	Sickle	Sickle (weeding)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	39	17	1	6	2	17	16	15	17
Literate upto primary	41	26	..	4	6	17	16	17	17
Matric or higher secondary	7	4	..	2	1	3	3	2	3
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
Graduate and above	7	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Total	100	52	1	13	10	40	38	36	39

Table: 54 *(Concld.)*

Educational level of head of household	Total no. of households	No. of households owning land	No. of households using						Remarks
			Axe	Bullock cart	Dindu (Haragu)	Seed drill	Yede dindu	I.P.set	
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate	39	17	7	5	7	7	3	..	
Literate upto primary	41	26	7	7	8	10	6	..	
Matric or higher secondary	7	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Graduate and above	7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Total	100	52	18	14	18	20	10	1	

Table: 55

Important Tools and Equipment for Agriculture/Horticulture as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total no. of households	No. of households owning land	No. of households using						
			Tractor	Iron plough	Wooden plough	Spade	Pick axe	Sickle	Sickle (weeding)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	57	31	..	9	6	26	24	23	26
Maratha	7	2	..	1	..	2	2	2	2
Kuruba	7	5	1	2	1	3	3	3	2
Brahmin	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
Badiger	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pattar	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	5	2	..	..	2	3	3	3	4
Madar	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
II. MUSLIM	4	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
III. JAIN	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Total	100	52	1	13	10	40	38	36	39

Table: 55 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total no. of households	No. of households owning land	No. of households using						Remarks
			Axe	Bullock cart	Dindu (Haragu)	Seed drill	Yede dindu	I.P.set	
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	57	31	13	9	12	15	5	1	
Maratha	7	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	
Kuruba	7	5	1	2	2	2	2	..	
Brahmin	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	..	
Madar	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIMS	4	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	
III. JAINS	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	52	18	14	18	20	10	1	

Table: 56

Important Tools and Equipment for Agriculture/Horticulture as related to Occupation of Head of the Household

Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total no. of households	No. of households owning land	No. of households using						
			Tractor	Iron plough	Wooden plough	Spade	Pick axe	Sickle	Sickle (weeding)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cultivators	22	22	1	11	6	19	17	13	14
Agricultural Labourers	13	3	..	..	..	7	8	7	9
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	21	7	..	1	..	3	3	3	3
Merchants and shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	7	4	..	1	2	3	3	3	3
Teachers	4	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Clerical and related workers	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians, other.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 56 *(Contd)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Launderers, Dry cleaners, and Pressers, n.e.c.	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians, and related workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone cutters and Carvers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick layers and other construction workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment operators	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Non-workers	8	3	..	..	2	4	3	3	3
Total	100	52	1	13	10	40	38	36	39

Table: 56 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total no. of households	No. of households owning land	No. of households using						Remarks
			Axe	Bullock cart	Dindu (Haragu)	Seed drill	Yede dindu	I.P.set	
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cultivators	22	22	6	8	12	15	5	1	
Agricultural Labourers	13	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	21	7	1	1	2	2	1	..	
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	7	4	2	2	2	1	2	..	
Teachers	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 56 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Launderers, Dry cleaners, and Pressers, n.e.c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians, and related workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carpenters, Cabinet and Related wood workers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stone cutters and Carvers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brick layers and other construction workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Transport equipment operators	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-workers	8	3	..	2	..	2	2	..	
Total	100	52	18	14	18	20	10	1	

Table: 57

Amount of Marriage Payment Received by Household in case of Marriage of Male classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households receiving in cash or cash value during marriage of male held at								
	Less than 5 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			5–9 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			10–19 years Payment Range (in Rs.)		
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	4	11	4	7	3	1	10	11	1
Maratha	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	..	..
Kuruba	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	2	..
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Madar	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Mochigar	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	4	17	6	11	8	3	17	16	1

Table: 57 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households receiving in cash or cash value during marriage of male held at						Remarks
	20–39 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			40+ years Payment Range (in Rs.)			
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	16	3	2	7	1	..	
Maratha	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	1	..	..	3	..	..	
Brahmin	..	1	2	..	..	..	
Badiger	..	1	..	1	..	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	2	1	..	1	..	..	
Madar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	1	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Total	28	9	4	12	1	..	

Table: 58

Amount of Marriage Payment Given by Household in case of Marriage of Male classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households which gave in cash or cash value during marriage of male held at								
	Less than 5 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			5—9 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			10—19 years Payment Range (in Rs.)		
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	..	15	4	1	9	5	3	18	9
Maratha	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	2
Kuruba	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	1
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Madar	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mochigar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	..	19	8	1	17	7	4	27	12

Table : 58*(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households which gave in cash or cash value during marriage of male held at						Remarks
	20—39 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			40+ years Payment Range (in Rs.)			
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	5	19	2	7	8	..	
Maratha	..	2	1	..	2	..	
Kuruba	..	2	..	..	3	..	
Brahmin	..	2	1	..	..	..	
Badiger	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Holeya	2	1	..	..	1	..	
Madar	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	..	1	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Total	9	33	6	7	15	..	

Tabel : 59

Amount of Marriage Payment Received by Household in case of Marriage of Female classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households receiving in cash or cash value during marriage of female held at								
	Less than 5 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			5—9 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			10—19 years Payment Range (in Rs.)		
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	..	16	6	..	5	5	3	15	7
Maratha	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..
Kuruba	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	3	..
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Madar	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Mochigar	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	1	22	7	3	10	8	7	25	7

Table : 59 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households receiving in cash or cash value during marriage of female held at						Remarks
	20—39 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			40+ years Payment Range (in Rs.)			
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	3	18	5	7	13	..	
Maratha	3	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	1	..	..	2	..	..	
Brahmin	..	1	2	..	..	..	
Badiger	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	1	1	..	2	..	..	
Madar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	..	..	..	1	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	1	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Total	12	24	7	12	13	..	

Table: 60

Amount of Marriage Payment Given by Household in case of Marriage of Female classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households which gave in cash or cash value during marriage of female held at								
	Less than 5 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			5—9 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			10—19 years Payment Range (in Rs.)		
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	..	13	5	2	7	1	9	12	2
Maratha	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1
Kuruba	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	..
Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Madar	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mochigar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	2	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	..	17	9	2	15	4	11	23	4

Table: 60 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	No. of households which gave in cash or cash value during marriage of female held at						Remarks
	20—39 years Payment Range (in Rs.)			40+ years Payment Range (in Rs.)			
	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	Below 200	200-1000	1001 and above	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	10	9	2	10	4	..	
Maratha	..	2	1	..	2	..	
Kuruba	..	2	..	..	2	..	
Brahmin	1	3	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Holeya	1	1	..	1	1	..	
Madar	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	..	..	..	1	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	2	1	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Total	14	24	5	12	10	..	

Table: 61

Nature of Marriage Payment Received by Household in case of Marriage of Male classified by Occupation of Groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment				No. of grooms belonging to	
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cash and kind	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 5 years	1	26	..	..	8	6
5 - 9 years	..	21	..	1	4	6
10 - 19 years	2	31	..	1	7	4
20 - 39 years	1	39	..	3	9	7
40 + years	1	11	..	1	4	..

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to					
	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	Merchants and shop keepers, wholesale and retail trade	Teachers	Clerical and related workers	Nursing and other medical and health technicians	Scientific, medical and technical persons, other
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 5 years	3	1	..	2	..	..
5 - 9 years	4	..	..	2	..	..
10 - 19 years	7	1	2	2	..	1
20 - 39 years	10	3	1	..	1	..
40 + years	5	1	..	..	..	..

Table: 61 *(Concld.)*

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Professional workers n.e.c.	Hotel and restaurant keepers	Launderers, dry-cleaners & pressers	Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians, and related workers	Tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsters and related workers	Shoe makers and leather goods makers	Carpenters, cabinet & related wood workers	Stone cutters and carvers
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Less than 5 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 - 9 years	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
10 - 19 years	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
20 - 39 years	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
40 + years	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to								
	Blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operators	Jewellery and precious metal and engravers	Production and related workers, n.e.c.	Brick layers and other construction workers	Transport equipment operators	Stenographers, typists and card & tape punching operators	Transport conductors and guards	Non-workers	Remarks
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Less than 5 years	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	
5 - 9 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
10 - 19 years	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	
20 - 39 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	

Table: 62

Nature of Marriage Payment Given by Household in case of Marriage of Male classified by Occupation of Groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment				No. of grooms belonging to	
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cash and kind	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less than 5 years	..	27	..	..	8	6
5 - 9 years	..	23	..	2	6	6
10 - 19 years	1	40	..	2	13	5
20 - 39 years	..	39	..	9	12	7
40+ years	1	15	..	6	5	2

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to					
	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related	Merchants and shop keepers, wholesale and retail	Teachers	Clerical and related workers	Nursing and other medical and health technicians	Scientific, medical and technical persons, other
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
Less than 5 years	3	2	..	1	..	..
5 - 9 years	4	..	..	2	..	..
10 - 19 years	10	1	2	1	.	1
20 - 39 years	8	3	2	2	1	..
40 + years	6	1	..	..	..	..

Table: 62 *(Concld.)*

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Professional workers n.e.c.	Hotel and restaurant keepers	Launderers, dry-cleaners & pressers	Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians, and related workers	Tailors, dress makers, sewers, upholsters and related workers	Shoe makers and leather goods makers	Carpenters, cabinet & related wood workers	Stone cutters and carvers
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Less than 5 years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
5 - 9 years	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
10 - 19 years	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
20 - 39 years	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1
40 + years	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to									
	Black smiths, tool makers and machine tool operators	Jewellery and precious metal and metal engravers	Production and related workers, n.e.c.	Brick layers and other construction workers	Insurance, real estate, securities & business service	Transport equipment operators	Stenographers, typists and card & tape punch-operators	Transport conductors and guards	Non-workers	Remarks
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Less than 5 years	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	
5 - 9 years	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
10 - 19 years	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	
20 - 39 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	

Table: 63

Nature of Marriage Payment Received by Household in case of Marriage of Female classified by Occupation of Groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment				No. of grooms belonging to			
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cash and kind	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	Merchants and shop keepers wholesale & retail traders
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 5 years	1	26	..	..	8	6	3	1
5 - 9 years	1	19	..	1	5	3	4	..
10 - 19 years	..	38	..	1	11	4	12	1
20 - 39 years	1	39	..	3	10	7	6	3
40 + years	..	23	..	2	5	..	3	1

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Teachers	Clerical & related workers	Nursing & other medical and health technicians	Scientific, medical & technical persons other	Professional workers n.e.c.	Hotel and restaurant keepers	Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers	Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians & related workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Less than 5 years	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
5 - 9 years	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
10 - 19 years	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table : 63 *(Concld.)*

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Tailors dress makers, sewers, upholsters & related workers	Shoe makers & leather goods makers	Carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers	Stone cutters and carvers	Black smiths tool makers and machine tool operators	Jewellery and precious metal and metal engravers	Production and related workers n.e.c.	Brick layers and other construction workers
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Less than 5 years	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
5 - 9 years	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
10 - 19 years	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
20 - 39 years	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Transport equipment operators	Stenographers typists and card & tape punch operators	Transport conductors and guards	Insurance real estate securities and business service	Widow/ separated	Occupation not known	Non-workers	Remarks
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Less than 5 years	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	
5 - 9 years	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
10 - 19 years	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	
40 + years	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	

Table : 64

Nature of Marriage Payment Given by Household in case of Marriage of Female classified by Occupation of Groom

Time of marriage	Nature of payment				No. of grooms belonging to			
	Cash only	Kind only	Service only	Cash and kind	Cultivator	Agricultural labourers	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	Merchants and shop keepers whole sale & retail traders
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Less than 5 years	1	25	..	..	5	6	3	1
5 - 9 years	1	19	..	1	5	2	6	..
10 - 19 years	1	34	..	3	7	5	9	1
20 - 39 years	1	37	..	5	9	6	8	3
40 + years	2	16	..	4	4	..	3	1

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Teachers	Clerical & related workers	Nursing & other medical and health technicians	Scientific, medical & technical persons other	Professional workers n.e.c.	Hotel and restaurant keepers	Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers	Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians & related workers
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Less than 5 years	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
5 - 9 years	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
10 - 19 years	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table : 64 *(Concld.)*

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Tailors dress makers, sewers, upholsters & related workers	Shoe makers & leather goods makers	Carpenters, cabinet and related wood workers	Stone cutters and carvers	Black smiths tool makers and machine tool operators	Jewellery and precious metal and metal engravers	Production and related workers n.e.c.	Brick layers and other construction workers
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Less than 5 years	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
5 - 9 years	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
10 - 19 years	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	2
20 - 39 years	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..

Time of marriage	No. of grooms belonging to							
	Transport equipment operators	Stenographers typists and card & tape punch operators	Transport conductors and guards	Insurance real estate securities and business service	Widow/ separated	Occupation not known	Non-workers	Remarks
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Less than 5 years	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	
5 - 9 years	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
10 - 19 years	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	
40 + years	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	

Table: 65

Special Functionaries as Related to Time of Marriage of Person Married (Male) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe of Head of Household

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to									
	Religion—Hindu									
	Lingayat caste engaging							Maratha caste engaging		
	Jangam	Bajantri	Hugar	Dhobi (Agasa)	Talwar	Tatagar	Balegar	Acharya (Brahmin)	Bajantri	Talwar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 5 years	19	18	14	4	6	..	2	3	3	1
5 - 9 years	8	8	6	3	4	..	..	1	1	..
10 - 19 years	10	10	8	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 65 *(Contd.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to													
	Religion—Hindu													
	Kuruba caste engaging						Brahmin caste engaging		Badiger caste engaging				Pattar caste engaging	
	Jangam	Bajantri	Hugar	Talwar	Dhobi (Agasa)	Pujari	Acharya (Brahmin)	Bajantri	Acharya (Brahmin)	Bajantri	Talwar	Dhobi (Agasa)	Priest (Viswakarma)	Bajantri
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Less than 5 years	2	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 - 9 years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
10 - 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
40 + years	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 65 *(Contd.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to								
	Religion—Hindu								
	Kammar caste engaging			Talwar caste enging			Rajaput caste engaging		
	Acharya (Panchal)	Bajantri	Talwar	Jangam	Bajantri	Hugar	Acharya (Brahmin)	Bajantri	Talwar
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Less than 5 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
5 - 9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 19 years	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 65 *(Contd.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to									
	Religion—Hindu									
	Holeya caste engaging			Madar caste engaging		Bhovi/Voddar caste engaging		Mochigar caste engaging		
	Guru (Holeya)	Bajantri	Relative (Head)	Headman (in the caste)	Bajantri	Caste fellows	Bajantri	Jangam	Bajantri	Hugar
1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Less than 5 years	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 - 9 years	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 65 *(Concld.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to									Remarks
	Religion—Muslim				Religion—Jain					
	Muslims caste engaging				Jains caste engaging					
	Khaji	Bajantri	Hugar	Mulla	Pandit (Jain Guru)	Bajantri	Dhobi (Agasa)	Talwar	Hugar	
1	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Less than 5 years	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
5 - 9 years	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
10 - 19 years	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 66

Special Functionaries as related to Time of Marriage of Person Married (Female) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe of Head of Household

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to									
	Religion--Hindu									
	Lingayat's engaging special functionaries						Maratha's engaging special functionaries			
	Jangam	Bajantri	Dhobi (Agasa)	Hugar	Talwar	Tatagar	Acharya (Brahmin)	Bajantri	Hugar	Talwar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Less than 5 years	10	10	3	8	4	1	2	2	2	1
5 - 9 years	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 19 years	5	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table : 66 *(Contd.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to								
	Religion—Hindu								
	Kuruba's engaging special functionaries				Brahmin's engaging special functionaries				
	Jangam	Bajantri	Hugar	Talwar	Acharya (Brahmin)	Bajantri	Dhobi (Agasa)	Hugar	Talwar
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Less than 5 years	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
5 - 9 years	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
10 - 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table : 66*(Contd.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to								
	Religion--Hindu								
	Badiger's engaging special functionaries					Kammar's engaging special functionaries			
	Acharya (Panchal)	Bajantri	Hugar	Talwar	Dhobi	Acharya (Panchal)	Bajantri	Hugar	Talwar
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Less than 5 years	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
5 - 9 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 - 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 66 *(Contd.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriages where the head of the household belongs to							
	Religion—Hindu							
	Simpi (Namdev) engaging special functionaries			Korava engaging special functionaries		Holeya's engaging special functionaries		
	Acharya (Brahmin)	Bajantri	Hugar	Caste fellow	Bajantri	Gurugalu (Harijan)	Bajantri	Hugar
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Less than 5 years	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
5 - 9 years	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
10 - 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 66*(Concld.)*

Time of marriage of person married	No. of marriage where the head of the household belongs to										Remarks
	Religion—Hindu					Religion—Muslim			Religion—Jain		
	Madar's engaging special functionaries		Samagar's engaging special functionaries			Muslims engaging special functionaries			Jains engaging special functionaries		
	Caste fellow	Bajantri	Jangam (Samagar)	Bajantri	Hugar	Khaji	Bajantri	Dhobi (Agasa)	Pandit (Jain)	Bajantri	
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
Less than 5 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	
5 - 9 years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10 - 19 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20 - 39 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40 + years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 67

Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work connected with Birth of a Child with reference to Sex of the Child classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe of Head of the Household. (Male child)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births that occured at			Number of Births where Mother was subjected in respect of food to						
	Father's place	Mother's place	Hospital	No restriction of food		Not to take heavy food during				
				Pre-natal period	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Post-natal period			
							9 days	1 month	2 months	3 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. HINDU										
1. Lingayat	7	10	5	22	..	..	..	2	15	5
2. Maratha	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
3. Kuruba	4	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	4
4. Brahmin	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
5. Badiger	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. Kammar	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Rajaput	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Holeya	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	..
9. Mochigar	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
II. MUSLIM	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
III. JAIN	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	21	16	9	46	..	..	..	5	20	21

Table: 67 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of food to					Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of work to							
	Not to take cold water for drinking & bath					Not to participate in any work during							
	Pre-natal period	Post-natal period				Pre-natal period			Post-natal period				
		1 month	3 months	5 months	9 months	4 days	15 days	1 month	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
I. HINDU													
1. Lingayat	..	..	20	2	..	17	5	..	..	11	11	..	..
2. Maratha	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
3. Kuruba	..	..	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	4	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Kammar	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Rajaput	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8. Holeya	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1
9. Mochigar	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..
III. JAIN	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total	..	6	37	3	..	27	19	..	2	14	24	2	4

Table: 67 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of work to							Number of births where mother specially prescribed food was			
	Not to take part in heavy work during							Restricted to take light food			
	Pre-natal period	Post-natal period						Pre-natal	Post-natal period		
		1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months		1 month	2 months	3 months
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
I. HINDU											
1 Lingayat	..	..	..	16	2	4	..	..	3	18	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5. Badiger	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
7. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Holeya	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	1
9. Mochigar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1
III. JAIN	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	..	2	1	26	4	13	..	..	10	18	18

Table: 67*(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births where for mother specially prescribed food was				Number of births where for mother specially prescribed work was					Remarks
	Restricted to take tonics, fruits and bread during				No work during					
	Pre-natal period	Post-natal period			Pre-natal period	Post-natal period				
		1 month	2 months	3 months		3 months	6 months	11 months	1 year	
1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
I. HINDU										
1. Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	There is no birth entries in three household schedules. So total number of births male & female comes to 97 only.
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
6. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
7. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
8. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
9. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	29	17	..	..	

Table: 68

Restrictions and Prescription of Food and Work connected with Birth of a Child with reference to Sex of the Child classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe of Head of the Household. (Female child)

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births that occured at			Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of food to						
	Father's place	Mother's place	Hospital	No restriction of food		Not to take heavy food during				
				Pre-natal period	Post-natal period	Pre-natal period	Post-natal period			
							9 days	1 month	2 months	3 months
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. HINDU										
1. Lingayat	18	5	10	33	..	..	..	..	27	6
2. Maratha	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
3. Kuruba	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
4. Brahmin	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Badiger	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Pattar	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Talwar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
9. Korava	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Holeya	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
11. Madar	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
12. Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Samagar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
II. MUSLIM	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
III. JAIN	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	29	8	14	51	..	2	..	4	27	20

Table: 68 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of food to				Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of work to							
	Not to take cold water for drinking & bath				Not to participate in any work during							
	Pre-natal period	Post-natal period			Pre-natal period			Post-natal period				
		1 month	3 months	5 months	4 days	15 days	1 month	1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
I. HINDU												
1. Lingayat	..	..	30	3	15	15	3	4	18	11	..	..
2. Maratha	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
3. Kuruba	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
4. Brahmin	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
6. Pattar	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
7. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8. Talwar	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9. Korava	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
III. JAIN	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	..	10	38	3	22	25	4	7	19	21	1	3

Table: 68 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births where mother was subjected in respect of work to							Number of births where mother specially prescribed food was			
	Not to take part in heavy work during							Restricted to take light food			
	Pre-natal period	Post-natal Period						Pre-natal period	Post-natal period		
		1 month	2 months	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months		1 month	2 months	3 months
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
I. HINDU											
1. Lingayat	..	..	..	30	3	..	..	..	..	20	13
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
5. Badiger	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
7. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
8. Talwar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
9. Korava	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
13. Samagar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	..	..	2	33	9	5	2	..	6	25	20

Table: 68*(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of head of the household	Number of births where for mother specially prescribed food was				Number of births where for mother specially prescribed work was							Remarks
	Restricted to take tonics, fruits and bread during				No work during							
	Pre-natal period	Post-natal period			Pre-natal period	Post-natal period						
		1 month	2 months	3 months		1 month	2 months	3 months	6 months	11 months	1 year	
1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
I. HINDU												
1. Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	*There is no birth
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	entires in 3 household
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	schedules. So the
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	total no. of births
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	(Males & Females)
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	came to 97 only.
7. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
8. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
9. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	41	9	..	..	

Table: 69

Cause of Death particulars of Diagnosis and Treatment and Time of Death (Male) classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Number of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was male who died of							
	Fits			Paralysis	Asthama		Heart attack	
	Ayurvedic	Allopathic	Not treated	Allopathic	Allopathic	No treatment	No treatment	Allopathic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU								
1. Lingayat	1	1	..	..	5	1	1	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	1	12	1	1	1

Table: 69*(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Number of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was male who died of						
	Accident	Tuberculosis	Diabites	Stomach pain	Vomiting and stopped urine	Old age	
	Mediginous physician	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	No treatment
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. HINDU							
1. Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Maratha	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

Table: 69 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of death during 10+ years								
	Fever		Body swelling	Dysentery	Heart attack		Asthama		
	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Allopathic	No treatment	Allopathic	No treatment	Indigenous physician	Allopathic	Ayurvedic
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
I. HINDU									
1. Lingayat	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table: 69 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of death during 10+ years								Remarks
	Lorry accident	Suicide	Teta-nus	Cancer	Tuber-culosis	Paralysis	Old age		
	No treat-ment	No treat-ment	Indegi-nious physi-cian	Allo-pathic	Allo-pathic	Allo-pathic	No treat-ment	Allopathic	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
I. HINDU									
1. Lingayat	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	

Table: 70

Cause of Death, particulars of Diagnosis and Treatment and Time of Death (Female) classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	Number of death during less than 10 years where the deceased was female who died of								
	Fever	At the time of delivery		Brain fever	Asthama	Paralysis	Old age	Not known	
	Allopathic	No treatment	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	Allopathic	No treatment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
1. Lingayat	4	1	..	1	3	..	3	1	..
2. Maratha	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
6. Pattar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Holeya	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	6	1	1	1	4	1	7	1	2

Table: 70 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of death during 10+ years where the deceased was female who died of													Remarks
	Fever		Suicide	Paralysis	Asthama	Dysentery	Tuberculosis		Heart attack	Old age		Not known		
	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	No treatment	Alloopathic	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Ayurvedic	Allopathic	No Treatment	Allopathic	No treatment	Allopathic	No treatment	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
I. HINDU														
1. Lingayat	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Holeya	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	

Table 71

Manner of Disposal of Dead Body and period of Mourning as related to Age, Cause of Death of the deceased (Male) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged					
	Below 3 years & died of					
	Fever		Vomiting and Urine Stopped		Body swelling	
	Body was disposed	Mourning was for	Body was disposed	Mourning was for	Body was disposed	Mourning was for
	By burial	one day	By burial	one day	By burial	three days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	1	1	..	..	1	1
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	1	1	..	..
9. Rajapu:	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 71 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged						
	Below 3 years & died of					3-14 years & died of	
	Fits			Asthma		Dysentery	
	Body was disposed	Mourning was for		Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was
	By burial	Not practised	9 days	By burial	Not practised	By burial	3 days
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. HINDU							
1. Lingayat	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table: 71 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged					
	3-14 years & died of		15-59 years and died of			
	Tetanus		Cancer		Dysentery	
	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was
	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	1	1	2	2	1	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	2	2	1	1

Table:71 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Communityof the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged					
	15-59 years and died of					
	Tuberculosis				Fever	
	Body was disposed		Mourning was		Body was disposed	Mourning was
	By burial	Cremation	Not practised	11 days	By burial	Not practised
1	21	22	23	24	25	26
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	1	..	1	..	1	1
2. Maratha	..	1	..	1	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table:71 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Communityof the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged						
	15-59 years and died of						
	Asthma			Lorry Accident		Heart Attack	
	Body was disposed	Mourning was		Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was
	By burial	3 day	10 days	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
I. HINDU							
1. Lingayat	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table:71 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Communityof the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged							
	60 + years and died of							
	Paralysis				Asthma			
	Body was disposed		Mourning was		Body was disposed	Mourning was		
	By burial	Cremation	Not practised	13 days	By burial	Not practised	9 days	13 days
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
I. HINDU								
1. Lingayat	2	..	2	..	7	7	..	..
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	2	1	12	7	3	2

Table: 71 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged					
	60 + years and died of					
	Heart Attack				Suicide	
	Body was disposed		Mourning was		Body was disposed	Mourning was
	By burial	Cremation	Not practised	13 days	By burial	Not practised
1	42	43	44	45	46	47
I. *Hindu*						
1. Lingayat	2	..	2	..	1	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi(Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	1	..	1	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	2	1	1	1

Table: 71 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged					
	60 + years and died of					
	Old age					
	Body was disposed		Mourning was			
	By burial	Cremation	Not practised	3 days	9 days	11 days
1	48	49	50	51	52	53
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	4	..	4	..	..	..
2. Maratha	..	3	..	..	..	3
3. Kuruba	2	..	..	..	2	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	1	..	..	1	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	3	..	..	3	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	**9**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**

Table: 71 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of the head of household	Number where deceased was aged					
	60+ years & died of					
	Diabites		Stomach pain		Accident	
	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was
	By burial	3 days	By burial	11 days	Cremation	11 days
1	54	55	56	57	58	59
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	1	1
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kammar	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Madar	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	1	1	..	..
13. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mochigar	1	1	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table: 72

Manner of Disposal of Dead Body and period of Mourning as related to Age, Cause of Death of the deceased (Female) classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged						
	Below 3 years & died of						
	Fever			Not known			
	Body was disposed	Mourning was		Body was disposed	Mourning was		
	By burial	Not practised	3 days	By burial	Not practised	11 days	13 days
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
1. Lingayat	1	1	..	2	2	..	..
2. Maratha	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
6. Pattar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
7. Holeya	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total	4	1	3	4	2	1	1

Table: 72 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged					
	3-14 years and died of		15-59 years and died of			
	Fever		Heart Attack		Tuberculosis	
	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was for
	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	1	1	1	1	2	2
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	1	2	2

Table: 72 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged					
	15-59 years and died of					
	Asthma		Brain fever		Suicide	
	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was for
	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
I. HINDU						
1. Lingayat	2	2	1	1	1	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	2	1	1	1	1

Table: 72 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged							
	15-59 years and died of							
	At the time of delivery				Paralysis		Not known	
	Body was disposed		Mourning was		Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was
	By-burial	Cremation	Not practised	13 days	Cremation	11 days	By burial	Not practised
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
I. HINDU								
1. Lingayat	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table: 72 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged						
	60 + years and died of						
	Fever		Dysentery		Asthma		
	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed	Mourning was for	
	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised	By burial	Not practised	3 days
1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
I. HINDU							
1. Lingayat	4	4	1	1	2	2	..
2. Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Holeya	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
II. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. JAIN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	4	1	1	3	2	1

Table: 72 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of the head of the household	Number where deceased was aged								Remarks
	60 + years and died of								
	Paralysis		Old age						
	Body was disposed	Mourning was	Body was disposed		Mourning was				
	Cremation	Not practised	By burial	Cremation	Not practised	3 days	10 days	13 days	
1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
I. HINDU									
1. Lingayat	1	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	In one house-
2. Maratha	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	hold there is no
3. Kuruba	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	death. So the
4. Brahmin	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	total number of
5. Badiger	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	death of males
6. Pattar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	and females
7. Holeya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	come to 99 only.
II. MUSLIM	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
III. JAIN	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Total	1	1	10	4	8	2	1	3	

Table: 73

Inter-generation Occupational Shift

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit) Description	No. of house-holds	Number of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was						
		Same as in Col. 1	Different from that in Col. 1 and is					
			Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Weavers	Govt. servants	Clerk in pvt. shop	Bangle business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Cultivators	22	15	..	2	2	2	..	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	13	8	4	..	1	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	21	12	3	1	..	..	1	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	7	1	3	1	1	..	..	..
5. Teachers	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerical & related workers	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	2	2	..	..	..	.	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	8	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Total	100	46	23	5	10	3	1	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of cases where occupation of father of head of household is/was						
	Different from that in Col. 1 and is						
Description	Weaving of baskets	Goundi work	Leather work	Soldier in JKD Samsthan	Oil extraction	Rearing sheep	Preparing colour powder
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Cultivators	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	1	2	..	..	..	1	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerical & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	3	4	1	1	1	1

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit) Description	Number of cases where occupation of Father's father of head of household is/was						
	Same as in Col. 1	*Different from that in Col. 1 and is*					
		Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Weavers	Bangle business	Mason	Weaving baskets
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Cultivators	15	..	2	2	..	1	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	7	5	..	1	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	10	6	1	..	..	..	1
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
5. Teachers	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
6. Clerical & related workers	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Total	42	28	5	10	..	1	1

Table: 73 *(Conyd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of cases where occupation of Father's father of head of household is/was							
	Different from that in Col. 1 and is							
Description	Goundi work	Govt. servant	Leather work	Rearing sheep	Preparing colour powder	Oil extra-ction	Solider in JKD samstan	Not known
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Cultivators	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerical & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Conyd.)*

1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & Related wood workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Transport equip-ment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conduct-ors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	1	4	1	1	1	1	1

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit) Description	Number of cases where occupation of Son of head of household is/was				
	Same as in Col. 1	Different from that in Col. 1 and is			
		Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Weavers	Commission agent
1	32	33	34	35	36
1. Cultivators	8	..	2	1	1
2. Agricultural Labourers	5	..	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	3	..	1	..	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	1	..	..	..
5. Teachers	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerical & related workers	.	1	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	1	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	1	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	1	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	1	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	32	33	34	35	36
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	1	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & Related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	1	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	1	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	..	..	..	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	1	1	1	..
Total	23	3	5	3	1

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of cases where occupation of Son of head of household is/was				
	Different from that in Col. 1 and is				
Description	Mason	Govt. servant	Clerk in pvt. shop	Business	Oil extraction
1	37	38	39	40	41
1. Cultivators	..	..	..	1	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	1	..	1	..	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	1	..	..	..	1
5. Teachers	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerical & related workers	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	37	38	39	40	41
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & Related wood workers	..	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	1	..	..	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	1	1	..	..	..
Total	3	2	1	1	1

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit) Description	Number of cases where occupation of Mother's father is/was				
	Same as in Col. 1	Different from that in Col. 1 and is			
		Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Weaving of basket	Weaver
1	42	43	44	45	46
1. Cultivators	16	..	1	..	13
2. Agricultural Labourers	5	7	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	8	9	2	1	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	3	..	..	..
5. Teachers	..	2	..	..	1
6. Clerical & related workers	..	3	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	1
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	1	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	1	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	1	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	1	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	42	43	44	45	46
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	1	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	1	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & Related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	1	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	1	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	2	..	..	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	2	..	..	1
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	3	..	..	3
Total	34	35	3	2	19

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of cases where occupation of Mother's father is/was					
	Different from that in Col. 1 and is					
Description	Saree business	Govt. servant	Leather work	Oil extraction	Carpenter	Merchant
1	47	48	49	50	51	52
1. Cultivators	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Teachers	1	..	..	..	..	1
6. Clerical & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	47	48	49	50	51	52
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	1	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	..	..	..	1	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	1	1	2	1	2	2

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit) Description	Number of cases where occupation of Mother's brother is/was					
	Same as in Col. 1	Different from that in Col. 1 and is				
		Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Weaving of basket	Weaver	Saree business
1	53	54	55	56	57	58
1. Cultivators	15	..	1	..	3	1
2. Agricultural Labourers	5	7	..	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	9	8	2	1	..	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	3	..	..	..	..
5. Teachers	..	1	..	..	..	1
6. Clerical & related workers	..	3	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	1	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	1	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	1	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	1	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	53	54	55	56	57	58
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	1	..	..	1	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	1	..	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	1	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	1	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	2	..	..	1	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	2	..	..	..	1	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	4	1	..	..	..
Total	35	33	4	1	7	2

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of cases where occupation of Mother's brother is/was					
	Different from that in Col. 1 and is					
Description	Clerk in pvt. shop	Hotel	Leather work	Oil extraction	Carpenter	Merchant
1	59	60	61	62	63	64
1. Cultivators	..	..	1	..	..	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	1	..	..	..	..	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	..	..	1	..	..
5. Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Clerical & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	59	60	61	62	63	64
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	1	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	1	1	2	1	1	2

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number of cases where occupation of Mother (if working) is/was					
		Different from that in Col. 1 and is				
Description	Same as in Col. 1	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Weaver	Weaving of basket	Household duties
- 1	65	66	67	68	69	70
1. Cultivators	4	..	..	..	..	..
2. Agricultural Labourers	1	..	..	..	..	..
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	5	2	2	..	1	..
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	2	..	1	..	..
5. Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Clerical & related workers	..	1	..	..	..	..
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	1	..	..
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	.
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	1	..	..	..	..
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

1	65	66	67	68	69	70
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	..	..	..	..	1	..
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Production & related workers	..	..	..	..	1	..
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	1	..	..
21. Transport equipment operators	..	1	..	..	..	..
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Non-workers	..	3	..	..	..	1
Total	10	10	2	..	..	1

Table: 73 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of head of household (As per N.C.O. 2 digit) Description	Number of cases where occupation of Daughter (if working) is/was Different from that in Col. 1 and is				Remarks
	Same as in Col. 1	Agricultural Labourer	Weaver	Household duties	
1	71	72	73	74	75
1. Cultivators	..	1	1	3	
2. Agricultural Labourers	3	..	..	1	
3. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	2	..	..	1	
4. Merchants & Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	..	..	..	..	
5. Teachers	..	..	..	..	
6. Clerical & related workers	..	..	..	..	
7. Nursing & other Medical & Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	
8. Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	
9. Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	
10. Hotel & Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	
11. Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	
12. Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians & related workers	..	..	..	..	

Table: 73 *(Concld.)*

1	71	72	73	74	75
13. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	
14. Shoe makers & Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	
15. Carpenters, Cabinet & related wood workers	..	..	..	1	
16. Stone cutters & Carvers	..	..	..	..	
17. Blacksmiths, Tool makers	..	..	..	..	
18. Jewellery & Precious metal workers	..	..	..	..	
19. Production & related workers	..	..	..	..	
20. Brick layers & other construction workers	..	..	..	..	
21. Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	
22. Transport conductors & guards	..	..	..	..	
23. Non-workers	..	1	..	..	
Total	5	2	1	6	

Table: 74

Expectation about Occupation of Son as related to Occupation of Informant classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe of the Head of the Household

Occupation of Informant (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number expecting son to be in				
	Number	No expecttation depends on sons capacity	Engineer	Teacher	Govt. Service
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hindu-Lingayat			
Cultivators	13	2	3	..	6
Agricultural Labourers	3	..	..	..	2
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	9	3	..	..	5
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	1	..	..	..	1
Teacher	3	..	1	1	1
Clerical and related workers	1	..	..	..	1
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	..	..	..	..
Scientific, medical and Technical persons, other	1	..	..	..	1
Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	1	..	..	..
Launderers, Dry cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..
Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	..	..	..	..	..
Production and related workers, n.e.c.	2	1	..	..	1
Non-workers	4	1	..	..	1
		Hindu-Maratha			
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	1
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	2	..	..	..	1

Table: 74 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers and *Upholsters related workers*	1	..	..	..	1
		Hindu-Kuruba			
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	2	..	..	..	1
Clerical and related workers	1	..	..	..	..
		Hindu-Brahmin			
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	1
Teachers	1	..	..	..	1
		Hindu-Pattar			
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	..	..	..	1
		Hindu-Kammar			
Blacksmith, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	..	..	..
		Hindu-Korava			
Production and related workers, n.e.c.	1	..	..	..	1
		Hindu-Holeya			
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	1
Agricultural labourers	3	..	..	..	3
Merchants and Shop keepers, Whole and Retail trade	1	..	..	..	1
		Hindu-Madar			
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	..
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	1	..	..	..	1
		Hindu-Bhovi/Voddar			
Stone cutters and Carvers	1	..	..	..	1
		Hindu-Samagar			
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	1	..	..	..	1

Table: 74 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hindu -Mochigar			
Transport equipment operators	1	..	..	..	1
		MUSLIM			
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	2	..	..	..	2
Brick layers and other construction workers	1	..	..	..	1
		JAIN			
Agricultural Labourers	2	..	..	..	2
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	1	..	..	..	1
Total informants	67	8	4	1	42

Table: 74 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of Informant (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number expecting son to be in Remarks						
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Weaver	Businessman	Doctor or Engineer	Good black smith	
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Hindu-Lingayat						
Cultivators	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural Labourers	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Merchants and Shop Keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Launderers, Dry cleaners and Pressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Production and related workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-workers	1	..	..	1	..	..	
	Hindu-Maratha						
Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spinners, Eeavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	..	..	1	..	..	..	

Table: 74 *(Contd.)*

1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Kuruba						
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Brahmin						
Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Pattar						
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Kammar						
Blacksmith, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Hindu-Korava						
Production and related workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Holeya						
Cultivators	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Merchants and Shop keepers, Whole and Retail trade	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Madar						
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Bhovi/Voddar						
Stone cutters and Carvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hindu-Samagar						
Shoe maker and Leather goods makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 74 *(Concld.)*

1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Hindu-Mochigar						
Transport equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	MUSLIM						
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brick layers and other construction workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	JAIN						
Agricultural Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters Dyers and related workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total informants	5	1	3	1	1	1	

Table: 75

Expectation about Occupation of Daughter as related to Occupation of Informant by Religion and Caste/Tribe

Occupation of Informant (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Number expecting daughter to be in								Remarks
	Number	No expectation	Govt. employee	Weaver	Good housewife	Good nurse	Teacher	Tailor	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Hindu-Lingayat					
Cultivators	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural Labourers	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers & related workers	9	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale & Retail trade	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, other	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hair dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Production and related workers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-workers	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 75 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Hindu-Maratha					
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
				Hindu-Kuruba					
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Brick layers and other construction workers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Brahmin					
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Teachers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Badiger					
Carpenter, Cabinet and related wood worker	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Pattar					
Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Kammar					
Blacksmith, Tool makers and Machine tool operators	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Simpi (Namdev)					
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related worker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 75 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Hindu-Korava					
Production and related workers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Holeya					
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Agricultural Labourers	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Madar					
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
				Hindu-Samagar					
Shoe maker and Leather goods makers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				MUSLIM					
Cultivators	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Merchants and Shop keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
				JAIN					
Agricultural Labourers	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Total Informants	60	34	2	2	19	1	1	1	

Table: 76

Reporting of Social Disabilities as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe of Interviewee

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of interviewee	Total number	Number reporting the castes who used to suffer from social disabilities such as									
		Untouchability		Entry into the hotels		Entry into the temples		Drawing of water from the common wells		Hair dressing	
		Madar	Holeya	Madar	Holeya	Madar	Holeya	Madar	Holeya	Madar	Holeya
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. HINDU											
Lingayat	57	57	57	45	45	56	56	57	57	24	24
Maratha	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	4
Kuruba	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	3
Brahmin	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Badiger	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Pattar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Kammar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Talwar	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Korava	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rajaput	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Holeya	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3
Madar	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Samagar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Mochigar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
II. MUSLIM	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1
III. JAIN	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1
Total	100	91	91	88	88	99	99	100	100	43	43

Table: 77

Knowledge about Legal Prohibiton of Social Discrimination as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe and Education of Interviewee

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Interviewee	Total number who are	Number who are Illiterate and about prohibiton of discrimination who are		Number who are Literate upto matric standard and about prohibiton of discrimination who are		Number who are educated matric and above and about prohibition of discrimination who are	
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	57	17	..	25	1	14	..
Maratha	7	2	..	5	..	..	..
Kuruba	7	6	..	..	..	1	..
Brahmin	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Badiger	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Pattar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kammar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Holeya	5	3	..	2	..	..	..
Madar	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
II. MUSLIM	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
III. JAIN	3	1	..	2	..	..	..
Total	100	40	..	41	1	18	..

Table: 78

Assesment of Legal Action and Suggestion as related to Religion and Caste/Tibe of Informant

Religion and caste/ Tribe of informant	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove social disabilities is					
		Enough	Not enough and who suggest				
			Act should be implemented effectively	It goes slowly	Not suggested other action	First the villagers should be explained properly about the disabilities then only it can be eradicated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	56*	50*	2	2	1	1	* One person is not aware of the social disabilities.
Maratha	7	4	1	2	..	..	
Kuruba	7	5	2	..	..	..	
Brahmin	3	2	..	1	..	..	
Badiger	2	..	1	1	..	..	
Pattar	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Holeya	5	3	2	..	..	..	
Madar	3	3	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	1	1	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	4	4	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	3	3	..	..	..	..	
Total	99	81	9	7	1	1	

Table: 79

Moves by Various Castes to Improve Social Status as reported by Persons belonging to different Religion and Caste/Tribe

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of informant	Caste and tribe reported to have been moves to improve social status	Description of move for improvement of social status	Number of informants as in Col. 1 reporting
1	2	3	4
I. HINDU			
Lingayat	All Hindu castes.	Castes people helped themselves to improve the social status.	25
	Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha.	The caste people allowed the SC/ST people to take coffee in the hotel sitting together without any discrimination and also allowed to draw water from the wells.	27
	Government laws.	Government laws effectively implemented. Caste people did not come forward to improve social status.	4
Maratha	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	All these caste people stopped discrimination among the lower caste people and are said to have no restrictions from caste Hindus for them to enter into temples, to draw water from the wells and to enter in the hotels etc. However Madar & Holeya people though enter into hotels but do not enter into temples. They draw water from the Borewells.	7
Kuruba	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	-do-	7
Brahmin	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	-do-	3
Badiger	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	-do-	2
Pattar	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	-do-	1
Kammar	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	All these caste people stopped discrimination among the lower caste people and are said to have no restrictions from caste Hindus for them to enter into temples, to draw water wells and to enter into the hotels etc. However Madar & Holeya people though enter into hotels but do not enter into temples. They draw water from the Borewells.	1

Table: 79 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4
Simpi (Namdev)	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	All these caste people stopped discrimination among the lower caste people and are said to have no restrictions from caste Hindus for them to enter into temples, to draw water wells and to enter into the hotels etc. However Madar & Holeya people though enter into hotels but do not enter into temples. They draw water from the Borewells.	1
Talwar	Kuruba and Lingayat.	-do-	1
Korava	Kuruba, Lingayat and Maratha.	-do-	1
Rajaput	Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha.	-do-	1
Holeya	Kuruba, Lingayat & Maratha and Government laws.	-do-	5
Madar	Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha.	-do-	3
Bhovi/Voddar	Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha.	-do-	1
Samagar	Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha.	-do-	1
Mochigar	Government laws has helped to improve social status.	-do-	1
II. MUSLIM	Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha and Government laws.	-do-	4
III. JAIN	Lingayat, Kuruba and Maratha & Government laws.	-do-	3
Total			99

Table: 80

Reporting of Changes in the Prevalence of Social Disabilities as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe of Informant	Total number	Number reporting			
		Not enough and who suggest			
		Untouchability removed	No restrictions to draw water from the common wells	Allowed to enter into the hotels	Allowed to enter into the temples
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. HINDU					
Lingayat	57	24	12	12	..
Maratha	7	7	7	7	7
Kuruba	7	7	7	7	7
Brahmin	3	3	3	3	3
Badiger	2	2	2	2	2
Pattar	1	1	1	1	1
Kammar	1	1	1	1	1
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	1	1	1
Talwar	1	1	1	1	1
Korava	1	1	1	1	1
Rajaput	1	1	1	1	1
Holeya	5	5	5	5	5
Madar	3	3	3	3	3
Bhovi/Voddar	1	1	1	1	1
Samagar	1	1	1	1	1
Mochigar	1	1	1	1	1
II. MUSLIM	4	4	4	4	4
III. JAIN	3	3	3	3	3
Total	100	67	55	55	43

Table: 81

Reporting of Change in Mutual Status of Various castes as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe of informant	Total Number	Number Reporting	Remarks
		People of all castes mingle together without any discrimination in the village	
1	2	3	4
I HINDU			
Lingayat	56	14	
Maratha	7	7	
Kuruba	7	7	
Brahmin	3	3	
Badiger	2	2	
Pattar	1	1	
Kammar	1	1	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	
Talwar	1	1	
Korava	1	1	
Rajaput	1	1	
Holeya	5	5	
Madar	3	3	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	1	
Samagar	1	1	
Mochigar	1	1	
II MUSLIM	4	4	
III JAIN	3	3	
Total	99	57	

Table: 82

Knowledge about Family Planning Measures as related to Education, Religion and Caste/Tribe of Informant

Religion and Caste/Tribe of informant	Educational status			Total number	Number aware of		Remarks
	Illiterate	Literate upto Matric	Matric and above		Possibility of prevention of birth	Family planning measures	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. HINDU							
Lingayat	20	30	15	65	65	Nirodh, Vanki, Vasectomy, Tubectomy, Foam Tablets.	
Maratha	2	6	2	10	10	Nirodh, Vanki, Vasectomy, Tubectomy,	
Kuruba	10	2	..	12	12	—do—	
Brahmin	1	..	5	6	6	—do—	
Badiger	1	2	..	3	3	—do—	
Pattar	1	1	..	2	2	—do—	
Kammar	1	1	..	2	2	—do—	
Simpi (Namdev)	2	..	..	2	2	Nirodh, Vanki, Vasectomy.	
Talwar	1	..	..	1	1	Nirodh, Vanki.	
Korava	1	..	..	1	1	Vasectomy, Tubectomy.	
Rajaput	..	1	..	1	1	Tubectomy, Vanki, Nirodh.	
Holeya	5	2	..	7	7	Nirodh, Vanki, Tubectomy.Vasectomy	
Madar	4	1	..	5	5	Nirodh, Vanki, Tubectomy.	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	1	1	Vanki, Nirodh	
Samagar	2	..	..	2	2	Nirodh, Vanki.	
Mochigar	1	1	1	3	3	Vanki, Vasectomy, Tubectomy, Nirodh	
II. MUSLIM	7	2	2	11	11	Nirodh, Vanki, Tubectomy, Vasectomy	
III. JAIN	1	2	..	3	3	Nirodh, Vanki, Vasectomy, Tubectomy	
Total	61	51	25	137	137		

Table: 83

Desirable number of Sons and Daughters as reported by Married Persons classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Educational Status	Total number	Number of reporting desirable								Remarks
			Nil	One son	One daughter	S1+D1	S2+D1	S3+D2	Any number	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. HINDU											
Lingayat	1. Illiterate	33	2	..	..	7	22	1	..	1	
	2. Literate upto Matric	40	..	..	..	4	34	..	..	2	
	3. Matric and above	18	..	..	..	6	11	..	..	1	
Maratha	1. Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	6	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	
	3. Matric and above	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
Kuruba	1. Illiterate	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	5	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	
Badiger	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pattar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammer	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1. Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table : 83 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Talwar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	1. Illiterate	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	1. Illiterate	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	1. Illiterate	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	1. Illiterate	7	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	163	2	..	..	35	114	6	2	4	

Table : 84

Reason for Considering a Number of Children as Desirable as reported by Persons classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Education Status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable						
			Children numbering for						
			Nil	One son	One daughter	One son and One daughter			
						Reason-1 To give good education and work	Reasons-2 The male child may help at their old age	Reason-3 To lead happy life	Reason-4 No reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. HINDU									
Lingayat	1. Illiterate	33	2	..	..	1	2	2	2
	2. Literate upto Matric	40	..	..	..	2	1	..	1
	3. Matric and above	18	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Maratha	1. Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	.
	3. Matric and above	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kuruba	1. Illiterate	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Badiger	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table : 84 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education Status	Number reporting as desirable								Remarks
		Children numbering for								
		S2 + D1				S3 + D2				
		Reason-1 Easy to maintain family	Reason-2 Atleast one of them will help at their old age	Reason-3 To give good education and food	Reason-4 No reason	Reason-1 To lead happy life	Reason-2 To give good education and food	Any number	Others	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. HINDU										
Lingayat	1. Illiterate	6	8	3	5	1	..	..	1	
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	17	6	9	..	..	..	2	
	3. Matric and above	1	3	5	2	..	..	..	1	
Maratha	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	1. Illiterate	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	1. Illiterate	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Badiger	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	

Table: 84 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Education Status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable						
			Children numbering for						
			Nil	One son	One daughter	S1 + D1			
						Reason-1 To give good education and work	Reasons-2 The male child may help at their old age	Reason-3 To lead happy life	Reason-4 No reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pattar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	1. Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 84 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education Status	Number reporting as desirable								Remarks
		Children numbering for								
		S2 + D1				S3 + D2				
		Reason-1 Easy to maintain family	Reason-2 Atleast one of them will help at their old age	Reason-3 To give good education and food	Reason-4 No reason	Reason-1 To lead happy life	Reason-2 To give good education and food	Any number	Others	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pattar	1. Illiterate	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi	1. Illiterate	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(Namdev)	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1. Illiterate	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 84 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Education Status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable						
			Children numbering for						
			Nil	One son	One daughter	S1 + D1			
						Reason-1 To give good education and work	Reasons-2 The male child may help at their old age	Reason-3 To lead happy life	Reason-4 No reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I HINDU									
Rajaput	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Holeya	1. Illiterate	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madar	1. Illiterate	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi/ Voddar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	1. Illiterate	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table : 84 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education Status	Number reporting as desirable								Remarks
		Children numbering for								
		S2 + D1				S3 + D2				
		Reason-1 Easy to maintain family	Reason-2 Atleast one of them will help at their old age	Reason-3 To give good education and food	Reason-4 No reason	Reason-1 To lead happy life	Reason-2 To give good education and food	Any number	Others	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Rajaput	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	1. Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	1. Illiterate	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi/ Voddar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 84 *(Contd.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe Community	Education Status	Total number	Number reporting as desirable						
			Children numbering for						
			Nil	One son	One daughter	S1 + D1			
						Reason-1 To give good education and work	Reasons-2 The male child may help at their old age	Reason-3 To lead happy life	Reason-4 No reason
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I HINDU									
Mochigar	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
II MUSLIM	1. Illiterate	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
III JAIN	1. Illiterate	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Literate upto Matric	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	3. Matric and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	163	2	..	..	21	5	3	6

Table : 84 *(Concld.)*

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Education Status	Number reporting as desirable								Remarks
		Children numbering for								
		S2 + D1				S3 + D2				
		Reason-1 Easy to maintain family	Reason-2 Atleast one of them will help at their old age	Reason-3 To give good education and food	Reason-4 No reason	Reason-1 To lead happy life	Reason-2 To give good education and food	Any number	Others	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I HINDU										
Mochigar	1. Illiterate ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	1. Illiterate 4		1	..	..	2	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric ..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	1. Illiterate 1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate upto Matric 1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Matric and above ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	TOTAL	34	49	15	16	3	3	2	4	

Table: 85

Aspiration about Number of Sons and Daughters in case of Persons with Spouse alive classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe and Education

Religion and Caste/Tribe	Number who are illiterate and who aspirate to have sons and daughters				Number who are literate upto Matric standard			
	Description-1 He does not want more children	Description-2 He wants one more male child	Description-3 He wants one male and one female children	Description-4 He wants two male and one female children	Description-1 He does not want more children	Description-2 He wants one more male children	Description-3 He wants two male and one female children	Description-4 He wants two male children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	20	3	3	7	25	3	8	2
Maratha	1	1	..	..	5	1	..	..
Kuruba	8	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badiger	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Pattar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kammar	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Simpi (Namdev)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaput	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Holeya	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Madar	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samagar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mochigar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
II. MUSLIM	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
III. JAIN	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total	58	6	3	7	42	7	8	2

Table: 86 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pattar	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	1	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
Kammar	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	1	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	1	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	1	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	3	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
Madar	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	2	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 86 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Samagar	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	1	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
II MUSLIM	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	4	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
III JAIN	1. Illiterate	..	..	..	1	..	
	2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	
	3. Primary or Junior basic	..	..	..	..	..	
	4. Matriculation	..	..	..	..	..	
	5. Graduate	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	..	3	3	46	1	

Table: 87

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of informant	Total no. of informants	No. of illiterates having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		No. of literates upto matric std. having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		No. of educated above matric having knowledge/ No knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		Remarks
		Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I HINDU								
Lingayat	57	12	6	26	1	12	..	
Maratha	7	1	..	5	..	1	..	
Kuruba	7	5	..	2	..	..	..	
Brahmin	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	
Badiger	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Pattar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Kammar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Simpi (Namdev)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Talwar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Korava	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Holeya	5	2	1	2	..	..	..	
Madar	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Mochigar	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
II MUSLIM	4	2	..	..	1	1	..	
III JAIN	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	
Total	100	30	8	41	3	18	..	

Table : 88

Knowledge about Indian Social Legislations as related to Occupation and Education of the Informant

Sl. No.	Occupation of the Informant (Describe as per N.C.O.2 digit)	Total no. of informants	No. of illiterates having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		No. of literates upto matric Std., having knowledge/No knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		No. of educated above matric having knowledge/ No knowledge about Indian Social Legislations		Remarks
			Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	Aware	Not aware	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Cultivators	23	9	1	6	1	6	..	
2.	Agricultural Labourers	13	6	4	3	..	..	..	
3.	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	21	4	1	14	2	..	..	
4.	Merchants and Shop Keepers, Wholesale and Retail trade	6	2	..	3	..	1	..	
5.	Teachers	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	
6.	Stenographers, Typists and Card and Punching Operators	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
7.	Clerical and Related workers	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	
8.	Transport Conductors and Guards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
10.	Scientific, Medical and Technical persons, others	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
11.	Professional workers, n.e.c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	

Table : 88 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Launderers, Dry cleaners and Pressers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
14. Hair Dressers, Barbars, Beauticians and related workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	
16. Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	
17. Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	
18. Stone cutters and Carvers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Black smiths, Tool maker and Machine tool operator	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
20. Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal engravers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
21. Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	
22. Brick layers and other Construction workers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Transport Equipment operators	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Non-workers	10	1	1	5	..	3	..	
Total	100	30	8	41	3	18	..	

Table: 89

Assessment of Legal Action and Suggestion as related to Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community and Education of Informant

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of the informant	Education (Illiterate, literate upto matric, above matric)	Total number	Number who consider that legal action to remove social evils is							Remarks
			Adequate	Not adequate and who suggests					Not adequate and who do not suggest any other actions	
				Action-1 To improve know-ledge of public	Action-2 Act should be im-plemen-ted eff-ectively	Action-3 The pub-lic should make their mind to improve the act	Action-4 Poverty should be remo-ved & public should imp-rove their know-ledge	Action-5 The law should be im-plemen-ted eff-ectively & public should co-ope-rate		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. HINDU										
1. Lingayat	Illiterate	12	10	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	Literate upto Matric	26	18	2	4	1	..	1	..	
	Above Matric	12	8	2	..	1	1	..	..	
2. Maratha	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Kuruba	Illiterate	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Brahmin	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Badiger	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 89 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Pattar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Kammar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Simpi (Namdev)	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Talwar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Matric & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Korava	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Rajaput	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Holeya	Illiterate	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Madar	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Bhovi/Voddar	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 89 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15. Samagar	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Mochigar	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	Illiterate	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	Illiterate	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Literate upto Matric	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Above Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	Illiterate	29	27	..	1	..	..	1	..	
	Literate upto Matric	42	33	2	5	1	..	1	..	
	Above Matric	18	14	2	..	1	1	..	..	
Grand Total		89	74	4	6	2	1	2	..	

Table: 90

Distribution of Land (Cultivation holding) by Nature of Terrain and by Size-group of holding

Size-group of holding	Total no. of households	Land by nature of terrian covered by the size group of holding			Remarks
		Total (Figure in bracket indicates household number)	Upland	Slope	Flat (Figure in bracket indicates household number)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Below 0—50	4	1.4 (4)	..	..	1.4 (4)	
0.50—0.99	6	4.1 (6)	..	..	4.1 (6)	
1.00—1.99	8	11.73 (8)	..	..	11.73 (8)	
2.00—2.99	8	19.63 (8)	..	..	19.63 (8)	
3.00—3.99	3	9.6 (3)	..	..	9.6 (3)	
4.00—4.99	10	43.8 (10)	..	..	43.8 (10)	
5.00—7.49	6	35.94 (6)	..	..	35.94 (6)	
7.50—9.99	2	17.8 (2)	..	..	17.8 (2)	
10.00—19.99	5	67.1 (5)	..	..	67.1 (5)	
20.00—29.99	..	..	..	..	..	
30.00—39.99	1	31.8 (1)	..	..	31.8 (1)	
40.00—49.99	..	..	..	..	..	
50.00 and above	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	53	242.90 (53)	..	..	242.90 (53)	

Table: 91

Distribution of Households classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community, Possession and Size-group of Cultivation Holding and Number of Plots

Size-group of holdings (in hectares)	Total no. of households	Total land possessed by the households	Number of households belonging to								
			Hindu								
			Lingayat and having plots				Maratha and having plots	Kuruba and having plots		Brahmin and having plots	Badiger and having plots
			1	2-5	6-10	11+	1	1	2-5	1	1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Below 0-50	4	1.4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. 0.50-0.99	6	4.1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. 1.00-1.99	8	11.73	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
4. 2.00-2.99	8	19.63	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
5. 3.00-3.99	3	9.6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6. 4.00-4.99	10	43.8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. 5.00-7.49	6	35.94	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. 7.50-9.99	2	17.8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. 10.00-19.99	5	67.1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. 20.00-29.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. 30.00-39.99	1	31.8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. 40.00-49.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. 50.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	53	242.90	21	10	1	..	2	4	1	1	2

Table: 91 *(Concld.)*

Size-group of holdings (in hectares)	Number of households belonging to								Remarks
	Hindu								
	Pattar and having plots		Holeya and having plots	Madar and having plots	Mochigar and having plots	Muslim and having plots	Jain and having plots		
	1	2-5	1	1	1	1	1	2-5	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Below 0-50	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
2. 0.50-0.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
3. 1.00-1.99	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	
4. 2.00-2.99	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
5. 3.00-3.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
6. 4.00-4.99	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
7. 5.00-7.49	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
8. 7.50-9.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. 10.00-19.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. 20.00-29.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. 30.00-39.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. 40.00-49.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. 50.00 & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	..	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	

Table: 92

Distribution of Households by Nature of Right over Land classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Caste/Tribe/Community	Household having land		Land owned		Land leased in		Otherwise occupied (specify)		Remarks
	Number	Hectare of land	Number	Hectare of land	Number	Hectare of land	Number	Hectare of land	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I HINDU									
1. Lingayat	32	177.17	31	173.17	1	4.0	..	..	
2. Maratha	2	2.60	2	2.60	..	..	..	..	
3. Kuruba	5	27.20	5	27.20	..	..	..	..	
4. Brahmin	1	4.30	1	4.30	..	..	..	..	
5. Badiger	2	6.40	2.	6.40	..	..	..	..	
6. Pattar	1	4.00	1	4.00	..	..	..	..	
7. Kummar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Simpi (Namdev)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Talwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Korava	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Rajaput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Holeya	2	8.13	2	8.13	..	..	..	..	
13. Madar	2	2.00	2	2.00	..	..	..	..	
14. Bhovi/Voddar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Samagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Mochigar	1	1.20	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	
II Muslim	2	5.60	2	5.60	..	..	..	..	
III Jain	3	4.30	3	4.30	..	..	..	..	
Total	53	242.90	52	238.90	1	4.0	..	..	

Table: 93

Transfer of Land by Year, Mode of Transfer, Reason and Terms and Conditions

Year	Total hectare of land	Land involved in transfer		Mode of transfer, No. of households and hectare			Transfer for reason	
		No. of house-holds	Hectare	Description	No. of households	Hectare	To get crop loan	
							No. of households	Hectare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980	1.73	1	1.73	Mortgage	1	1.73	..	..
1981	5.60	1	5.60	Mortgage	1	5.60	1	5.60
	5.20	1	2.00	Mortgage	1	2.00	..	..
1983	5.18*	1	5.18	Mortgage	1	5.18	..	..
	5.18	1	1.60	Sale	1	1.60	..	..
1984	4.40	1	1.60	Sale	1	1.60	..	..
	2.40	1	2.40	Mortgage	1	2.40	..	..
	3.58*	1	0.85	Sale	1	0.85	..	..
	18.40	1	18.40	Mortgage	1	18.40	..	..
1985	5.80	1	2.00	Mortgage	1	2.00	..	..
	0.80	1	0.80	Mortgage	1	0.80	..	..
	2.42	1	1.15	Mortgage	1	1.15	..	..
1986	2.48	1	2.48	Mortgage	1	2.48	1	2.48
	3.20	1	3.20	Mortgage	1	3.20	1	3.20
	31.80	1	31.80	Mortgage	1	31.80	1	31.80
	8.20	1	8.20	Mortgage	1	8.20	..	..
	4.60	3	4.60	Mortgage	3	4.60	3	4.60
	110.97	19	93.59		19	93.59	7	47.68

* These three transactions were made by only one household.

Table: 93 *(Contd.)*

Year	Total hectare of land	Transfer for reason							
		For purchase of bullock		For domestic purpose		To establish powerloom		Medical expenses	
		No. of house-holds	Hectare	No. of house-holds	Hectare	No. of households	Hectare	No. of house-holds	Hectare
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1980	1.73	1	1.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	5.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1983	5.18*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984	4.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.60
	2.40	..	..	..	..	1	2.40	..	..
	3.58*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985	5.80	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..
	0.80	1	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2.42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986	2.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	110.97	2	2.53	1	2.00	1	2.40	1	1.60

Table: 93 *(Contd.)*

Year	Total hectare of land	Transfer for reason					
		For development of agriculture		Digging of well, pipeline and cropline		To dig well in the field	
		No. of household	Hectare	No. of household	Hectare	No. of household	Hectare
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23
1980	1.73	..	..	..	..	..	..
1981	5.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5.20	..	..	1	2.00	..	..
1983	5.18*	..	..	..	..	1	5.18
	5.18	..	..	..	..	..	.
1984	4.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3.58*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985	5.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	
	2.42	1	1.15	..	..	..	..
1986	2.48	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8.20	1	8.20	..	..	..	..
	4.60	..	..	..	..	..	..
	110.97	2	9.35	1	2.00	1	5.18

Table: 93 *(Concld.)*

Year	Total hectare of land	Transfer for reason				Transfer on terms and condition			Remarks
		To clear the debt		Purchase of tractor		Loan and interest should be returned in one year at the rate of 7%	Has to re-pay within 7 years at the rate of 10.25%	Loan should be repaid within 3 instalments at the rate of 18% interest	
		No. of house-holds	Hectare	No. of house-holds	Hectare				
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1980	1.73	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
1981	5.60	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	5.20	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
1983	5.18*	1	1.60	..	..	..	1	..	
	5.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1984	4.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	3.58*	1	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	
	18.40	..	..	1	18.40	..	1	..	
1985	5.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	0.80	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	2.42	..	..	..	..	1	..		
1986	2.48	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	3.20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	31.80	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	8.20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	4.60	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
	110.97	2	2.45	1	18.40	11	3	2	

Table: 94

Ownership of Agricultural or Horiticultural Land inside the Village or within 2 Kms. from outer periphery of the village where the Household is situated classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/Tribe/	Total No. of households	No. of households having agricultrual or horticultural land inside or adjoining the village	No. of households having agricultural or horticultrual land					Remarks
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 Km.	Within a distance of 2-3 Kms.	More than 4 Kms.	Average size (hectare of agricultural land)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I HINDU								
Lingayat	57	32	..	4	13	15	5.54	
Maratha	7	2	..	1	..	1	1.30	
Kuruba	7	5	..	..	..	5	5.44	
Brahmin	3	1	..	..	..	1	4.30	
Badiger	2	2	..	..	1	1	3.20	
Pattar	1	1	..	1	..	..	4.00	
Holeya	5	2	..	..	1	1	4.06	
Madar	3	2	..	..	..	2	1.00	
Mochigar	1	1	..	1	..	..	1.20	
II MUSLIM	4	2	..	..	..	2	2.80	
III JAIN	3	3	.	1	2	..	1.43	
Total	93	53	..	8	17	28	4.58	

Note: Households belonging to Kammar, Simpi, Talwar, Rajaput, Bhovi, Samagar castes are not having the agricultural or horticultural land. Hence the households do not tally with the total number of households.

Table: 95

Crop Production, Consumption and Marketing, classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total no. of households	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land	Crop cultivated	No. of households cultivating	Yield per cultivating household (in quintals)	Consumption per cultivating household (in quintals)	Marketing per cultivating household (in quintals)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. HINDU								
Lingayat	57	32	Jowar	31	23.39	11.35	11.73	Gave 9.60
			Sugarcane (Tons)	5	6.85	0.07	6.78	Quintals
			Mulbery tree	1	35.00	35.00	..	to the owner
			Coconut (in no.)	1	20.00	1000	1000	
			Sunflower	9	7.60	0.01	7.59	
			Horse gram	4	1.13	1.13	..	
			Tur dal	3	1.27	1.27	..	
			Maize	9	5.84	3.58	2.27	
			Cotton	4	4.00	..	4.00	
			Wheat	13	4.69	3.11	1.58	
			Groundnut	10	5.64	2.76	2.88	
			Fodder	1	15 (cart load)	15	..	
Maratha	7	2	Jowar	1	18.70	7.70	11.00	
			H.B. Jowar	1	6.60	1.10	5.50	
			Wheat	1	3.60	1.20	2.40	
			Horse gram	1	2.40	0.50	1.90	
			Groundnut	1	5.00	1.00	4.00	

Table: 95 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kuruba	7	5	Jowar	5	24.64	13.64	11.00	
			Tur dal	1	0.25	0.25	..	
			Wheat	4	14.70	5.45	9.25	
			Sugarcane (tons)	1	30.00	..	30.00	
			Cotton	1	13.00	..	13.00	
			Maize	3	13.30	4.00	9.30	
			Banana	1	10000 (in no.)	1000 (in no.)	9000 (in no.)	
			Horse gram	1	1.20	1.20	..	
			Sunflower	1	5.60	..	5.60	
Brahmin	3	1	Jowar	1	10.00	5.00	5.00	
			Wheat	1	4.00	2.00	2.00	
			Horse gram	1	1.00	1.00	..	
			Sunflower	1	0.50	..	0.50	
			Tur dal	1	1.00	1.00	..	
Badigar	2	2*	Jowar	1	2.20	2.20	..	* 1 house-
Pattar	1	1	Jowar	1	19.80	8.80	11.00	hold has not
			Wheat	1	3.60	3.60	..	cultivated
			Jaggery	1	100.00	0.50	99.50	the land due
Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	.	..	to failure of
Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	rain
Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 95 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holeya	5	2	Jowar	1	23.40	13.40	10.00	
			Wheat	1	3.90	3.90	..	
Madar	3	2	Jowar	2	6.05	3.85	2.20	
			Wheat	1	3.60	1.20	2.40	
			Sunflower	1	2.10	..	2.10	
Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Samagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Jowar	1	Crop sold at harvest stage for Rs. 1500		..	
Mochigar	1	1	Groundnut	1		1500		
II MUSLIM	4	2	Jowar	2	22.00	6.05	15.95	
			Wheat	1	9.60	2.40	7.20	
			H.B. Jowar	1	6.60	2.20	4.40	
III JAIN	3	3	Jowar	2	11.55	6.05	5.50	
			Wheat	1	1.20	1.20	..	
			Sun flower	1	7.00	..	7.00	

Table: 96

Manpower Engaged in Agricultural Occupations classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community and Size of Holding

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community	Size of holding	No. of house-holds owning land	No. of households where agricultural operations carried on by			Remarks
			Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I HINDU						
Lingayat	Below 0.50	2	..	..	2	
	0.50—0.99	4	..	2	2	
	1.00—1.99	2	..	2	..	
	2.00—2.99	5	1	3	1	
	3.00—3.99	1	1	..	..	
	4.00—4.99	6	..	6	..	
	5.00—7.49	5	..	3	2	
	7.50—9.99	2	..	2	..	
	10.00—19.99	4	..	4	..	
	20.00—29.99	..	..	..	..	
	30.00—39.99	1	..	1	..	
	Total	32	2	23	7	
Maratha	Below 0.50	1	1	..	..	
	2.00—2.99	1	..	1	..	
	Total	2	1	1	..	
Kuruba	Below 0.50	..	..	..	..	
	1.00—1.99	2	..	2	..	
	2.00—2.99	1	..	1	..	
	3.00—3.99	1	..	1	..	
	10.00—19.99	1	..	1	..	
	Total	5	..	5	..	
Brahmin	Below 0.50	..	..	..	..	
	4.00—4.99	1	..	1	..	
	Total	1	..	1	..	
Badiger	1.00—1.99	1	..	1	..	
	4.00—4.99	1*	..	..	..	* One household of Badiger caste has not cultivated land during last agricultural season.
	Total	2	..	1	..	

Table: 96 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pattar	4.00—4.99	1	..	..	1	
	Total	1	..	..	1	
Holeya	2.00—2.99	1	..	1	..	
	5.00—7.49	1	..	1	..	
	Total	2	..	2	..	
Madar	Below 0.50	1	1	..	..	
	1.00—1.99	1	..	..	1	
	Total	2	1	..	1	
Mochigar	1.00—1.99	1	..	1	..	
	Total	1	..	1	..	
II MUSLIM	1.00—1.99	1	..	1	..	
	4.00—4.99	1	..	1	..	
	Total	2	..	2	..	
III JAIN	0.50—0.99	2	1	1	..	
	3.00—3.99	1	..	1	..	
	Total	3	1	2	..	
Total	Below 0.50	4	2	..	2	
	0.50—0.99	6	1	3	2	
	1.00—1.99	8	..	7	1	
	2.00—2.99	8	1	6	1	
	3.00—3.99	3	1	2	..	
	4.00—4.99	10	..	8	2	
	5.00—7.49	6	..	4	2	
	7.50—9.99	2	..	2	..	
	10.00—19.99	5	..	5	..	
	20.00—29.99	..	..	..	..	
	30.00—39.99	1	..	1	..	
Grand Total		53	5	38	9	

Table: 97

Financial Assistance for Agricultural operations classified by Size-group of Holdings

Size-group of holdings	No. of households	No. of households receiving financial assistance by source and purpose				Average financial assistance received per receiving household by source and purpose			
		Source	To get manure, labour charges and plough-ing expen-ses	For develop-ment of agriculture	For purchase of bullock cart and oxen	Source	Average assistance		
							To get manure, labour charges and ploughing expenses	Develop-ment of agricul-ture	To purchase bullock cart and oxen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Below 0.50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0.50-0.99	6	P.L.D. Bank	..	..	1	P.L.D. Bank	..	..	6000
		Agricultural Co-operative Society	1	..	..	Agricultural Co-op. Society	2500	..	
1.00—1.99	8	Agricultural Co-operative Society	1	..	..	Agricultural Co-oprative Society.	1000	..	..
2.00—2.99	8	Co-operative Society, Hunnur	..	2	..	Co-operative Society, Hunnur	..	3500	..
		Agricultural Co-operative, Society, Hunnur.	2	..	..	Agricultural Co-operative Society	2500	—	..
3.00—3.99	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.00—4.99	10	Caste men	1	..	..	Caste men	2000	..	..
		Agricultural Co-operative Society	1	..	..	Agricultural co-operative Society	2000	..	..

Table: 97 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.00—7.49	6	Agricultural Co-operative Society	1	..	..	Agricultural Co-operative Society	4000	..	..
7.50—9.99	2	Co-operative Society, Hunnur	..	1	..	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	3000	..
10.00-19.99	5	Agricultural Co-operative Society	3	..	..	Agricultural Co-operative Society	7666	..	..
3.00—39.99	1	Agricultural Co-operative Society	..	1	..	Agricultural co-operative Society	..	6000	..
Total	53		10	4	1		21,666	66,500	6,000

Table: 97 (Concld.)

Size-group of holding	No. of house-holds	Financial assistance by source and religion/caste/tribe of recepient							Remarks
		Source	No. of perons receiving who belong to						
			Hindu				Muslim	Jain	
			Lingayat	Kuruba	Holeya	Madar			
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Below 0.50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0.50-0.99	6	P.L.D. Bank	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Agricultural Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	..	1	
1.00—1.99	8	Agricultural Co-operative Society	..	..	..	1	..	..	
2.00—2.99	8	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Agricultural Co-operative, Society	..	1	1	..	..	..	
3.00—3.99	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.00—4.99	10	Caste men	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Agricultural Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	1	..	
5.00—7.49	6	Agricultural Co-operative Society	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7.50—9.99	2	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1	..	..	..	..	..	
10.00-19.99	5	Agricultural Co-operative Society	2	1	..	..	..	..	
30.00—39.99	1	Agricultural Co-operative Society	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	53		9	2	1	1	1	1	

Table: 98

Advance payment for Output classified by Size Group of Holdings

Size group of holdings	Total No. of households	No of households receiving advance payment for			
		Output crops such as Jowar, Wheat, Maize, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Cotton, Sun flower, Horse Gram etc.			
		Source	To get manure, labour charges & ploughig charges etc.	Development of agriculture	To purchase bullock cart and oxen
1	2	3	4	5	6
Below 0.50	4	..	..	..	..
0.50—0.99	6	P.L.D. Bank	..	..	1
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur.	1	..	..
1.00—1.99	8	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1	..	..
2.00—2.99	8	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	2	..
		Agricultural Cooperative , Society, Hunnur.	2	..	..
3.00—3.99	3	..	..	..	..
4.00—4.99	10	Caste Men	1	..	..
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1	..	..
5.00—7.49	6	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1	..	..
7.50—9.99	2	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	1	..
10.00—19.99	5	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	3	..	..
3.00—39.99	1	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	1	..
Total	53		10	4	1

Table: 98 *(Contd.)*

Size group of holdings	Total No. of households	Average advance payment received per receiving household by source and purpose and time for						
		Source	To get manure, labour charges & ploughig charges etc.		Development of agriculture		To purchase bullock cart and oxen	
			1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
1	2	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Below 0.50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0.50—0.99	6	P.L.D. Bank	..	..	..	..	6000	..
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur.	2500	..	..	..	..	..
1.00—1.99	8	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1000	..	..	..	..	..
2.00—2.99	8	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	2000	5000	..	..
		Agricultural Cooperative , Society, Hunnur.	2500	..	..	..	..	..
3.00—3.99	3		..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	Caste Men	..	2000	..	..	..	..
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	2000	..	..	..	..	..
5.00—7.49	6	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	4000	..	..	..	..
7.50—9.99	2	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	..	3000	..	..
10.00—19.99	5	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	4000	9500	..	..	..	..
30.00—39.99	1	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	..	60000	..	..
Total	53		12000	15500	2000	68000	6000	..

Table: 98 *(Contd.)*

Size group of holdings	Total No. of households	Advance payment by source, output, terms and conditions				
		Output crops such as Jowar, Wheat, Maize, Groundnut, Sugarcane, Cotton, Sun flower, Horse Gram etc.				
		Source	No. of households receiving at time and terms and conditions			
			1985		1986	
			He should repay the principle and interest within 7 instalments if not subsidy will not be given	Amount and interest should be paid within 1 year at 7% interest	Amount and interest should be paid within 1 year at 7% interest	At the rate of 36% interest per annum
1.	2	14	15	16	17	18
Below 0.50	4	..	..	..	..	..
0.50—0.99	6	P.L.D. Bank	1	..	..	..
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	1	..
1.00—1.99	8	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	1	..
2.00—2.99	8	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	1	1	..
		Agricultural Cooperative , Society, Hunnur	..	2	..	..
3.00—3.99	3	..	..	..	..	..
4.00—4.99	10	Caste Men	..	..	..	1
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	1	..	..
5.00—7.49	6	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	.	..	1	..
7.50—9.99	2	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	1	..
10.00—19.99	5	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	1	2	..
3.00—39.99	1	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	1	..
Total	53		1	5	8	1

Table: 98 *(Concld.)*

Size group of holdings	Total No. of households	Advance payment by source, religion/caste/tribe of receipient							Remarks
		Source	No. of persons receiving who belong to						
			Hindu				Muslim	Jain	
			Lingayat	Kuruba	Holeya	Madar			
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Below 0.50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
0.50—0.99	6	P.L.D. Bank	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur.	..	..	..	..	..	1	
1.00—1.99	8	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	..	1	..	..	
2.00—2.99	8	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	2	..	..	..	..	..	
		Agricultural Cooperative , Society, Hunnur.	..	1	1	..	..	..	
3.00—3.99	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.00—4.99	10	Caste Men	1	..	..	..	..	..	
		Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	..	..	..	..	1	..	
5.00—7.49	6	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7.50—9.99	2	Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1	..	..	..	..	..	
10.00—19.99	5	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	2	1	..	..	..	..	
3.00—39.99	1	Agricultural Cooperative Society, Hunnur	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	53		9	2	1	1	1	1	

Table: 99

Utilisation of Amount Received as advance Payment for Output classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of the Head of the Household

Religion/Caste/Tribe/ Community of head of household	No. of house-holds	No. of house-holds who received advance payment for output	Households having received advance payment for						Remarks
			To get manure, labour charges and ploughing expenses		Development of Agriculture		To purchase bullock cart and oxen		
			Utilised for						
			Same purpose	Different purpose (specify)	Same purpose	Different purpose (specify)	Same purpose	Different purpose (specify) Medical expenses of his wife	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I HINDU									
1. Lingayat	57	9	4	..	4	..	..	1	
2. Maratha	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Kuruba	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Brahmin	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Badiger	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Pattar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Kammar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Simpi (Namdev)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 99 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Talwar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Korava	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Rajaput	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Holeya	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Madar	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Bhovi/Voddar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Samagar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Mochigar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. MUSLIM	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
III. JAIN	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	15	10	..	4	..	..	1	

Table: 100

Animal Husbandry classified by Purpose, Method of Feeding, Problems and Prospects

Description of livestock and poultry	No. of house-holds rearing	Purpose	No. of households rearing and following in respect of feeding			No. of households rearing and reporting		
			Practice			Problem		
			Traditional	Traditional and improved climate	Improved	No problem	Sometime production fails due to	Does not get sufficient fodder
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Buffalo	6	Domestic consumption	6	..	..	6	..	..
2. Bullock	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	1	..	..	..	..	1
3. Cow	6	Domestic consumption	6	..	..	5	..	1
4. Goat	3	Domestic and sale	3	..	..	3	..	..
5. Buffalo & Buffalo (Young)	2	Domestic consumption	2	..	..	1	..	1
6. Bullock & Buffalo	2	Draught power and domestic consumption	2	..	..	2	..	..
7. Cow and buffalo	6	Domestic consumption	6	..	..	6	..	..
8. Cow and bullock	4	Domestic consumption and draught power	3	1	..	..	..	4
9. Calf and goat	3	Domestic consumption and sale	3	..	..	2	..	1
10. Cow and oxen	1	Domestic and draught power	1	..	..	1	..	..
11. Buffalo, bullock, cow	4	Domestic and draught power	4	..	..	3	..	1
12. Bullock, calf and cow	2	Draught, power and domestic consumption	2	..	..	2	..	..

Table: 100 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13. Bullock, cow, goat	1	Draught power, domestic consumption and sale	1	..	..	1	..	..
14. Buffalo, calf and oxen	1	Domestic consumption and draught power and sale	1	..	..	1	..	..
15. Buffalo, rabbit and oxen	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	1	..	..	1	..	..
16. Buffalo, bullock, and goat	3	Domestic consumption, draught power and sale	3	..	..	3	..	..
17. Buffalo, bullock, cow and calf	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	1	..	..	..	..	1
18. Buffalo, cow calf and oxen	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	..	..	1	1	..	..
19. Buffalo, bullock, calf, cow and silkworm	1	Domestic consumption draught power and sale	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	49		46	2	1	38	1	10

Table: 100 *(Contd.)*

Description of livestock and poultry	No. of house-holds rearing	Purpose	No. of households rearing and reporting						Remarks
			Prospect						
			Gets manure, milk, money etc.	Gets milk dung, cake and ferti-liser	Gets milk and ferti-liser	Gets money	Gets manure and money	No pros-pect	
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Buffalo	6	Domestic consumption	1	..	3	..	..	2	
2. Bullock	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	..	..	1	..	..	..	
3. Cow	6	Domestic consumption	..	..	5	..	..	1	
4. Goat	3	Domestic and sale	..	..	1	1	..	1	
5. Buffalo & Buffalo (Young)	2	Domestic consumption	..	..	1	..	..	1	
6. Bullock & Buffalo	2	Draught power and domestic consumption	1	..	..	..	..	1	
7. Cow and buffalo	6	Domestic consumption	..	..	..	4	..	2	
8. Cow and bullock	4	Domestic consumption and draught power	1	..	2	1	..	..	
9. Calf and goat	3	Domestic consumption and sale	..	..	2	..	..	1	
10. Cow and oxen	1	Domestic and draught power	..	..	..	..	..	1	
11. Buffalo, bullock, cow	4	Domestic and draught power	1	1	2	..	..	..	
12. Bullock, calf and cow	2	Draught, power and domestic consumption	..	1	..	..	..	1	

Table: 100 *(Concld.)*

1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
13. Bullock cow, goat	1	Draught power, domestic consumption and sale	1	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Buffalo, calf and oxen	1	Domestic consumption and draught power and sale	..	.	1	..	..	..	
15. Buffalo, rabbit and oxen	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	..	..	1	..	..	..	
16. Buffalo, bullock, and goat	3	Domestic consumption, draught power and sale	2	..	..	..	..	1	
17. Buffalo, bullock, cow and calf	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	..	1	..	..	..	..	
18. Buffalo, cow calf and oxen	1	Domestic consumption and draught power	..	..	1	..	..	..	
19. Buffalo, bullock, calf, cow and silkworm	1	Domestic consumption draught power and sale	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	49		8	3	20	6	..	12	

Table: 101

Trade and Commerce by Description classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household and Volume of Transaction

Description of Trade and Commerce		Total no. of households	No. of households engaged in Trade and Commerce							
			HINDU							
			Lingayat		Maratha		Simpi (Namdev)		Korava	
			House-hold engaged	Average volume of trans-action in money value	House-hold engaged	Average volume of trans-action in money value	House-hold engaged	Average volume of trans-action in money value	House-hold engaged	Average volume of trans-action in money value
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2 & 3	Manufacturing and repair	4	..	..	1	18000	1	4320	..	..
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels	11	6	28553	..	..	..	..	1	6000
8	Financing, In-surance, Real Estate and Business Services	1	1	1000000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	16	7		1		1		1	

Table: 101 *(Concld.)*

Description of Trade and Commerce		Total no. of households	No. of households engaged in Trade and Commerce								Remarks
			HINDU								
			Holeya		Madar		Mochigar		Muslim		
			House-hold enga-ged	Average volume of tran-saction in money value	House-hold enga-ged	Average volume of tran-saction in money value	House-hold enga-ged	Average volume of tran-saction in money value	House-hold enga-ged	Average volume of tran-saction in money value	
1		2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2 & 3	Manufacturing and repair	4	..	..	1	4320	1	3600	..	..	
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels	11	1	15000	..	..	..	..	3	7500	
8	Financing, In-surance, Real Estate and Business Services	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	16	1		1		1		3		

Table: 102

Trade and Commerce classified by Ownership of Cultivation Land in and Around the Village

Households owning cultivation land		No. of households engaged in Trade and Commerce by Description			Remarks
Size of holding	Number	Manufacturing and repair	Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurant and Hotels	Financing Insurance, Real Estate, and Business Services	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Owning no land	7	2	5	..	
Upto 2.5 hectares	3	2	1	..	
2.6 to 5 hectares	2	..	2	..	
5+ hectares	4	..	3	1	
Total	16	4	11	1	

Table: 103

Trade and Commerce classified by Education of Head of the Household

Educational level of head of household	Total no. of households	No. of households engaged in trade and commerce by description			Remarks
		Manufacturing and repair	Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and securities	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Illiterate	4	1	3	..	
2. Literate (without educational level)	3	..	3	..	
3. Primary	4	1	3	..	
4. Middle	2	1	1	..	
5. Matriculation/ secondary	2	..	1	1	
6. Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1	1	..	..	
Total	16	4	11	1	

Table: 104

Location of Shop or Trading Centre with reference to Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of Household

Religion and Caste/ Tribe/Community of head of household		Description of Trade and Commerce	No. of house-holds having shops or tra-ding centres	No. of households having shops or trading centres situated					Remarks
				In the village			Outside the village	No particular place	
				Within the house premises	Adjoining house	Away from the house			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	HINDU								
	Lingayat	6. Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	6	1	1	3	..	1	
		8. Financing, Insurance Real Estate and business Services	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	Maratha	2&3 Manufacturing and Repair	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	Simpi (Namdev)	2&3 Manufacturing and Repair	1	1	..	..	1	..	
	Korava	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	1	..	..	..	1	..	
	Holeya	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	Madar	2&3 Manufacturing and Repair	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Mochigar	2&3 Manufacturing and Repair	1	..	1	..	..	..	
II	MUSLIM	6 Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	3	..	..	3	..	..	
		Total	16	3	3	6	3	1	

Table: 105

Financial Assistant/Credit Obtained for Trade and Commerce and Volume of Transaction

Volume of transaction	No. of households engaged in trade and commerce	No. of households who obtained financial/ assistance/ credit for trade and commerce	No. of households received assistance/credit from				
			State Bank of India	Average amount received per household	Syndicate Bank	Average amount received per household	Urban Co-operative Bank
			To open Kirani Shop		To purchase tailoring machine		To purchase the firewood
			He should pay Rs. 40 p.m. until he clears the debt		Loan & interest should be returned in 3 years		Loan and interest should be returned in 1 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Less than 1000	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
1001—5000	5	3	..	..	1	2000	1
5001—10000	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10001—20000	3	1	1	1000	..	..	..
20001+	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16	6	1	1000	1	2000	1

Table: 105 *(Concld.)*

Volume of transaction	No. of households received assistance/credit from							Remarks
	Average amount received per household	Son To purchase banana & vegetables for sale No terms and conditions	Average amount received per household	Co-villager To purchase vegetables for sale He has to return during evening without interest	Average amount received per household	Co-villager To establish tailoring shop Loan & interest should be returned in 1 year	Average amount received per household	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Less than 1000	..	1	20	1	300	1	..	
1001—5000	2000	..	..	..	..	1	2000	
5001—10000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10001—20000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20001+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	2000	1	20	1	300	1	2000	

Table: 106

Household Possessing Transport classified by Religion, Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household and Method of Procurement

Means of Transport possessed by the household	No. of households possessing transport	Total no. of vehicles possessed by the household	No. of households possessing means of transport as noted in Col. 1 who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe and procured the vehicle through							
			Hindu-Lingayat		Hindu-Maratha	Hindu-Kuruba	Hindu-Brahmin	Hindu-Badiger	Hindu-Pattar	Hindu-Kammar
			Purchase	Any other specify gift	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Bullock cart	14	15	10	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
2. Cycle	63	81	47	1	8	6	3	3	1	1
3. Motor Cycle	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Tractor	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	79	98	58	1	9	9	3	3	1	1

Table: 106 *(Concld.)*

Means of transport possessed by the household	No. of households possessing means of transport as noted in Col. 1 who belong to Religion, Caste/Tribe and procured the vehicle through							Remarks
	Hindu-Rajaput	Hindu-Holeya	Hindu-Madar	Hindu-Bhovi/Voddar	Hindu-Mochigar	Muslim	Jain	
	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Bullock cart	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
2. Cycle	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	
3. Motor Cycle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Tractor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1	3	2	1	1	2	3	

Table: 107

Financial Assistance/Credit Obtained for Owning means of Transport classified by Source and Terms and Conditions

Means of Transport	No. of households possessing the vehicle	No. of households obtained financial assistance/ credit	No. of households received financial assistance/credit from				Remarks
			Source-1—Co-Villager		Source-2—Syndicate Bank		
			Terms & Conditions-1. The loan amount and interest should be returned within 6 months	Average amount received per household	Terms & Conditions-2. The entire amount should be returned within 7 years with interest	Average amount received per household	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Bullock cart	14	4	4	1450	..	..	10 Bullock cart purchased in their savings
2. Cycle	63	..	..	..	..	..	All the cycles have been purchased by
3. Motor Cycle	1	..	..	..	..	..	personal savings.
4. Tractor	1	..	..	..	1	1,50,000	
Total	79	4	4	1450	1	1,50,000	

Table: 108

Household and Small Scale Industry by Type of Product, classified by Religion and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Type of product	Total no. of households engaged in household and small scale industry	No. of household engaged in manufacture									
		Hindu									
		Lingayat		Maratha		Kuruba		Badiger		Pattar	
		Household engaged	Number manufactured	Household engaged	Number manufactured	Household engaged	Number manufactured	Household engaged	Number manufactured	Household engaged	Number manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Weaving of sarees	15	15	13906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Weaving of dhotis	6	6	5284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Weaving of sarees and dhotis	7	1	384	3	1804	2	2800	..	..	..	..
4. Making of chappals	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Making of furniture	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..
6. Making of jewels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	250 ornaments
7. Weaving of baskets & weaving of dhotis	1	1	1800 baskets 1080 dhotis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Weaving of baskets	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Making of flower garlands	2	2	1460 Kgs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Making of jaggery	1	1	810 quintals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Extraction of oil	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	38	26		3		2		1		1	

Table: 108 *(Concld.)*

Type of product	Total no. of households engaged in household and small scale industry	No. of households engaged in manufacture								Remarks
		Hindu				Scheduled caste		Muslim		
		Korava		Rajaput		Madar				
		House-hold enga-ged	Number manu-factu-red	House-hold enga-ged	Number manu-factu-red	House-hold enga-ged	Number manu-factu-red	House-hold enga-ged	Number manu-factu-red	
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Weaving of Sarees	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Weaving of dhotis	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Weaving of sarees and dhotis	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	240	
4. Making of chappals	2	..	..	..	..	2	230 pairs	..	..	
5. Making of furniture	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Making of jewels	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7 Weaving of baskets & weaving of dhotis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Weaving of baskets	1	1	1800	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Making of flower garlands	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Making of jaggery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Extraction of oil	1	..	..	1	18 quintals	..	..	..	..	
Total	38	1		1		2		1		

Table: 109

Household and Small Scale Industry classified by Ownership of Agricultural Land in and around the Village

Households owning agri-cultural land	No. of households engaged in household and small scale industry by type of product											Remarks
	Weaving of sarees	Weaving of dhotis	Weaving of sarees and dhotis	Making of cha-ppals	Making of fur-niture	Making of jewels	Making of bas-kets & weaving of dhotis	Making of bas-kets	Making of flower garlands	Manu-facture of jag-gery	Extra-ction of oil	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Owning no land	6	4	6	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
2. Upto 2.5 hectare	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
3. 2.6—5 hectare	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	
4. 6+ hectare	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	15	6	7	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	

Table: 110

Household and Small Scale Industries classified by Type of Workers, Product and Fuel or Power

Industries by type of product	Type of fuel or power	No. of households running the industry by			Remarks
		Family worker alone	Family worker and hired worker	Hired worker alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Manufacturing & Repair					
1. Weaving of sarees	1 Manpower & Electricity	..	..	2	
	2 Electricity	2	..	1	
	3 Manpower	7	3	..	
2. Weaving of dhotis	1 Manpower	6	..	..	
3. Weaving of sarees and dhotis	1 Manpower	6	..	..	
	2 Electricity	..	1	..	
4. Making of chappals	1 Manpower	2	..	..	
5. Making of furniture	1 Manpower	1	..	..	
6. Making of Jewels	1 Manpower	1	..	..	
7. Making of baskets and weaving of dhotis	1 Manpower	1	..	..	
8. Making of baskets	1 Manpower	1	..	..	
9. Making of flower garlands	1 Manpower	2	..	..	
10. Manfacture of jaggery	1 Electricity	1	..	..	
11. Extraction of oil	1 Electricity	1	..	..	
	Total	30	5	3	

Table: 111

Number of Households In Debt classified by Occupation of Head of the Household, Purpose and Income Group

ccupation of Head of ousehold (as per C.O. 2 digit)	Total number of households by occupation of head of household	Number of households indebted in the income group (in Rs.)				Number of households in debt for						
		Upto 1000	1001-2000	2001-5000	5001 and above	Domestic purpose to maintain family	Sons/ Daughter's marriage	Purchase of house	Purchase of tractor	Purchase of manure and seeds/ to pay labour charges	Improvement of agricultural land	Digging of well
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ltivators	22	..	..	..	13	1	2	1	1	5	6	..
ricultural Labourers	13	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
inners, Weavers, itters, Dyers and ated workers	21	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
rchants and shop epers, wholesale d retail trade	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
achers	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
erical and related workers	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
rsing and other medical d health technicians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ientific, medical and hnical persons, other	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ofessional workers n.e.c.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
tel and Restaurant epers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
nderers, Dry cleaners d pressers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Table: 111 *(Contd.)*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hair dressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors, Dress makers, Sewers, Upholsters and related workers	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone cutter and carvers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths, Tool makers and Machine tool operator	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick layers and other construction workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transport equipment operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-workers	8	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total	100	..	..	14	30	6	5	1	1	11	8	1

Table: 111 *(Contd.)*

Occupation of Head of Household (as per N.C.O. 2 digit)	Total number of households by occupation of head of household	Number of households in debt for											Remarks
		Putting the pipeline	Purchase of Bullock/ Bullock cart	Establishing power-loom/ automatic weaving machine	Repair of power-loom	Installation/ improvement of hand-loom weaving machine	Purchase of thread for weaing	Establishment of tailoring firm	Purchase of firewood	Purchase of Leather for shoe making	Purchase of grocery to the shop	Purchase of raw material for making basket	
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Cultivators	22	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural Labourers	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	21	..	1	5	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Merchants and shop keepers, wholesale and retail trade	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Teachers	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerical and related workers	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nursing and other medical and health technicians	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scientific, medical and technical persons, other	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Professional workers n.e.c.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hotel and Restaurant keepers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Launderers, Dry cleaners and pressers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Table: 111 *(Concld.)*

1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Hair Dressers, Barbers, beauticians and related workers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tailors, Dress makers, sewers, upholsters and related workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Shoe makers and Leather goods makers	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Carpenters, Cabinet and related wood workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stone cutter and carvers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Blacksmiths, tool makers and machine tool operator	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jewellery and precious metal workers and metal engravers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Brick layers and other construction workers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Transport equipment operators	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-workers	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	100	..	..	9	1	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	

Table: 112

Households Indebted classified by Source, Terms and Conditions

Source	Number of households taken loan (in Rs.)				Number of households who have taken loan at the interest of						
	Upto 100	101—200	201—500	501 and above	3%	4%	7%	10%	11%	12%	14%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State Bank of India	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Syndicate Bank	..	..	..	8	1	2	1	..	..	1	1
Syndicate Bank through Taluk Board under IRDP Scheme	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Corporation Bank	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Urban Co-operative Bank	..	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Agricultural State Bank	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
PLD Bank	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Co-operative Society	..	..	..	11	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Co-operative society	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Karnataka State Finance Corporation	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Teachers Co-operative Society	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Badekar Belgaum Powerloom Manufacturers	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloth Merchant	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Villager	..	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Friend	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	1	61	2	2	20	5	2	4	2

Table: 112 (Contd.)

Source	Number of households who have taken loan at the interest of							Number of households who have taken loan on terms and conditions				
	15%	18%	24%	30%	36%	No interest	Not known	Loan and interest should be returned in 1 year	Loan and interest should be returned in 2 years	Loan and interest should be returned in 3 years	Loan and interest should be returned in 5 years	Loan and interest should be returned in 7 years
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
State Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Syndicate Bank	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1
Syndicate Bank through Taluk Board under IRDP Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corporation Bank	..	.	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Urban Co-operative Bank	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	..
Agricultural State Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
PLD Bank	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Co-operative Society	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Karnataka State Finance Corporation	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Teachers Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Badekar Belgaum Powerloom Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cloth Merchant	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Villager	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Friend	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	1	13	3	1	4	2	1	24	2	9	4	3

Table: 112 *(Contd.)*

Source	Number of households who have taken loan on terms and conditions										
	Loan and interest should be returned in 3 instalments	Loan and interest should be returned in 14 monthly instalments	Rs. 600 per half year in seven instalments	Rs. 250 for the first 4 months then the remaining amount in 80 instalments	Pay the instalments regularly	Has to pay Rs. 2 for each Dhoti/ Saree until he clears the loan	Loan and interest should be returned within 2 years, if not subsidy will not be given	Return the amount every week	Rs. 300 towards loan and Rs. 110 towards interest every month	Rs. 300 p.m. and interest every 6 months	Loan as he likes and interest within a year
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
State Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syndicate Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Syndicate Bank through Taluk Board under IRDP Scheme	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corporation Bank	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Urban Co-operative Bank	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Agricultural State Bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PLD Bank	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka State Finance Corporation	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Teachers Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Badekar Belgaum Powerloom Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cloth Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Villager	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Friend	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	6

Table: 112 *(Concld.)*

Source	No. of households who have taken loan on												Remarks
	Mort-gage of land	Mort-gage of land	Mort-gage of land	Mort-gage of loom	Job se-curity	One of weaver friend	One of the villager	Member of Agri-cultural society	On pigmy contri-bution	Faith	No Se-curity	Not known	
1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
State Bank of India	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Syndicate Bank	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	
Syndicate Bank through Taluk Board under IRDP Scheme	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Corporation Bank	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Urban Co-operative Bank	5	4	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural State Bank	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
PLD Bank	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural Co-operative Society	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Co-operative Society	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Karnataka State Finance Corporation	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
Teachers Co-operative Society	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Badekar Belgaum Power-loom Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Relative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Cloth Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Villager	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	
Friend	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Total	23	8	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	14	2	1	

Table: 113

Distribution of Households with reference to Income Group and Average Income from each Source in each Income-Group

Income-Group	No. of house-holds	Cultivation (including horticulture etc.)		Agricultural Labourer		Livestock and Product		Arts and Crafts		Service	
		No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. 2001—5000	23	6	2371	7	4351	..	..	1	200	5	2288
2. 5001—10000	38	15	3567	9	4590	7	1221	1	6480	6	4637
3. 10001—15000	13	9	4721	5	6548	3	1600	..	..	2	1580
4. 15001 & above	26	21	14774	2	6470	11	4145	..	..	7	10703
Total	100	51		23		21		2		20	

Table: 113 *(Contd.)*

Income-Group	No. of house-holds	Rent		Investment		Divident and profit		Remittence/Investment		Fishery	
		No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of house-holds receiving income from source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. 2001—5000	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. 5001—10000	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	338	..	..
3. 10001—15000	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4200	..	..
4. 15001 & above	26	2	1200	..	..	..	..	2	2400	..	..
Total	100	2		..		..		5		..	..

Table: 113 *(Concld.)*

Income-Group	No. of households	Forestry		Trade and Commerce		Transport		Profession		Others				Remarks
										a) Weaving/ Weaving Labour		b) Drama Artist		
		No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	No. of households receiving income from the source	Average income per household of the households deriving means from the source	
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1. 2001—5000	23	..	..	4	1538	..	..	6	3284	5	4580	..	..	
2. 5001—10000	38	..	..	12	2098	..	..	11	4529	9	5676	1	3500	
3. 10001—15000	13	..	..	3	6000	1	500	8	7148	2	5070	..	..	
4. 15001 & above	26	..	..	5	12840	..	..	9	19065	8	17396	1	3200	
Total	100	..		24		1		34		24		2		

Table: 114

Distribution of Households with reference to Income Group, Occupation and Caste/Tribe/Community of Head of the Household

Income Group	Total no. of house-holds	Households belonging to									
		Lingayat									
		Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Weavers	Merchant	Teacher	Clerk	Multi-purpose health worker	Laboratory technician	Astro-loger	Hotel keeper
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. 2001—5000	12	1	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. 5001—10000	22	4	3	8	2	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. 10001—15000	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
4. 15001 & above	17	6	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Total	57	14	7	15	3	3	2	1	1	1	1

Income Group	Households belonging to											
	Lingayat				Maratha				Kuruba			
	Dhobi	Barber	Making of flower garlands	Non-worker	Cultivator	Weavers	Tailors	Non-worker	Cultivator	Weaver	Clerk	Brick layer
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. 2001—5000	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
2. 5001—10000	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
3. 10001—15000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
4. 15001 & above	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total	1	1	2	5	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	1

Table: 114 *(Concld.)*

Income Group	Households belonging to											
	Brahmin			Badiger	Pattar	Kammar	Simpi (Namdev)	Talwar	Korava	Rajaput	Holeya	
	Culti-vator	Tea-cher	Non-Wor-ker	Carpenter	Jeweller	Black-smith	Tailor	Agricul-tural la-bourer	Basket weaver	Merchant	Culti-vator	Agricul-tural labourer
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. 2001—5000	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
2. 5001—10000	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
3. 10001—15000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. 15001 & above	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

Income-Group	Households belonging to											Remarks
	Holeya	Madar		Bhovi/Voddar	Samagar	Mochigar	Muslim			Jain		
	Merchant	Culti-vator	Shoe maker	Stone cutter	Shoe maker	Transport equipment operator	Culti-vator	Mer-chant	Brick layer	Agricul tural la-bourer	Wea-ver	
1	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. 2001—5000	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	
2. 5001—10000	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	
3. 10001—15000	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. 15001 & above	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Total	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	

Table: 115

Distribution of Households by Income Group and Nature of Expenditure

Income Group	No. of house-holds	No. of households where expenditure on								
		Food in respect of total expenditure			Pulses in respect of total expenditure			Animal protein (e.g. meat, fish, egg, etc.) in respect of total expenditure		
		Upto 25%	26—50%	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50%	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50%	51%+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. 2001—5000	23	4	18	1	23	..	..	7	..	..
2. 5001—10000	38	6	31	1	38	..	..	8	..	..
3. 10001—15000	13	5	8	..	13	..	..	5	..	..
4. 15001 and above	26	15	11	..	26	..	..	6	..	..
Total	100	30	68	2	100	..	..	26	..	..

Income Group	No. of house-holds	No. of households where expenditure on											
		Vegetable in respect of total expenditure			Oil and condiment in respect of total expenditure			Drinks in respect of total expenditure			Fuel and light in respect of total expenditure		
		Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	50%+
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. 2001—5000	23	23	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
2. 5001—10000	38	38	..	..	38	..	..	1	..	..	35	..	..
3. 10001—15000	13	12	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	13	..	..
4. 15001 and above	26	26	..	..	26	..	..	3	..	..	26	..	..
Total	100	99	..	..	99	..	..	5	..	..	94	..	..

Table: 115 *(Contd.)*

Income Group	No. of house-holds	No. of households where expenditure on											
		Clothes in respect of total expenditure			Ornaments in respect of total expenditure			Travel in respect of total expenditure			Education in respect of total expenditure		
		Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1. 2001—5000	23	21	2	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	8	..	..
2. 5001—10000	38	34	4	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	17	..	..
3. 10001—15000	13	12	1	..	1	1	..	13	..	..	7	..	..
4. 15001 and above	26	24	2	..	2	..	..	24	..	..	22	..	..
Total	100	91	9	..	3	1	..	82	..	..	54	..	..

Income Group	No. of house-holds	No. of households where expenditure on											
		Other miscellaneous services in respect of total expenditure			House rent and repair in respect of total expenditure			Interest in respect of total expenditure			Taxes, cess, etc. in respect of total expenditure		
		Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+
1	2	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
1. 2001—5000	23	18	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
2. 5001—10000	38	36	..	..	5	1	..	2	..	..	28	..	..
3. 10001—15000	13	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
4. 15001 and above	26	26	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	24	..	..
Total	100	93	..	..	22	1	..	4	..	..	78	..	..

Income Group	No. of house-holds	No. of households where expenditure on											
		Hired labour in respect of total expenditure			Purchase for production in respect of total expenditure			Remittance in respect of total expenditure			Medical in respect of total expenditure		
		Upto 25%	26—50%	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50%	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50%	51%	Upto 25%	26—50%	51%+
1	2	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
1. 2001—5000	23	8	..	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	23	..	..
2. 5001—10000	38	14	1	..	13	..	..	2	..	..	34	..	..
3. 10001—15000	13	10	1	..	7	1	..	2	..	..	13	..	..
4. 15001 and above	26	17	4	1	18	1	..	9	2	..	26	..	..
Total	100	49	6	1	45	2	..	16	2	..	96	..	..

Income Group	No. of house-holds	No. of households where expenditure on						Others					
		Purchase of assets in respect of total expenditure			Construction and Improvement of building and other structure in respect of total expenditure			Recreation in respect of total expenditure			For supply of electricity in respect of total expenditure		
		Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+
1	2	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
1. 2001—5000	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
2. 5001—10000	38	..	..	1	..	..	1	24	..	..	1	..	..
3. 10001—15000	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
4. 15001 and above	26	2	1	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Total	100	2	1	1	..	..	1	69	..	..	..	..	..

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Income Group	No. of households	No. of households where expenditure on												Remarks
		Others												
		Pan, Beedi in respect of total expenditure			Cigarette in respect of total expenditure			Electric engine in respect of total expenditure			Diesel in respect of total expenditure			
		Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%.	Upto 25%	26—50 %	51%+	
1	2	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
1. 2001—5000	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. 5001—10000	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. 10001—15000	13	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. 15001 and above	26	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Total	100	14	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	