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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

VOLUME XI

MYSORE

PART VI

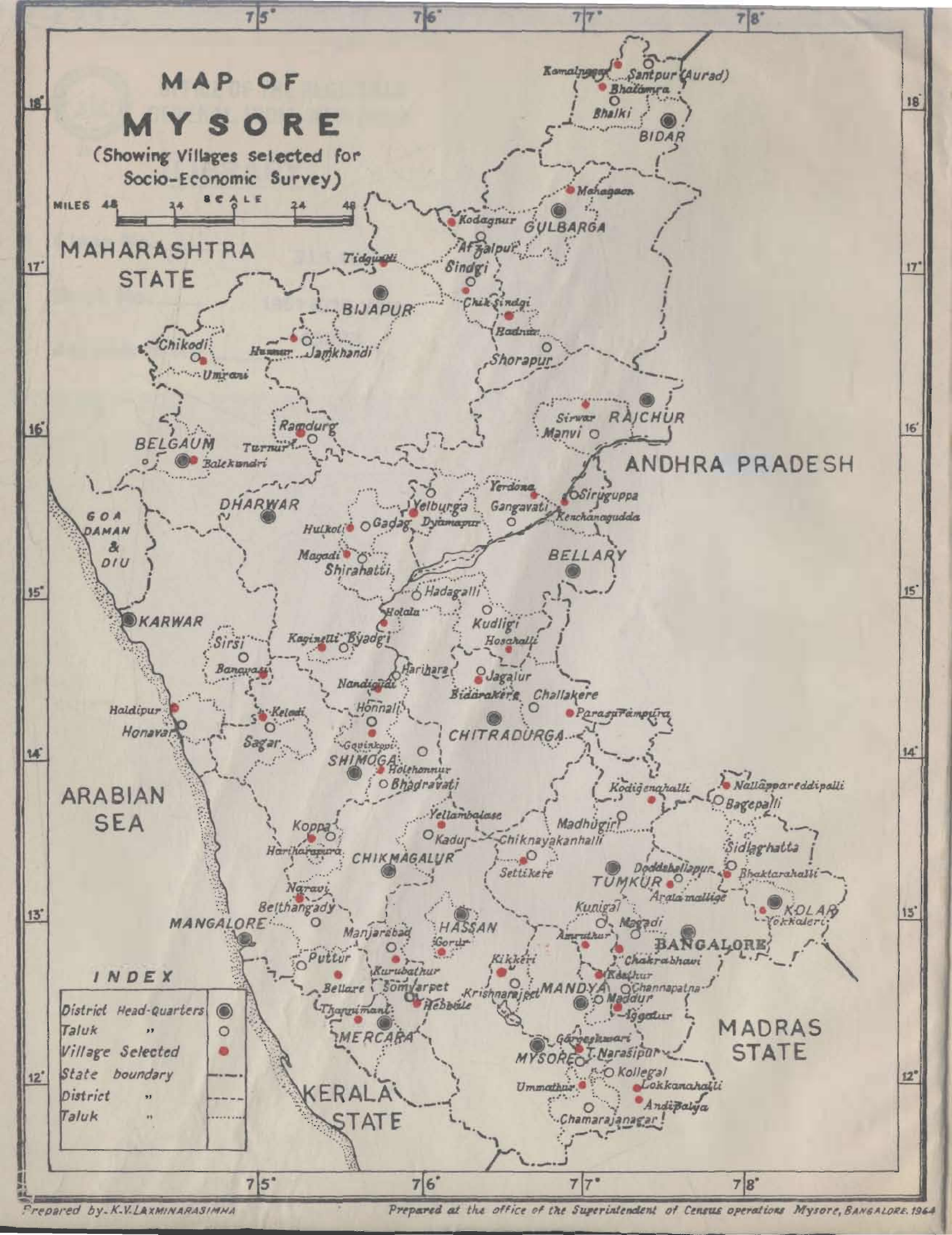
VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPHS

No. 30, KODIGENAHALLI VILLAGE
Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District

Editor

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PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, COIMBATORE
AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI-6
1972



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Prepared at the office of the Superintendent of Census operations Mysore, Bangalore. 1964

VILLAGE SURVEY REPORT

ON

KODIGENAHALLI

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is a unique feature of these village surveys that they rapidly outgrew their original terms of reference, as my colleagues warmed up to their work. This proved for them an absorbing voyage of discovery and their infectious enthusiasm compelled me to enlarge the inquiry's scope again and again. It was just as well cautiously to feel one's way about at first and then venture further afield, and although it accounts to some extent for a certain unevenness in the quality and coverage of the monographs, it served to compensate the purely honorary and extra-mural rigours of the task. For, the survey, alongwith its many ancillaries like the survey of fairs and festivals, of small and rural industry and others, was an 'extra', over and above the crushing load of the 1961 Census.

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

This gradual unfolding the aim of the Survey prevented my colleagues from adopting as many villages as they had originally intended to. But I belive that what may have been lost in quantity has been more than made up for in quality. This is perhaps, for the first time that such a Survey has been conducted in any country, and that purely as a labour of love. It has succeeded in attaining what is set out to achieve: to construct a map of village India's social structure. One hopes that the volumes of this Survey will help to retain for the Indian Census its title to 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'. Apart from other features, it will perhaps be conceded that the survey has set up a new Census standard in pictorial and graphic documentation. The schedules finally adopted or this monograph have been printed in appendices I and II to the monograph on village Iggalur, Bangalore District.

NEW DELHI
July 30, 1964

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Kodigenahalli Village in Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District was one of the villages which had been surveyed in 1941 in the economic survey which was conducted by the former State Government prior to the reorganisation of States in 1956, and this village has again been taken up for socio-economic survey in connection with the 1961 Census. The idea of selecting some villages which had already been surveyed in 1941 for a socio-economic survey once again has been to gauge the changes which have been taking place in the social and economic life of the people—during the two decades from 1941–1961. A study of such changes which have taken place in one of the model villages of a distinct agro-physical region of the State was expected to typify, with local variations, conditions of other villages also in that region.

The 1941 report on Kodigenahalli ended with these words: "This is a model village in the Madhugiri taluk and has grown into a big village during the last 15 years. The village Panchayat has been working well and there is improvement noticed in every direction. Being a thickly populated village, it is in need of better medical and educational facilities. A separate hospital and a girl's school are the immediate needs. A few more drinking water wells are also urgently necessary. The few village industries practised in the village, such as cotton and wool weaving have to be developed on proper lines and with proper technical advice and necessary financial aid, larger number of people would take to these occupations and their income would be considerably enhanced."

The aim of the following pages is to gauge how far these improvements which were so necessary for the social and economic uplift of the people, were realised during the period 1941—61. The study reveals that there has been some improvement in the social habits and cultural level of the people, but at the same time there has been no improvement in the economic conditions of the people. There has in fact been retrogression on the economic side. The installation of irrigation pump sets—a special feature of this area—has only resulted in an extension in the area of dry crops, but there has been no increase in the quantum of production. There has been normal increase in the population strength, but food production has lagged behind. The main reason for this is the failure of the monsoon for a number of years prior to the present survey. The activities of the Large Sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society have not been altogether satisfactory. The Village Panchayat has not devoted sufficient attention to developmental activities. All these factors point to the need for economic improvement side by side with social improvement.

The features of the socio-economic life of the village Kodigenahalli enumerated above are analysed in detail in this monograph. The first draft of the monograph was prepared by Sri G. Nanjunda Gowda, Investigator of this department. The final draft monograph was prepared by Sri V. Gururajan of this office on the basis of the field work carried out and material collected and first draft prepared by Sri G. Nanjunda Gowda, Investigator of this Department. After necessary editing the monograph is now brought out in its present form.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,
Superintendent of Census Operations in Mysore.

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Photo 1. Maruthi in Sri Rama Temple



Photo 2. Dandi Maramma image



Photo 3. Shivalinga with Nandi in front



Photo 4. Learning the three 'R's

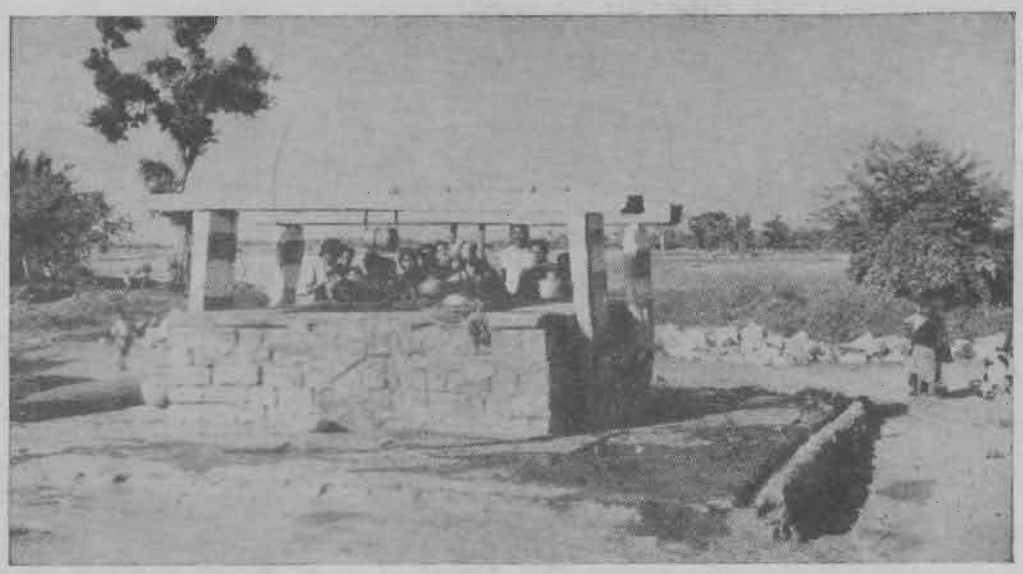


Photo 5. The well—a source for washing only, the water not being potable



Photo 6. House for the farm pump set



Photo 7. A Chilli crop mixed with castor



Photo 8. Transporting sheves of paddy crops to the threshing floor

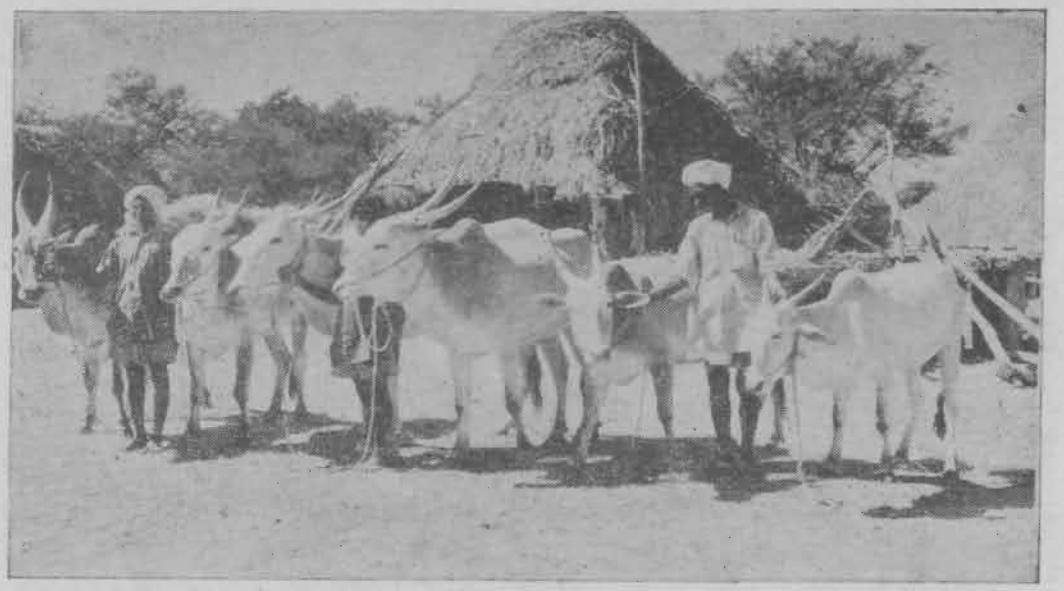


Photo 9. Working bullocks



Photo 10. Basket makers (Korachas) at work



Photo 11. Harvesting the paddy



Photo 12. The Large Sized Co-operative Society of the village



Photo 13. Male dress types, both old and new

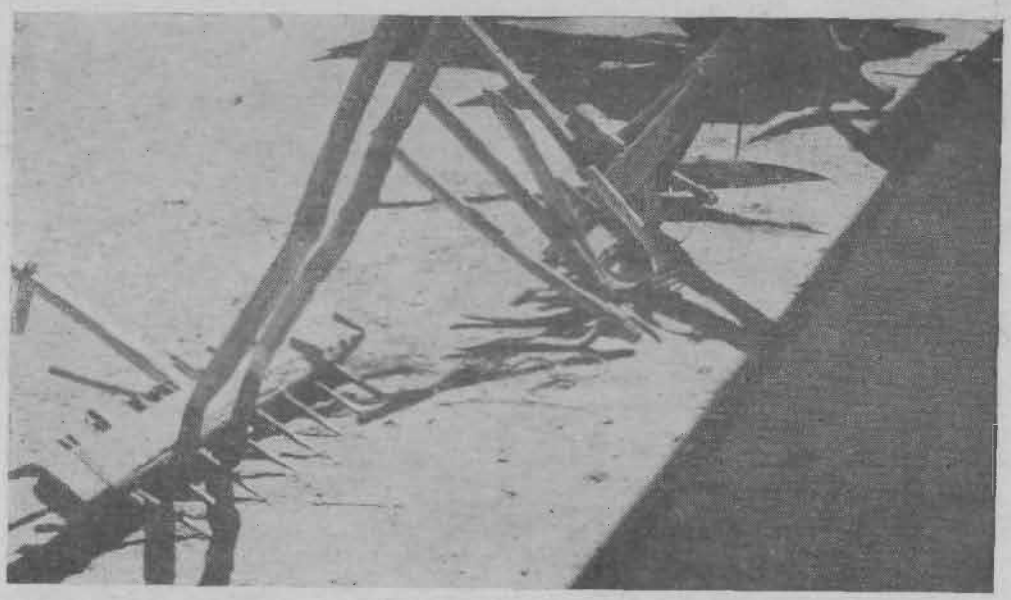


Photo 14. Agricultural implements



Photo 15. A Sugarcane mill



Photo 16. Making ropes out of sisal hemp fibre



Photo 17. Beedi makers at work



Photo 18. Village cobbler at work



Photo 19. Female dress types



Photo 20. Village Dispensary



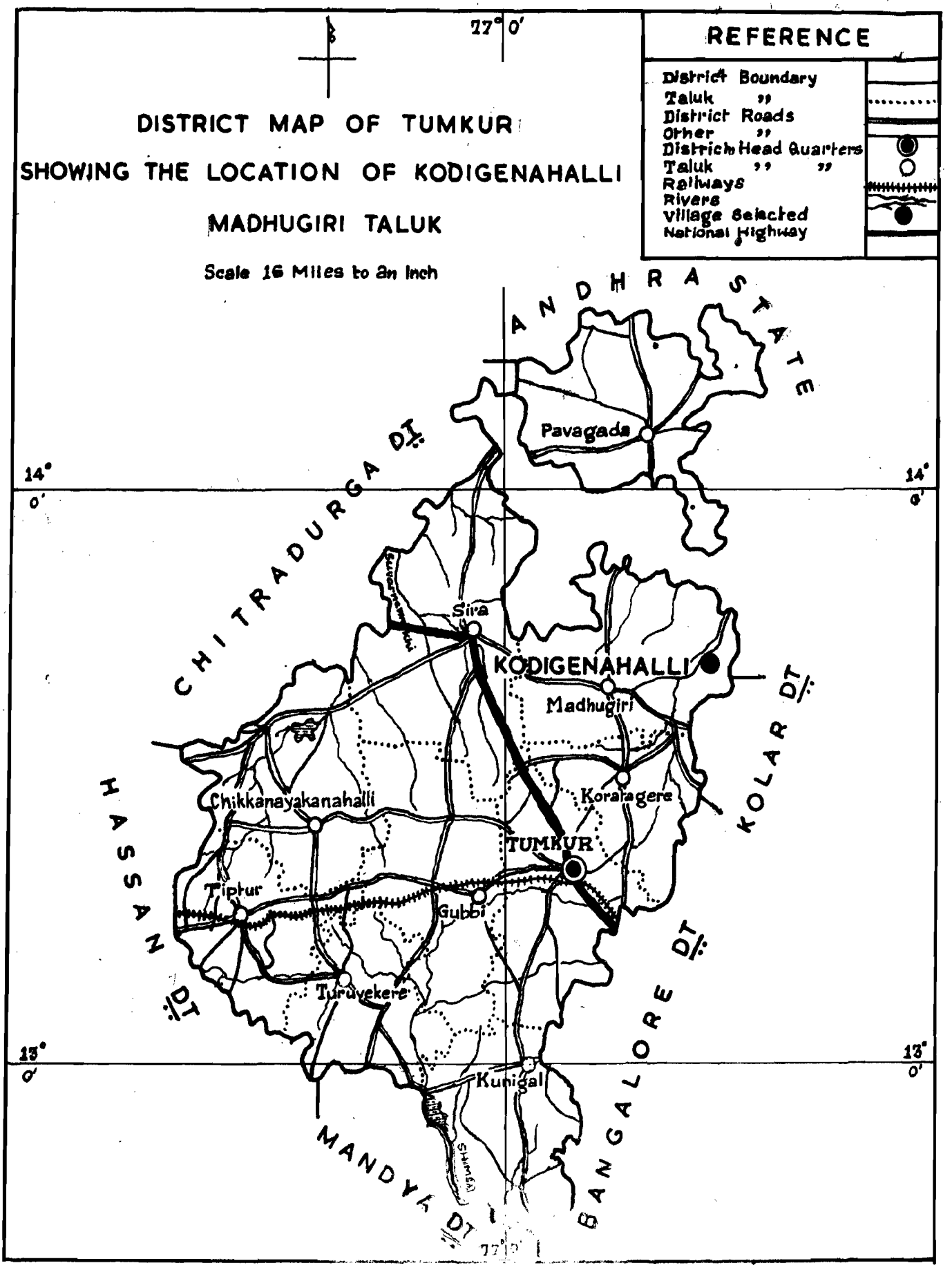
Photo 21. Roof types



Photo 22. The Village shandy



Photo 23. A few storeyed houses in a lineal cluster


DISTRICT MAP OF TUMKUR
SHOWING THE LOCATION OF KODIGENAHALLI
MADHUGIRI TALUK
Scale 16 Miles to an Inch
77° 0'
REFERENCE
District Boundary
Taluk ,,
District Roads
Other ,,
District Head Quarters
Taluk ,, ,,
Railways
Rivers
Village Selected
National Highway
ANDHRA STATE
CHITRADURGA DT.
KOLAR DT.
BANGALORE DT.
MANDYA DT.
HASSAN DT.
Pavagada
Sira
KODIGENAHALLI
Madhugiri
Koratagere
Chikkanayakanahalli
TUMKUR
Tiptur
Gubbi
Turuvekere
Kunigal
14° 0'
13° 0'
77° 0'

CHAPTER 1

THE VILLAGE

Kodigenahalli is a roadside village in Madhugiri Taluk, Tumkur District. It is situated in Madhugiri-Hindupur road, at 77° 20′ E longitude and 13° 43′ N latitude and is at an altitude of about 2,150 feet above sea level. The nearest railway station is Viduraswatha (on the Bangalore—Guntakal line) which is eight miles away and the nearest trade centres are Hindupur, a municipal town and taluk headquarters in Anantapur district of Andhra State and Gauribidnur which are about fifteen miles away each from this village.

Reasons for selection of the village for survey and study

Kodigenahalli was selected as a model village in Madhugiri Taluk. Even by 1941 when it has been selected for economic survey, it had grown into a big village with 502 households. The survey and study carried out in that year had revealed that the Village Panchayat was working well and that there was general improvement in every direction. But even then, certain improvements had been felt to be necessary. Being a thickly populated village it was in need of better medical and educational facilities. The village had only a subsidised rural dispensary and the nearest veterinary dispensary was at Madhugiri, the taluk headquarters which is thirteen miles away. So far as education was concerned the village had facilities for study upto the Middle School standard only. There was no girls' school. A separate hospital of the standard of a Local Fund Dispensary and a girls' school were quite necessary. There were a few drinking water wells and some more were also urgently required. Cultivation depended on rainfall—which has always been scanty. Better water facility for agricultural purposes was also urgently needed in the interests of rural economy. The few village industries practised in the village such as cotton and wool-weaving had to be developed on proper lines, and with proper technical advice and necessary financial aid, it was felt at that time that larger number of people would take to these occupations and that their income would be considerably enhanced. The survey now undertaken after two decades has been motivated by a desire to estimate how far these prognostications have been realised and what improvements are still necessary in this area, remembering in the meanwhile that the improvements deemed to be necessary in a model village of this area would be necessary, in a more marked degree, in all the other villages of this area which will be having similar agro-physical characteristics.

Location

The village is about thirteen miles away from Madhugiri, the taluk headquarters. Here, at Madhugiri are situated the offices of the Tahsildar, the Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., the Inspector of Co-operative Societies, the Courts of the Magistrate and Munsiff, the Taluk Treasury and a branch of the State Bank of Mysore. Kodigenahalli is close to the border of the Andhra State (about five miles) and so, while a good many people have Kannada, the language of Mysore, as their mother-tongue, there are also a considerable number of people whose mother-tongue is Telugu, which is the chief language of Andhra Pradesh. These are the two languages mainly spoken by the people here and understood by them. As has already been noticed the village is about fifteen miles away from important trade centres like Hindupur and Gauribidnur. Further an important pilgrimage centre—Viduraswatha—lies midway between this village and Gauribidnur and an important centre of architectural interest—Lepakshi—is also at an easy distance from this village.

Physical aspects

The village is situated in a fertile part of the district as it is on the bank of the Jayamangali river, a tributary of north Pinakini river. It is situated on flat country and there are no hills nearby. There is only a small mound about a mile and a half away from this village and from this mound or *Gutte*, the village is sometimes called *Gutte Kodigenahalli*. The climate is tropical and the maximum temperature ranges roughly between 74°F to 83°F, the principal crops cultivated consisting of paddy, ragi, horsegram, jowar, tur-dhal and *navane*. Groundnuts, sugarcane and chillies are the commercial crops grown in the village. There are a large number of shade bearing trees, chief of which are mangoes, babuls and *honge*. There is no forest nearby.

*A Municipal Town and taluk headquarters in Anantapur District of Andhra State.

Flora

The castor, toddy-palm, margosa, tamarind and banyan are the types of trees most common here. Among these there are some mango trees, jamboo trees and jack trees. Most of the trees in this village and round about areas are tamarind trees and trading in tamarind forms the occupation—in most cases the subsidiary occupation—of about fifty households in the village.

There are also shrubs and thorny bushes near the farms.

Important food crops grown are ragi, paddy, jowar, *same, navane,* horsegram and Bengal gram, niger and til.

Among vegetables grown may be mentioned beans, pumpkins, brinjals, lady's fingers, snakegourds and tomatoes.

Commercial crops grown are sugarcane, chillies, arecanut and coconuts.

Fauna

Cows, bulls, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, cocks and hens are the domesticated fauna of this place. Among these, sheep and goats are in the largest numbers and are reared by 82 households, their total number being 1,640, the total number of all the animals in the village being 3,524. As this village is in a plain and open country the larger game is not seen here. It is stated that some jackals are seen occasionally near the sugarcane fields but their number seems to be very small.

Size

The village covers an area of about 3,275 acres and has a population of 3,747 in 688 households.

Residential pattern

The village is mainly divided into two parts, namely, the old site of the village and the new extension. The houses are built uniformly but are dense in the old area but evenly and spaciously spread out in the extension. About 120 households have their houses in their farms which are at varying distances ranging from 2 furlongs to a mile from the village. The houses except those in the farms, are spread in linear clusters. They are built on both sides of the streets, facing each other. The main streets in the village are the bazaar street, Thigala street, Nayaka street, Fort, Agasa street, 'Kote Kelagina' street, Muslim street, Adi-dravida street, Adi-Karnataka colony, the Koracha Colony and the new extension. There is also an electric colony, where there are quarters for the employees of the State Electricity Board. In almost all these parts, people belonging to several communities live, though the community indicated by the name of the street is usually the preponderating community living in that street.

Communications

The village is connected by State roads to Hindupur, Madhugiri, Tumkur, Gauribidnur and Pavagada. Among these roads the road to Gauribidnur was formed in 1963 and was under construction during the time of the survey. Ten buses ply on these roads. There are *katcha* roads formed since 1960 connecting Kodigenahalli to surrounding villages like Mydanahalli and Reddihalli. These *katcha* roads have been formed by the Taluk Board.

Important public places including places of worship

The Village Panchayat-hall, the Vaishya Choultry, the schools, Police Station and the hospital (Adiseshayya dispensary) are the important public places in the village. The important places of worship are the Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, Easwara temple and the temples of Dandimaramma, Kollapuramma, Beeredevaru and Yellamma. In addition there is a mosque also.

Welfare and administrative institutions

The village police station, the Panchayat, the local office of the Electricity Board, the schools, the Vaishya choultry, the offices of the P.W.D. Supervisor, Revenue Inspector and Block Development Officer as also that of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and the Village Sub-Post Office may be mentioned as the important welfare and administrative institutions of this place. The village got electric-street-lights in 1946 and irrigation pumpsets a little earlier.

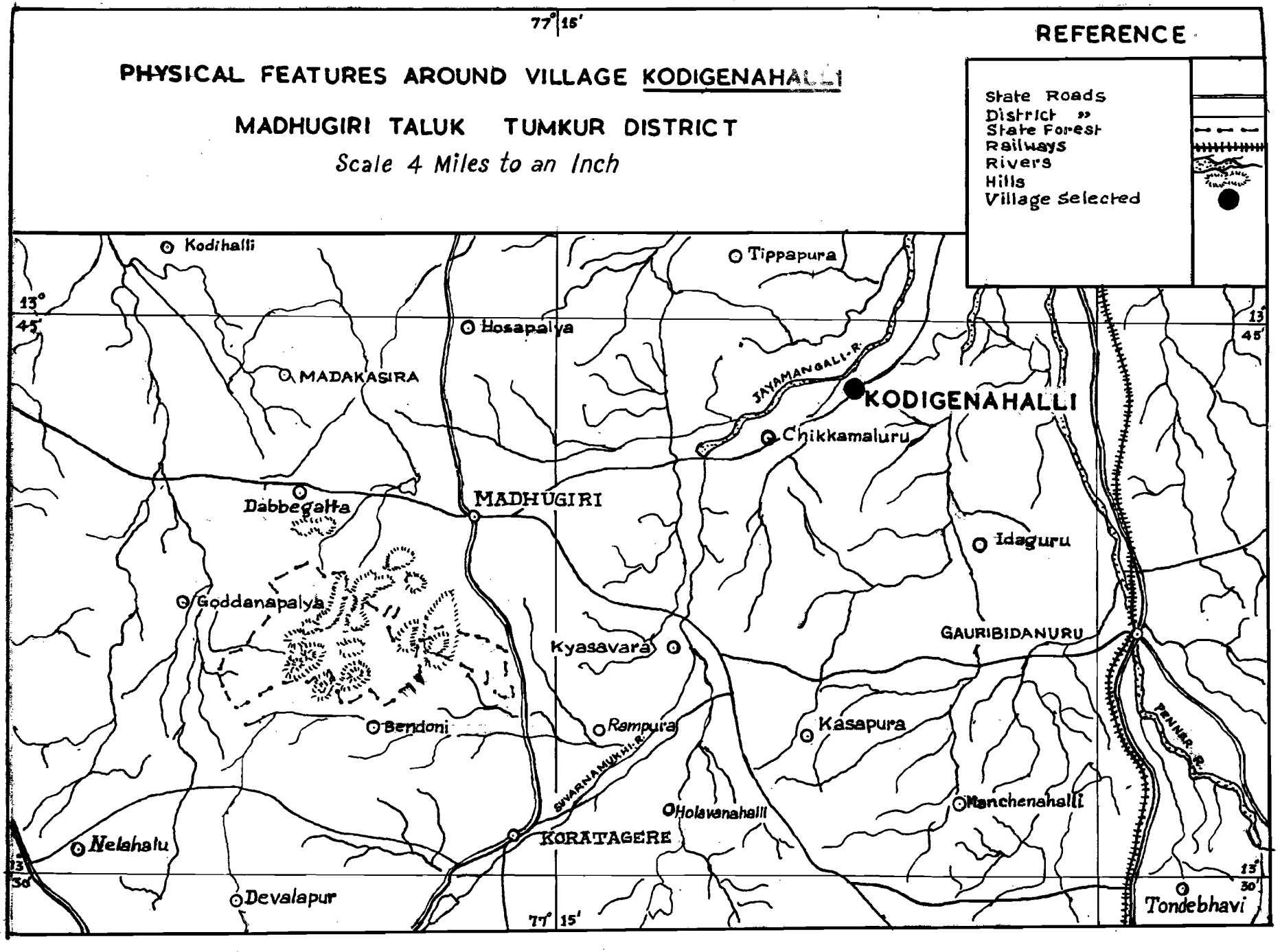
Market

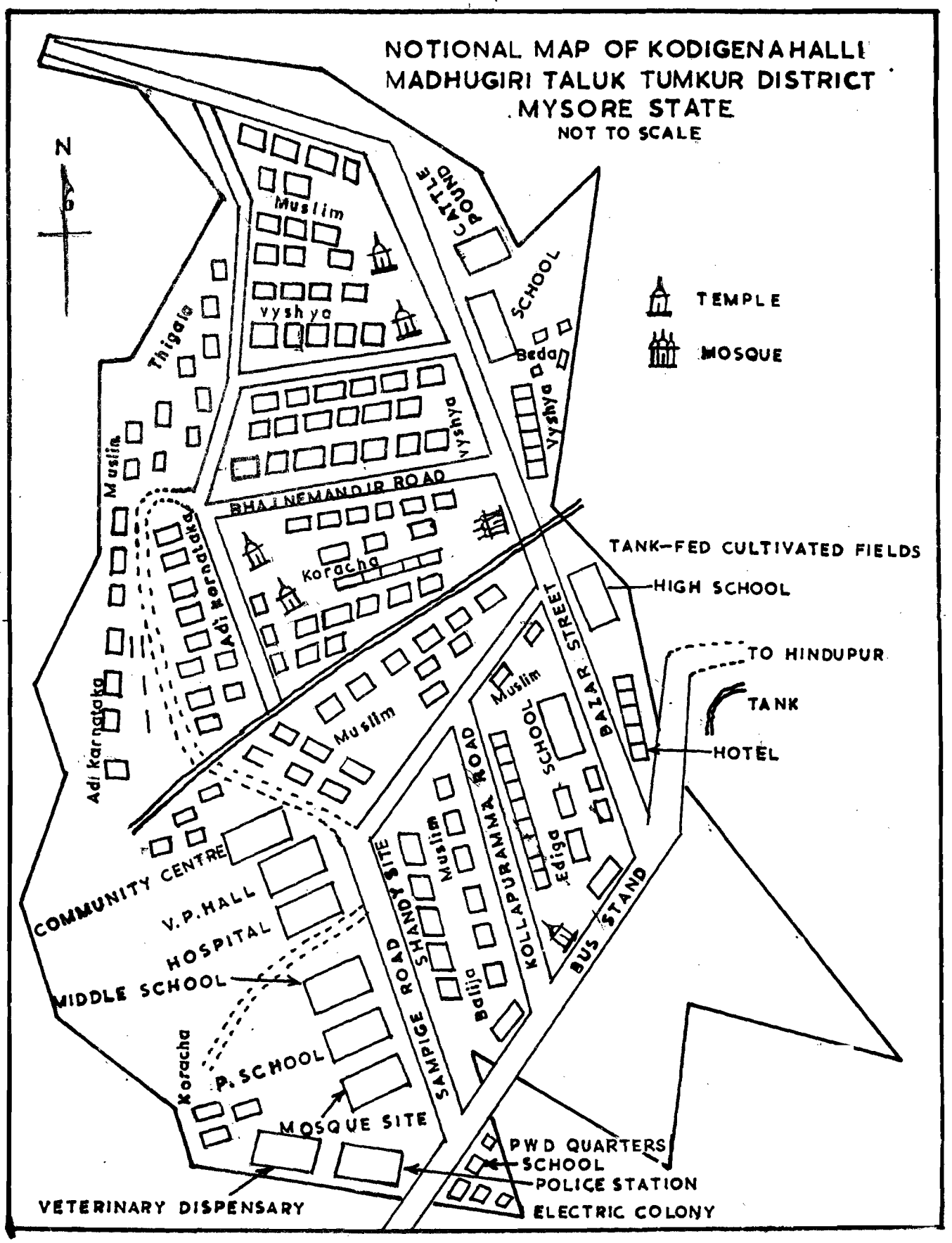
There are ten wholesale merchants and they trade with Hindupur, Madhugiri, Tumkur, Gauribidnur and other nearby trade centres. The important articles sold are paddy, jaggery, tamarind and chillies and the articles purchased include agricultural implements and other machinery. Bullock-carts and lorries are used for transport of articles. Retail trading is mostly in provisions and cloth, and the cloth

PHYSICAL FEATURES AROUND VILLAGE KODIGENAHALLI

MADHUGIRI TALUK TUMKUR DISTRICT

Scale 4 Miles to an Inch




NOTIONAL MAP OF KODIGENAHALLI
MADHUGIRI TALUK TUMKUR DISTRICT
MYSORE STATE
NOT TO SCALE
N
TEMPLE
MOSQUE
Muslim
vyshya
CATTLE POUND
SCHOOL
Beda
Vyshya
Thigala
Muslim
BHAJNEMANDIR ROAD
Koracha
Adi karnataka
TANK-FED CULTIVATED FIELDS
HIGH SCHOOL
TO HINDUPUR
TANK
HOTEL
BAZAR STREET
Muslim
SCHOOL
Ediga
KOLLAPURAMMA ROAD
Balija
SAMPIGE ROAD
SHANDY SITE
Muslim
BUS STAND
COMMUNITY CENTRE
V.P.HALL
HOSPITAL
MIDDLE SCHOOL
Koracha
P. SCHOOL
MOSQUE SITE
VETERINARY DISPENSARY
PWD QUARTERS
SCHOOL
POLICE STATION
ELECTRIC COLONY

sold is generally purchased wholesale in Bangalore or Hindupur. A weekly shandy is held every Thursday and about 50 shops of different kinds are set up in these shandies. The nearest cattle market is at Hindupur. Cattle fairs are held every year at Viduraswatha and Gondihalli which are ten and eight miles away from this village respectively.

Crematorium and burial grounds

There are three separate burial grounds in the village, one for Hindus, the other for the Adikarnatakas and Adi-dravidas and the third for Muslims. The Brahmins and Vaishyas cremate their dead near the Jayamangali river. The Hindu burial ground covers an area of 8 acres and 13 guntas and the Muslim burial ground covers an area of 1 acre and 9 guntas.

Monuments and legends

There is an inscription near the Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple, but it is quite illegible. There is no legend connected with this village.

History

As for the history of the village it is learnt that the village was under the Palegar of Teriyur Samsthan about 300 years ago. Thereafter the village came under the rule of the Mysore Rajas.

The Vaishyas, it is said, migrated to this village from Andhra Pradesh about 150 years ago and the Muslims have been coming here off and on since 100 years. About 200 years back the village was confined to the *Kote* (Fort) area, but the village has grown since then, to its present proportions.

Medical aid and sanitation

Sometimes epidemics have broken out in the village but the incidence of these epidemics has been on the decrease. The sanitation has improved in recent years.

Electricity

The village is electrified. Electricity was first supplied to the village in 1946. The number of public and private power connections afforded are as follows:—

1. Domestic connections	85
2. For irrigation pumps	40 (this has since increased to nearly 120)
3. Street lights	25
4. Industrial connections	4
5. Connections for coffee grinders	3
6. Connections given to restaurants	2
7. Connections to public buildings	4
TOTAL	163

Water Supply

Water supply to the village is from public wells and from the Jayamangali river. There is need for improvement in respect of drinking water supply.

General

Conditions of the village have registered improvement since 1941 but there is still scope for further progress.

CHAPTER II

PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL CULTURE

Population

There were 502 households in the village in 1941 with a total population of 2,514. By the time of this survey the number of households had increased to 688 and the population to 3,747. The increase in the households for these two decades has been 37% and the increase in population has been 49%.

Ethnic Composition

The population consists of Hindus and Muslims. Among the Hindus there are eighteen castes besides which there are four Scheduled Castes. The Muslims are Sunnies, the sub-castes among them being the Sheik, Syed, Baig, Pathan and Moghul.

The number of households and the population strength of the different communities are as follows:—

Community	Households	Population
Adikarnatakas	145	677
Beda	79	451
Vokkaliga	72	530
Muslim	106	533
Thigala	55	253
Vaishya	35	194
Kuruba	26	118
Brahmin	23	130
Lingayat	14	63
Others	133	798

Some account of the customs and habits of the numerically stronger communities represented by twenty or more households in the village is given below:—

The scheduled castes of which there are four in this village, namely, the Adikarnatakas (145 households), Adidravidas (16 households), Bovis (23 households) and Korachas (20 households) constitute the largest single group here (204 out of the total number of 688 households in all). Some account of these scheduled castes will be given first.

1. *Adikarnatakas*

In some parts of the State the "Holeyas" are the community who are also called Adikarnatakas, while in other parts the Adikarnatakas are Madigas. In Kodigenahalli the name Adikarnataka stands for Madigas. These people who were called 'Adikarnatakas' in the 1941 Economic Survey of this village and are here dealt with under that name were originally called Madigas and belong to the left hand group. They constitute a Scheduled Caste, their traditional occupation being leather-tanning and manufacture of footwear, mostly chappals. They form the largest community here. There are no sub-castes among them, though there are some exogamous units (clans) called *Bedagus* the most important of which are *Mandaloru, Gujjaloru, Ankeloru, Sakeloru, Seemaloru, Enumalore* and *Malligeru.* It is clear these clans are named after some animals and plants, but the specific significance of each of these names cannot be ascertained. The mother-tongue of these Madigas is in most cases Telugu. There is just one household which speaks Kannada and this household immigrated to this place about forty years ago from the Mysore District.

Of the total number of 145 households of this community, 111 households own lands. Forty eight of these households had their own lands even as far back as 1941. Others got their lands later under the rules for grant of lands to depressed classes, especially after the attainment of national independence.

Judged from the sources of their income their main occupation is agricultural labour. 75% of the agricultural labourers of the village belong to this caste. The income from cultivation of their own lands is only secondary as the poor fertility of the soil, the lack of sufficient irrigational facilities and the failure of the monsoon in successive seasons make agriculture a hazardous occupation and compels them to eke out their livelihood mainly from agricultural labour.

Trading in tamarind forms a subsidiary occupation of this community. Three households are engaged in the traditional occupation of the caste, namely, leather-tanning and stitching. More households were engaged in leather-stitching formerly as they used to manufacture the leather buckets which were required

to lift water from the wells. But with the introduction of electric pumpsets for drawing water from wells, the leather buckets fell into disuse and later disappeared and the households which were manufacturing these leather buckets were obliged to take to other occupations, especially agricultural labour.

The Adikarnatakas are non-vegetarians. They do not accept food and water from Korachas, Adidravidas and Vaishyas.

About twenty years ago, early marriages were common in this community. At present the age at marriage of a girl is about 15 and that of a boy is 25. The expenses of a marriage for the bridegroom's party is about Rs. 400 and that for the bride's party is Rs. 200.

Bride price is in vogue and the amount is Rs. 9.

The family deities of these Adikarnatakas are Narasimhaswamy and Dandimaramma. The normal form of worship consists of folding hands before the photos of these deities, while *Pujas* are offered on special occasions like Ugadi, Shivaratri, Deepavali and Gowri festivals.

The community festival held once in every three years in honour of the deity Dandemma is called *Devara Habba*. Sheep are sacrificed on the occasion of this festival. This festival is observed for two days. A special form of worship during this festival is lighting lamps made from rice flour mixed with jaggery. Into cups shaped from this dough, oil is put along with a wick and after the wick is lit, the lamps are placed before the deity. On the first day of this festival the people of this community fast and on the second day a fair or *Jatra* is observed, as part of which a procession of the deity is taken out and relatives and friends are regaled to a good dinner.

The Adikarnatakas have two *Bhajana Mandirs* which they built about forty years ago and in these *Mandirs* they conduct *Bhajans* twice a week.

Though the Adikarnatakas are aware of the recent legislation making the observance of untouchability, an offence they are reluctant to break away from tradition and are in no mood to try to enter Hindu temples. Hence this piece of social legislation has been only permissive in its application and does not mirror actual conditions of life in society. The washermen do not wash their clothes and the Adikarnatakas make their own arrangements for washing clothes. But they do frequent restaurants and hair-cutting saloons and their presence in these places is not objected to by the rest of the population. Thus it is seen that a change for the better is taking place in the social status of the community, though the change is not yet comprehensive of all fields of life.

2. *Bovis*

There are 23 households of this caste in Kodigenahalli. They are also called *Voddas*. *Beediga, Kallu Vodda* and *Mannu Vodda* are their sub-castes, in this State and in this village all the Bovi households belong to the *Mannu Vodda* sub-caste. Inter-dining and inter-marriage between the sub-castes is not permissible. *Pandipotu, Alakente, Rola Gunta, Vallipollu* and *Magalai* are the *Bedagus* (clans) of the Bovis of this village. Marriage of parties belonging to the same clan is taboo. They too, like several other communities, show an unwillingness to partake of food and water from persons who do not belong to their caste like the Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas, Agasas, Korachas, Upparas, Akkasaligas and Muslims.

Generally their family deity is Siddeswara. But some families have Thirupati Venkateswara as their family deity.

About 10 years ago there was a caste panchayat working, but now there is only a headman of the caste. Widows and divorced women are allowed to remarry by an informal system of marriage called *Kutige*.

Bride price is common and the amount is Rs. 12. Marriages are conducted in the residence of the bride on an auspicious day and are presided over by the leaders of the community.

The dead are buried. Obsequies take place on the 12th or 16th day after death.

The main occupations of this community are cultivation and agricultural labour. Of the 23 households of this community in the village, 14 have lands and the rest are landless.

3. *Korachas*

There are 20 Koracha households in the village. There is reason to believe that the 'Korachas' and Koramas are local variations of the name of one and the same caste. They sometimes call themselves also

'Korawas', 'Koravanji Makkalu', 'Kalla Koracharu' or 'Kalla Koramaru'. Abbe Dubois called them 'Kalla Bantaru' but this was probably a mistake.

This caste has the general reputation of being addicted to thieving, but resents the suggestion that they have this propensity. They prefer to call themselves "Yerukulavaru" as it is a name carrying with it no stigma. They seem to have been at one time a wild tribe living in jungles.

Many educated Koramas who live in towns call themselves Balijas or Koravanjis. It has not been possible to gather definite information as to the origin of the caste though legend has it that their progenitor prepared a cradle for Parvati's child. To this day they manufacture cradles by bamboo wicker work.

They are a wandering tribe found all over the State. They speak a language which is a medley of Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. They have among them four exogamous divisions known as *Satpadi, Kavadi, Menpadi* and *Mendraguti*. They have also family names.

They do not observe any elaborate birth ceremonies. Their names are taken from those of their Gods and Goddesses. When a child is born after the death, in succession, of several children, a peculiar custom signifying that this child is born for begging is observed. There is no custom of giving two names to a child—one for ordinary usage and the other for ceremonial occasions—as is prevalent among several other castes.

They have traces of a custom called *Couvade* according to which when a woman delivers a child, her husband is also made to confine himeslf to bed and undergo some treatment. This custom seems to be dying out these days.

The custom of adoption is in vogue among these people. Marriages are generally celebrated after the puberty of a woman. Polygamy is allowed and practised to some extent, but polyandry is unknown.

In marriages they have to avoid girls among their agnatic relations and others born in their own group, the affinity to the group being traced through males. Further the intended couple should not be related either actually or by analogy as parent and child or as brother and sister. There is no objection to exchange of daughters between two families in marriage.

It is a binding custom among the Korachas that the first two daughters of a woman must be given, on a reduced *Tera* (bride price) to her brother to be married either to himself or to his sons. This is one of the few castes in which the wife may be older than the husband by months and even, though rarely, years. There were no impassable bars to marriage imposed by religious or professional considerations. The Korachas who have adopted settled habits have been imitating Vokkaligas and other similar castes in their marriage ceremonial, but the wandering portions of them still retain their peculiarities. They observe no *Vilya Sastra*, do not call any band of pipers nor use the *Bhashinga* or marriage chaplet.

The presentation of a few coins by the bridegroom when accepted by the bride indicates her willingness. Two huts are erected in which alone the marriage should take place though, those living in towns, sometimes dispense with this requirement. In the evening the *Kankana* tying ceremony takes place. The *Dhare* takes place the next day. The married couple then partake of the *Bhooma* dinner. Thereafter there is the *Nalagu* or offering of *pansupari* and other auspicious articles by the bridegroom to the bride and *vice versa*, the 'pot-searching' ceremony and certain other customary observances which bring the marriage to a close after which the huts are pulled down.

When a girl attains puberty she is considered impure for four days. In the case of a girl who attains puberty before marriage, consumation is delayed for three months after marriage.

Widow remarriage is freely allowed, and a woman may marry as many times as she pleases provided that at the time of every subsequent marriage her previous husband is either dead or has divorced her. A widow cannot marry her husband's brother, but may marry any other belonging to his division or sept. Divorce is permitted on account of the wife's adultery. Adultery with a man of a higher caste is generally condoned. If a man has sexual connection with an unmarried girl and the fact becomes known to the caste, the pair will be married under *Kudike* form.

They bury their dead. They do not observe *Sraddhas* but during the Dasara or on Mahalaya new moon day a *Kalasa* is set up in the middle of the house and worshipped.

They eat sheep, goats, pigs, the larger species of the lizard class and fish of all kinds. They do not eat beef or kill snakes and monkeys. They indulge rather excessively in drink.

The general Hindu law is applied to them in matters of inheritance but in the case of those not regularly settled in towns they do not have property sufficient to raise questions of dispute. The father seems to be regarded as having more power than under ordinary law.

4. *Adidravidas*

The Adidravidas are also called "Holeyas" and "Thotis". There are 16 households of this community. There are no sub-castes among them, but there are *gotras* or *Bedagus* (clans) some of which are *Sakeloru, Gujjaloru, Mallegevavaru, Mandaloru, Seemaloru, Aneru* and *Ankeru*. The meanings of these terms are not clear. Their mother-tongue is Telugu and they are non-vegetarians. These people do not accept food and water from Adikarnatakas, Muslims and Korachas.

Bride price is in existence in this community, the amount being Rs. 12. At present the marriageable ages of boys and girls are 25 and 15 years, respectively. The marriage expenses for the bride's party will be about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 whereas for the bridegroom's party the amount will be Rs. 250 to 300. Marriage may take place either in the bride's or in the bridegroom's residence, according to convenience. Marriages are presided over by the elders of the caste.

Their family deity is Narasimha. They also worship deities like Dandemma and Kollapuramma.

5. *Muslims*

There are 106 households of Muslims in this village. This is the only community of which the number of households has more than doubled since 1941 in which year the number of Muslim households was only 50. This phenomenal increase in their households is due mainly to immigration. Thirty six Muslim households have immigrated to this village from the nearby Andhra territory in the course of the decade prior to this survey. All the Muslims here are Sunnis, their sub-castes being Sheik, Beig, Syed and Pathan. Of these the households of Sheikhs preponderate their number being 90.

Marriage among these several sub-castes is permitted. There is also freedom among these sub-castes in the matter of accepting food and water from each other. The marriage of widows and divorced women is also in vogue in this community.

The Muslims are non-vegetarians. Their mother-tongue is Urdu and they can also converse freely in Telugu and Kannada.

They pray in their mosque and their mode of offering prayers is called *Namaj*. Fridays are specially sacred to them. Such of them as are not able to go to the Mosque to offer prayers may pray at any other place as well.

As a matter of convention the Muslims here do not take food and drink from Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas, Korachas and Bovis though there is no religious prohibition to take food from any other persons.

Payment of bride price is in vogue among them. This payment is called *Mahar*. The amount of *Mahar* may be anything between 150 and 1,500 rupees.

The Muslims bury their dead. They perform obsequies on the 10th, 20th and 40th days after death and the observances made on these days are called, respectively, *Dusva, Bisva* and *Chalisva*.

Ramzan, Bakrid, Id Milad and Moharram are their important festivals.

Ramzan is observed in commemoration of the receipt of the holy Quran from God by the prophet Mohammed. The Quran was sent to Mohammed in his fortieth year by the Almighty through Gabriel while the Prophet was doing penance in a cave.

Throughout the month of Ramzan the Muslims observe fast from 4.30 A.M. till sunset every day. The fast is complete in that all luxuries and habits like smoking and snuffing are eschewed. During the nights religious lectures are delivered at the mosque and are attended by the pious. The last day of the month is observed with pomp and show and rich and poor alike offer prayers together without any feeling of distinction among them.

Bakrid feast is observed on the 10th day of month of Zilhaj. It is observed both as a day of feasting and as a day of sacrifice. The prophet Ibrahim who lived before the days of Mohammed was commanded by God to sacrifice his only son. God intended only to test Ibrahim. Ibrahim obeyed the divine command the Almighty restored his son to life. Thereupon God ordained that a cow or sheep should be sacrified instead. It is in commemoration of this event that the Bakrid feast is observed by Muslims. Animal sacrifice on the day of Bakrid is said to be specially efficacious.

Id-Milad, the Prophet's birthday, is a festival signifying the brotherhood of all persons professing Islamic faith.

Moharram is a festival held during the first ten days of the first month of the Muslim year. This festival is observed in commemoration of the tragic death of Hussain, the second son of Fatimah, the prophet's daughter. The plain of Karbala where Hussain and his little son met their death is now a sacred place of pilgrimage. Strictly speaking the Moharram is not a festival of rejoicing, and is really an occasion of immense pain and sorrow.

6 *Bedas*

The Bedas have 79 households. The Bedas called Boyi in Telugu are found in large numbers in the Tumkur District. The name *Nayaka* or *Nayakana Makkalu* (chief's children) is sometimes applied to this caste. They also sometimes style themselves as the members of Valmikis' family or members of Kannayya's caste. *Gurikara* (a marksman) and *Kirata* (the cruel) are often given as their nicknames.

Beda, sometimes written *Byada* is a corruption of the Sanskrit word *Vyadha* meaning a hunter and shows what the original occupation of the caste was. They call themselves in Telugu *Dora Biddalu* (King's children) and often as *Palyegars*, the latter appellation being appropriated as many of these who gathered a larger band of predatory followers than usual around them, succeeded in setting themselves up in the troublous days of the common dissolution of authority during the two or three centuries preceding the last, as Palyegars or chiefs of a *Palya* or a settlement.

The connection with Valmiki is founded on a tradition that the great author of the epic Ramayana was of this caste before he became enlightened. He was a highway robber of more than usual rapacity, and when he attacked the sage Vasistha, the latter showed him the sin of his bad life and proved its worthlessness even in a wordly sense when his own wife for whom he had been undergoing all this risk declined to share the accountability for his sins. It was this highway robber who later composed the great epic, Ramayana.

Another ingenuous explanation of the name of this caste connects them with ant-hills (*Valmika*), from which during the first rains they take out winged ants and eat them.

The name of *Kirata* given to this caste signifies their cruelty. They were considered fit instruments for all acts of rapine. An eponymous leader of the caste by name Kannayya is said to have been a great devotee of Shiva. By the time of the rise of the Vijayanagar kingdom in the South they were employed in large numbers in the rank and file of the armies of that kingdom. They were also the pick of the army of Hyder Ali later on, and some of them also set themselves up as petty chiefs. In modern times they have been employed as village watchmen and as peons in the Police and Revenue Departments of Government.

Among them there are the endogamous divisions of Uru Bedas, Myasu Bedas, Gudisi Bedas, Maremmana Bedas, Urume Bedas, Sadara Bedas, Halu Bedas and Monda Bedas.

The caste is divided into a number of exogamous divisions and their integrity is kept with utmost scrupulousness. There are no hypergamous divisions. The names of children are generally taken from those of the household gods or of their ancestors. Sometimes a name is chosen after consulting a Korama woman. Only one name is given and sometimes just before marriage another name is tacked on to make the match agreeable to all parties.

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

A marriage is either regular or irregular; the latter is held in somewhat lower repute and is variously known as *Kudike* and *Sirudike*.

Marriage in the section to which either one's own mother, paternal grandmother or maternal grandmother belongs, is allowed, provided this section is different from that of the person. Two sisters may be married by one man and two brothers may marry two sisters. Marriage with an elder sister's daughter is sanctioned, but one may marry an younger sister's daughter only when inevitable, as when a widower cannot procure any other girl to marry. A sister's daughter may be married to a man's son, in which case he may himself cannot marry another daughter of the same sister.

Marriage is generally of adult, though infants are often so united. A woman may remain without marriage all through her life, though few or none do so by choice. A woman dying without marriage is carried by men without a bier and interred with the face downwards, no funeral ceremonies being observed.

Negotiations for a marriage and the marriage itself are attended with detailed observances sanctioned by custom. A marriage extends for five days, after which

the next two days are employed in complimentary visits and feasting among the two parties.

The bride price is Rs. 12. But a discount of Rs. 1.50 is allowed if asked for, except when a widower marries a maid, when the full amount of bride-price and sometimes even a *Madu* of Rs. 1.50 is levied.

When a girl attains puberty she is considered impure for three days and then on the fourth day she takes a bath and for some days thereafter, she is bedecked in the evenings and will be in the company of married women who congregate and sing songs and also attend to some other celebrations. If the girl is already married intimation is sent to her husband's parents. Otherwise an attempt is made to marry her off within a year.

Widow remarriage is allowed and generally resorted to. A woman married thus will have certain social disabilities.

Loss of caste and adultery are good grounds for a divorce. A divorced woman may, however, be married to another man in an inferior form of marriage called *Kudike.*

The practice of dedicating girls to temples as *Basavis* and making some women public women as "children of the caste" exists in this caste.

The dead among them are buried except such as are afflicted with leprosy or other incurable cutaneous diseases whose bodies are burnt.

The Bedas do not perform *Sradhdhas,* but on the new moon day in the month of Bhadrapada and on the new year's day they perform *Puja* in the names of their deceased ancestors.

They ordinarily follow the Hindu Law of inheritance.

They are considered as low caste people. But they can draw water in the village well, the village barber shaves them and the washerman washes their clothes.

In the matter of eating meat they are allowed great latitude, but they generally do not eat cows and buffaloes. The lowest well-known caste with which the Bedas eat is Kuruba and only Agasas, Madigers and Holeyas eat in Beda's houses.

They employ Brahmans for auspicious ceremonies such as marriages. They are Vaishnavas and worship Vishnu. Some of them have also Shiva as their family god. They worship some minor gods and goddesses too—such as Muniswara, Gangamma, Mariamma, Kaveliamma, Durgamma. Serpent worship is also common among them.

They believe in several omens, oracles and witchcraft as well as superstitions.

There is nothing peculiar in their dress. Men generally put on short drawers reaching to the knees—sometimes only a loin cloth. Their women wear sarees like others without dividing the skirt, but such of them as are not *Baravis* do not wear bodices. In some places there is an improvement and family women also wear this article of dress.

7 *Vokkaligas*

There are 72 households of Vokkaligas, the sub-castes among them being Gangadikar, Sajjana, Kunchitiga, Kamma-Reddy, Beralukoduva and Errenamukāpu. Most of the Vokkaliga households (61) belong to the last named sub-caste, known also as *Reddys.* The Reddys are cultivators. Their mother-tongue is Telugu and generally they all know Kannada also. They profess to be pure vegetarians. They do not accept food or water from Adikarnatakas Adidravidas, Vaishyas, Korachas, Balijas, Edigas and Bedas. Since a long time past the Eerenamu-Kapus (Reddys) have lived mostly in the 'fort' area but since thirty years they have been building houses in their farms and residing in these farm-houses, and now nearly 80% of them are living in them. They have done so with a view to be near their farms and this would be difficult especially during the rainy season when the Jayamangali river is in floods, if they lived in the village proper. They own the largest extent of land in the village as they own 808.96 acres out of 1911 acres of land in the village.

The joint-family system is in vogue among them. Because of their good economic condition they hold a prominent place in the village community. The Chairman of the Village Panchayat, the Co-operative Society and the Sarvodaya Vidya Pracharaka Sangha belong to this community.

There are both Saivites and Vaishnavites among them. In most cases their family god is Narasimha. But they also worship Venkateswara, Easwara, Dandimaramma and Kollapuramma. They worship their family deity on Saturday every week.

They get the services of the washerman, barber and blacksmith of the village. They reward them for their services once a year in cash or kind.

Marriage by payment is not in vogue in this community on any large scale. Each party contracting a marriage alliance has to bear its own part of the expenditure. It is said that marriage by payment may be in existence in a few cases. These people employ the Brahmin *purohit* or priest for marriages and other observances, like feasts. They observe all the Hindu feasts, but the feasts which they observe with special fervour are the Ekadasi, Sivaratri, Ugadi and Gauri.

They do not observe annual ceremony on the day of death every year. But during the *Paksha masa* of the year, they honour all the dead. On this occasion a Brahmin priest is invited to assist in the observance and the community people are regaled to a dinner.

8 *Thigalas*

There are 55 households of Thigalas in the village, their population strength being 253 (134 males and 119 females). The Thigalas are also called Vannikula and Palligaru. There are various sub-castes among them like Dharmarayana Vokkalu, Ulli Thigala and Kilari Thigala. The Thigalas of this village belong to the Uruli Thigala sub-caste. Their mother-tongue is Kannada.

The name *Vanneru* by which also the Thigalas are known is derived from the Sanskrit word *Vanhi* (fire) and there is a legend to explain their connection with the sacrificial fire. In fact these men say that they are descended from one of the 'Agnikula' warriors. They call themselves the descendants of *Agni Banniraya.*

There are two main endogamous divisions among Thigalas known respectively as "Ulli" or Kannada Thigalas and Arava Thigalas or Dharmarayana Vokkalu. As already noticed Thigalas living in this village are *Ulli Thigalas.* There is also a legend as to how the Ulli Thigalas (onion Thigalas) are said to have obtained this curious appellation. It would appear that once a troupe of Dombars (acrobats) gave an acrobatic performance in a village. To witness their performance all castes, except Thigalas, were invited. The Thigalas felt insulted and with a view to outdo the performance of the Dombars, the Thigalas constructed a pole by lashing together onion stalks and made ropes by twisting together the filaments of the same frail material, and surpassed the Dombars' feats of skill.

The caste is broken up into a number of exogamous divisions. The following are stated to be the names of some of these groups; *Siddedevara manetana, Lakshmidevara manetana, Yellamma devara manetana, Gule Aravi Lakshmidevara manetana, Indra Thimmarayana Budakattu* and *Dodda Narasayya devara manetana.*

Thigalas are persons of settled habits. They have divided themselves into sections by the tracts of the country inhabited by them, each section, called a *Kattemane,* being under the jurisdiction of a headman or *Gauda* with a council of elders. The different *Kattemanes* are named after some important places such as Tumkur, Kunigal, Turuvekere, Kadaba etc. The *Kattemanes* are the headquarters of the Caste Panchayats. The *Gauda,* the *Ganachari,* the *Pujari* and *Yajaman* were the important members of the Caste Panchayat. The Caste Panchayats were powerful once though, since about ten years, their power has waned.

Persons from a higher caste may be admitted into the Thigala Caste. But in the matter of inter-dining and inter-marriage the older members do not easily reconcile themselves to join these new men, till in course of time their origin is forgotten. A child of a mixed marriage is considered inferior in caste status to one having both parents Thigalas.

Cultivation and agricultural labour form their main occupations.

The Thigalas are non-vegetarians. In taking animal food they are allowed a pretty wide range of choice, there being no objection to pigs, fowls of all sorts, tortoises and large species of lizards. Kuruba is the lowest caste with which they eat, while the Kurubas too eat with the Thigalas.

The naming ceremony for a child is celebrated on the 3rd or 5th or 8th day after the birth of a child. This ceremony is sometimes observed with rituals, but often times the rituals are given up. When a marriage is to be fixed a preliminary function called *Vilya* is held to confirm the negotiations, at which the prospective bridegroom has to pay a sum of Rs. one and 50 paise.

Marriage connections between sub-castes are not permitted. Within the same sub-caste also, marriages of persons belonging to the same *gotra* is taboo. Marriage of widows, as well as of widowers, is permitted.

Marriages are often arranged by the parents or other elders in most cases. Boys are married generally after they are sixteen years of age. The bride need

not necessarily be younger than the bridegroom. Exchange of daughters is recognised but discouraged on account of the superstition that one of the married couple meets with bad luck. It is common to take more than one wife, but there is no trace of polyandry and the idea strikes them as preposterous. Family descent is traced through males. Marriage is prohibited between agnatic cousins, however, remote their relationship may be. With regard to the other relations for marriage, there is no peculiarity in the caste. Two sisters may be taken as wives either simultaneously or at different times by one person or by two brothers each brother marrying one of them.

Marriage by payment is in vogue, but not marriage by capture. Marriage payment is called *Voli*. Marriage with a widow takes place in the form called *Kutige*. Marriage takes place in the house of the bride or bridegroom according to convenience. Marriages are conducted by the headman of the caste.

A girl is married generally not later than twelve. When a marital union is contemplated, the names and corresponding *Nakshatras* (stars) are considered to examine the suitability of the union. When it is found that a marriage may take place, a date is fixed for it. The boys' party approach that of the bride with appropriate presents like cocoanuts, plantains and other auspicious things fit for the occasion. The consent for the union is given by the maternal uncle of the bride on her behalf, before the elders of the caste. The articles of presentation brought by the bridegroom are then presented to the girl by her mother and relatives and the day ends with a feast known as *Parupusadam* (dhall and rice) as meat is not cooked on such occasions. The agreement thus reached in respect of the marriage is binding unless the bridegroom's party who remain in the bride's house that night have bad dreams.

In former times marriages used to be celebrated for four days. At present all the celebrations are covered in two days. But the different stages are still referred to as the first, second, third or fourth days' celebrations respectively.

The 'first day's celebration' is styled *Modalarisina* (first turmeric). The boy's party with the usual accompaniments of fruits and two rupees in cash called *Mudupu* (earnest) go to the girl's house where the girl is given the presents brought for her by the bridegroom's party. She is attired in the new clothes presented by the bridegroom and then she prostrates before the head of the caste to receive his blessings.

The second day's celebrations begin with the erection of the marriage pandal. This pandal will be supported by twelve posts of which one is of *Kalli* plant being styled the *milk post* and is said to be installed for ensuring the continuity of the line. The two parties together go out in a procession to get the vessels for the marriage known as *airane* from the priest's house.

The marriage proper consists of the third day's celebration. This part of the celebrations is called *Muhurta*. It is marked by the marital pair being smeared with turmeric, and also nail paring and shaving in the case of the bridgegroom and only nail paring in the case of the bride, the visit of the bridegroom to a temple and the presentation of *tambula* to the assembled guests and relatives, the tying of *Kankana* or sacred thread on the wrists of the marital pair, exchange of garlands and thrusting of their hands in a vessel filled with salt.

The fourth day's celebrations consist of a visit to an ant-hill where the bridegroom makes balls of the mud which the bride has to deposit near the poles of the pandal, a visit in procession to a well where the *Airane* pots are emptied and worshipped, the sowing of some paddy after turning over the the soil with a spade, a mock conversation between the marital couple meant chiefly to create mirth and jollity in the gathering.

The bride price (*'tera'*) is one rupee and a half.

Marriage of widows is allowed, though as a matter of sentiment, they prefer, for marrying, a maid to a widow or divorced woman. There is no rule that a particular number of days should intervene between the death of the husband and the remarriage, which however cannot take place during the first ten days after his death. Remarriage takes place in the widow's house and the celebration is held only in the evenings and attended only by a select group of people including the headman. The ceremony is also brief and consists of the presentation of *tali* and some clothes to the bride.

The *'tera'* is the same as for a virgin woman.

A woman may be divorced for adultery or for reason such as want of harmony in married life, in which latter case the parties may separate by common consent. When a woman has left her husband by divorce obtained on her motion, she has to pay back his marriage expenses. In case where she gets a divorce for sufficient reasons, however, she has to pay a fine to the caste and return the *tali* to the husband.

There is no peculiarity so far as puberty customs are concerned. There is also no regular function for consummation of a marriage. The bride is presented with a new cloth, fruits, a *pansupari* bag, betel leaves and nuts in the presence of the elders of the caste and after two meals are over the party of the husband take the girl with them to their house.

The Thigalas bury their dead. Funeral ceremonies take place on the 9th or 15th or 20th day after death. They believe that if the obsequies are not performed the dead person turns into a ghost.

On the third day after death the castemen are given a dinner.

When a man dies his body is carried on a frame of *Kalli* or bamboo; the pieces are tied together with a rope of twisted straw. Soon after the body is placed on the frame it is washed with warm water, anointed and cleaned with soap-nut. Dasayyas come and repeat *Tirumantra.* The body is then taken in procession to the burial ground. It is buried in the grave after observing some rituals like worshipping a symbolic stone set up to represent *Harischandra,* placing dishes of rice and water near the grave and tying up some rice in the fringe of the cloth wrapped round the dead body. The period of *Sutaka* (pollution) is twelve days for the death of adult persons and three days for that of children. The Vaishnavas observe five days for children.

During the first year they perform monthly ceremonies to propitiate the dead. In succeeding years the whole body of deceased ancestors are worshipped on the new year's day and the Mahalaya new moon day.

They follow the Hindu law of inheritance.

Adoption is recognised by the caste. It is not necessary that the boy to be adopted should belong to the same stock as the adopting father's. A sister's son or the son of the wife's sister can be adopted.

Till about ten years ago people of this caste believed that their women should not wear blouse, but now-a-days their womenfolk are using this item of apparel. They have many superstitious customs and beliefs.

Their family deities in this village are Thimmappa and Venkataramanaswamy. They have no temple of their own in Kodigenahalli.

There are both Saivaites and Vaishnavites in this caste. They worship all the Hindu Gods, only regarding Siva or Vishnu as their family-god. They worship all the minor gods such as Maramma, Marigamma Muniswara, Kollapuramma, Yellamma and Siddedevaru. During marriages they do '*puja*' in the name of Agni Vanhi Raya, their progenitor, burning frankincence. Women worship Gangamma during the prevalence of any epidemic disease in order to escape an attack.

According to Buchanan the gods peculiar to the *Pallis* are Mannarswami and Pachamma, said to be his mother. But no sacrifices are given to them. Sacrifices are made only to propitiate their attendant *Munis* who are all males. Pallis also frequently offer sacrifices to Patalamma, Maramma and other *Saktis* and worship both Siva and Vishnu.

They do not employ Brahmans for the conduct of ordinary ceremonies, though they have a *Guru* who is a Vaishnava Brahman. He occasionally visits them and offers them *thirtha* and *Prasada* and receives some money as fees.

The distinctive tribal festival of the Thigalas is that of *Karaga,* which is celebrated with great zeal and ceremony once every year in the month of Chaitra and lasts nine days. The functionary called *Ganachari* is the grand master of ceremonies, for his directions on all matters are to be scrupulously observed. The other chief participants in this feast are the *pujari* or priest and the *Komaramakkalu.* All these keep themselves very austere and pure during the entire period of the celebrations.

The chief part of the celebrations, namely, the bringing of *Karaga* (pot filled with sanctified water) takes place on the night of the seventh day. On that day a potter, who would have kept himself pure, instals a new pot near a well. A procession of the *Ganachari, Pujari* and *Komaramakkalu* bring this pot from that well after washing it clean. After the pot is thus brought from the well it will be closed with a basket turned upside down and will be worshipped in the temple with great pomp. The procession goes round the town and on its return to the temple the carrier goes round the car and the temple more than half a dozen times. The *Karaga* is finally installed in the temple and worshipped once again. On the 8th night it remains in the temple with the usual *Puja* conducted in grand style.

9 *Vaishyas*

The Vaishyas form the trading community. It is said that they came over to this village about 150 years back. There are 35 households of this community.

Their mother-tongue is Telugu. They are vegetarians. There are no sub-castes among them. But there are certain *gotras* or exogamous units among them chief of which are *Bidanakula, Devakula* and *Ikshavakula.*

Marriage by payment is in vogue among the Vaishyas. The payment is to be made by the father of the bride to the bridegroom and is called *Varadakshine.* The payment may vary from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 or even more. These payments will not be openely avowed by the parties to any casual inquirer, but can only be known by a close observer. Such payments are made with a view to selecting a bridegroom in affluent circumstances in life or one who is having good educational qualifications and may therefore expect fairly satisfactory employment opportunities. Apart from this payment to the bridegroom, each party to a matrimonial alliance has to bear its part of the expenses which may be anything between Rs. 1,000 and 4,000 in ordinary cases. The age at marriage of a boy is about 25 or even a little above and that of a girl is about 18.

Among the Vaishyas the 'thread ceremony' of the bridegroom in which he is invested with the sacred thread is gone through just before the marriage ceremony on the same day when the marriage takes place or on the previous day. At Kodigenahalli the Vaishyas employ Brahman *purohits* or priests to officiate in these functions though in several other places they have priests of their own caste.

They cremate their dead, the funeral ceremonies being performed on the 16th day after death. The main feature of the funeral ceremonies is a dinner to the members of their caste.

The Vaishyas do not accept food or drink from any other caste excepting Brahmins.

10. *Brahmans*

There are 23 households of Brahmans, of which 13 came to settle down in this village during the last 15 years. The others have been in this village since a very long time the duration of which is, however, not known. Among the households which have immigrated to this place, the heads of 11 households are in Government service. Brahmins, as everybody knows, are the priestly class. There are several sub-castes among them chief of which are Smartha, Badaganadu and Madhva. There are households representing all these sub-castes. Kannada, Telugu and Tamil are the languages spoken by them.

The Brahmans are vegetarians. They do not accept food or drink from persons belonging to any other caste, but accept them from persons of sub-castes other than their own among Brahmins.

'The thread ceremony' is an important religious function among them and it is only after a boy is invested with the sacred thread that he is initiated into real Brahmanhood. This ceremony is performed with as much eclat and solemnity as a regular marriage.

Marriages between members of different sub-castes do not usually take place. Neither can there be a marital union between the members of the same exogamous units called *gotras,* like the Kashyapa, Bharadwaja, Vasistha, Angirasa, Harithasa and Gautama.

Government service and rent from land are the main sources on which they are depending for living. The village accountant (*Shanbhogue*) and the village headman (*Patel*) belong to this caste.

Marriage by payment is in practice. The payment is made to the bridegroom by the bride's party and ranges from Rs. 500 to 1,000. The marriages takes place in the bride's house.

The Brahmins cremate their dead and this is done in a spot near the river Jayamangali, which is close to the village. Cremation, however, can be made only in the case of those who had undergone the *Upanayanam* (investiture of the sacred thread).

11. *Kurubas*

There are 26 households of Kurubas. Among these 11 households have come over to this village during the last 15 years. The Kurubas are also known by the caste appellation of Halumantha. There are sub-castes among the Kurubas in the State but the Kurubas of Kodigenahalli have forgotten their sub-castes. There are, however, some exogamous divisions called *Bedagus* which go by the names *Kothi Kuruba, Deyyada Kuruba, Ane Kuruba, Samantha Kuruba, Daitya Kuruba* and *Rahuta Kuruba.*

The Kurubas speak Kannada as their mother-tongue. They are non-vegetarians. They do not accept food and water from the Bedas, Bovis, Korachas, Muslims, Vaishyas, Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas.

Marriages of persons belonging to the same *Bedagu* is taboo. Their family deities are *Beeredevaru* and *Yellamma.* Marriage of widows and divorced women is permitted and such marriages take place in a simple form called *Kutige.* Marriage by payment is in vogue and marriage payment is Rs. 12 and this is paid

by the bridegroom's party to the bride's party on the marriage day. The age at marriage of a boy is about 25 years and that of a girl is about 15. Early marriages are not common among the Kurubas. The marriage expenses for a boy range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 while that of a girl ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300. Marriages are conducted by a priest of the caste who resides in a village four miles away.

The hereditary occupation of the Kurubas is sheep rearing, but at present, most of these Kurubas are engaged in cultivation, only one household being engaged in sheep rearing.

The Kurubas bury their dead. They perform some rites purporting to propitiate the soul of the dead on the 12th or 15th day after death.

12. *Minor communities of the village*

The following are the communities represented by less than 20 households in the village:

Name of Community	No. of households
Lingayats	13
Edigas	9
Sadars	15
Bhatrajus	1
Darjis	2
Gollas	2
Upparas	3
Kammaras	4
Madivalas or Agasas	12
Balijas	14
Bhajantris	5
Viswakarmas	7

It is not proposed to deal with the habits and customs of these minor communities in this monograph.

House types

The number of houses with the kind of their roofing is given below:—

Mud roof	451
R.C.C. roof	67
Thatched roof	101
Asbestos roof	1
Cudapa slab roof	30
Mangalore tiled	13
Granite	17
Wooden	1
Staw/grass	6
No roof	1
TOTAL	688

Details of the number of houses with their types of wall are given hereunder:—

Mud walls	516
Bamboo wattled walls	1
Brick walls	158
Stone walls	12
Granite walls	1
TOTAL	688

As is clear from the above, houses with mud or thatched roofs are more in evidence than other types of roofing while mud walls and brick walls are more common than other kinds of walls.

House constructions are begun on an auspicious day. The foundation is laid after performing a *puja* on the spot. Building work starts from the north-east corner of the site. The foundation goes three to five feet below ground level and is usually covered with rough stones which will not be cut to size. Above the ground level, stone work about 2 feet in height will be put up and this portion will consist of stones cut to size and dressed. Above this, walls are raised to a height of 11 to 13 feet above ground level. The top is covered by beams and rafters. These beams and rafters are usually of margosa wood and over these are spread branches of margosa trees. Then these are smeared with a thick mortar of sand and red loam, over which is sprinkled ordinary soil.

The houses of the poor have a plinth area of 5 or 7 or 9 '*ankanas*' (an '*ankana*' measuring 8′×5½′). There exists a belief among the people that there should be an odd number of 'ankanas' in a house. The main door of a house usually faces East or South following a belief that the main door should not face West or North.

Houses have only two or three windows. The windows and doors are of mango wood in most cases.

The houses have a kitchen which also serves as a dining hall and a living room, in a part of which the cattle are tethered. Most houses do not have either a separate cattle-shed or a bath-room.

Cost of house-construction has risen since about ten years due to increase in the cost of wood and labour. The cost of constructing a house of seven *ankanas* was about Rs. 300 ten years back. At present the cost ranges from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800.

Before a new house is occupied a purificatory ceremony and house-warming ceremony are performed, as part of which relatives and friends are regaled to a dinner.

Terraced houses with brick walls are also constructed in a similar manner. The bricks are made locally and cost Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per thousand. The walls are usually of a thickness of two to two and a half feet, and are built to a height of 11 to 12 feet. Only cultivators in good circumstances attempt constructing a terraced house which costs nearly Rs. 3,000.

For houses with tiled roofs, the tiles are got from Madhugiri—which is 13 miles away—where 'Mangalore' tiles can be purchased. There are practically no houses having roofs of country-tiles as such tiles are not made here. 15 households live in houses with thatched roofing. Such roofing is renewed annually. These houses are only 5 to 6 feet in height.

There are also houses with roofing of Cudapah slabs. These slabs are purchased at Hindupur which is 15 miles from here. The cost of constructing a house of this type is roughly the same as the cost of constructing a terraced house.

Tables 13 and 13A give the number of houses by different types of walls and roofs. Of 67 houses with R.C.C. roofs 21 belong to Vokkaligas and 3 to Vaishyas. Out of 30 houses with roofs of Cudapah slabs 7 are those of Vokkaligas and 6 are those of Vaishyas and 12 belong to Muslims. Out of 158 houses with brick walls 48 houses are those of Vokkaligas, 25 are those of Vaishyas and 22 belong to Muslims.

Of the total number of 688 houses 516 have mud walls and 451 have mud roofs.

Dress and Ornaments

Hindu males wear shirts or baniyans as their upper garment. The labourers usually wear only a loin-cloth as the lower garment. People who are well placed in life, especially those of the Vokkaliga community wear a turban called *peta* as head-gear, while the poor people, especially the labourers cover their head with a towel. Coats are worn on special occasions only.

Women wear sarees and blouses, their quality depending upon their economic condition. Usually women above thirty years wear blouses with a coloured border while younger women wear blouses of ordinary printed cloth. The dress habits of women seem to depend as much on the prevailing fashion as on economic condition.

Muslim men wear pyjamas and shirts. Muslim women wear sarees and blouses and in addition, they cover their faces with cloth when they move about in public.

Baniyans and nickers are the usual items of children's dress alike in all classes, a few wearing pyjamas, shirts and bushcoats.

Both men and women wear *chappals*, though the wearing of these is not common and these footwear are either of local manufacture or purchased at nearby trading centres like Madhugiri or Hindupur.

Many different types of gold ornaments are worn on the plait, the ear, nose, neck and hands. Their types are the same as in other parts of the country. Silver anklets are worn on legs and silver rings are worn on toes by married women. Glass bangles are worn by all classes, but more especially by the poorer sections of the people.

Some men wear ear-studs, but this practice is on the wane. But the wearing of gold rings on fingers is in vogue, though not very common.

Household goods

Vessels of various kinds and sizes are used for cooking, storing water and storing grain and other articles. They are made of clay, brass, iron, bronze, copper, aluminium, stainless steel and silver. The poorest use earthenware while those in the best conditions of life in the village use, along with other vessels, those made of stainless steel and silver. The rest of the people use vessels made of other metals.

So far as bedding is considered the poor use mattresses made of gunny bags and coarse rugs to cover themselves. They also use pillows. Beddings and bed-clothes of this kind are used mostly by the Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas and Thigalas. Those who are better placed in life use beds made of cotton and use woollen shawls and bed-sheets of superior variety.

Furniture and other articles of material culture

Tables 12 and 12A give us details of furniture and other possessions of the people. There are 4 easy-chairs, 78 chairs, 19 tables, 11 cots, 34 benches, 8 stools and 7 almirahs in the village. As can be seen in table 12, the Brahmans, Lingayats, Vaishyas and Muslims are the communities having a good proportion of these articles.

There are 29 cycles, 20 radios, 12 clocks, 40 watches, 2 fans, 13 kerosene stoves, 16 battery lights, 5 petromax lights and 3 lanterns in the village. The possession of these shows a fair standard of material culture for a village like Kodigenahalli in which there are 688 households.

Only 12 households have mosquito nets with them.

635 households use soap for washing clothes and toilet purposes. Castor-oil is used by almost everyone as also groundnut-oil, the former for the hair and the body and the latter for cooking purposes. Margosa and *honge* oils are used for lighting, though kerosene oil is the more commonly used oil for lighting. 85 households have the facility of electric lights.

Food and Drinks

Details relating to diet of the villagers are given in table XVIII. The staple foodgrains are ragi, rice and to some extent *navane*. For 324 households ragi and rice are the staple foodgrain. Only ragi is the staple foodgrain for 286 households. Only rice is the staple foodgrain for 26 households. Ragi balls are prepared out of ragi flour and are consumed with a preparation of chillies and pulses to make it savoury. Those who use ragi as staple food, use rice on special occasions and also buttermilk and ghee whenever possible in case they have with them milch cows or buffaloes.

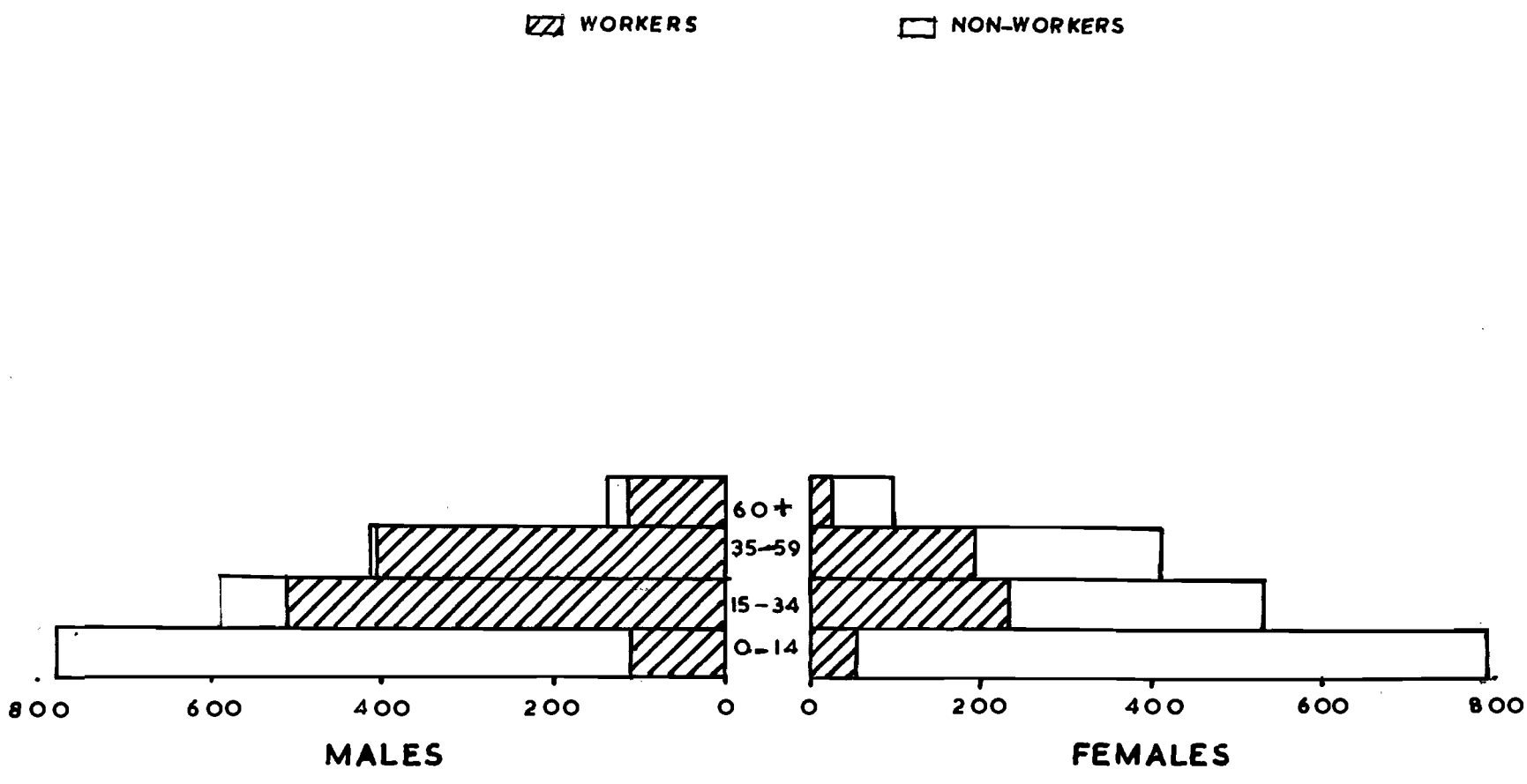
Excepting Brahmans, Vaishyas, Vokkaligas and Sadars the other communities are non-vegetarians. The Adikarnatakas have no scruples regarding eating beef. The Muslims do not touch pork. Even for these so called non-vegetarians, non-vegetarian dishes form special items of the menu prepared on important festive occasions only.

Coffee, tea and buttermilk are the most common beverages used. Irrespective of caste, Hindus commonly use coffee here. The Muslims have a preference for tea. In the preparation of coffee and tea jaggery is used to sweeten the drink. Buttermilk is consumed mostly in summer. Milk is used in the preparation of coffee and tea and the villagers cannot afford to use milk separately as a drink. 410 households drink coffee or tea. Table 11A makes it clear that those who drink coffee or tea are found in all the income groups.

Toddy used to be consumed by the very backward classes before the introduction of prohibition. Its use, at any rate in the open, has been on the wane though one cannot confidently assert that it has altogether disappeared from the scene.

KODIGENAHALLI

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



CHAPTER III

ECONOMY

Workers and Non-workers

According to Table VIII there are 1,620 workers in the village, of whom 1,111 are males and 509 are females. The total population being 3,747, the workers constitute 43.2% of this population. The male workers are 68.6% of the total number of workers and the female workers are 31.4% of the total workers.

The break-up of the workers into the different main occupational categories is as follows (Table IX) :—

Sl. No.	Name of occupation	Workers		Total
		Males	Females	
1.	Cultivation	328	9	337
2.	Agricultural labour	213	390	603
3.	Service	109	27	136
4.	Industry	104	45	149
5.	Business	67	10	77
6.	Cattle tending	48	4	52
7.	Agricultural labour (Main) & cultivation as subsidiary	60	12	72
8.	Cultivation(Main) & Agricultural Labour(subsidiary)	93	5	98
9.	Cultivation (Main) and other occupation (other than agricultural labour) as subsidiary	36	1	37
10.	Agricultural labour (Main) and other occupation(other than cultivation) as subsidiary	4	..	4
11.	Service (Main) & other occupation as subsidiary	19	3	22
	TOTAL	1081	506	1587

The other occupational categories having a small number of workers only account for the following workers:— (Table IX)

Sl. No.	Name of occupation	Workers		Total
		Males	Females	
1.	Industry (Main) and some other occupation as subsidiary	14	2	16
2.	Business (Main) and some other occupation as subsidiary	4	..	4
3.	Contract work as main and cultivation as subsidiary	1	..	1
4.	Profession	3	..	3
5.	Profession main and some other occupation as subsidiary	1	..	1
6.	Coolie	5	1	6
7.	Stone cutting	2	..	2
	TOTAL	30	3	33

While the number of workers is 1,620, that of the non-workers is 2,127. The large majority of non-workers (1,409) are in the age-group 0—14 (Table XI). Following Table XI. the non-workers may be broadly grouped as follows:—

Category	Age-group								Age not stated	
	0—14		15—34		35—59		60+			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
House workers	2	36	1	277	6	203	1	36		
Students	288	230	53	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others (*i. e.* unemployed, diseased, retired persons, rent receivers and dependents	381	472	25	18	8	14	31	38	..	..
TOTAL	671	738	79	302	14	217	32	74	..	..

Of the above non-workers, 125 are males in the age-group 15—34 and above.

Economic Resources

The village economy is predominently agricultural. Working bullocks constitute the main source of power used to plough the land and transport the manure to the lands and produce to the nearby market.

Land

The village has an area of 3,275 acres and 16 guntas. The pattern of land utilisation is roughly as follows:—

		Acres (0.00)
1.	Village site	45.08
2.	Small streams	13.95
3.	River	116.59
4.	Big streams	25.93
5.	*Plot kharab* (waste in assessed cultivated land)	115.35
6.	*Kharab*	361.70
7.	*Gomal*	470.60
8.	Wet lands	178.05
9.	Garden	442.43
10.	Dry	1505.75
	TOTAL	3275.43

In the 316.7 acres of Kharab land are comprised (1) an area of 9.34 acres being the land covered by groves (2) the tanks occupying an area of 87.30 acres and (3) uncultivable waste of 264.04 acres.

Apart from this, the graveyards for Hindus, Adikarnatakas and Muslims occupy an area of 12.07 acres.

The cultivable land under different heads is as follows:—

Wet	178.05
Garden	442.43
Dry	1,505.45
	2,125.93

A provision of 470.6 acres of land is made for cattle grazing. This might at first sight give us the impression that the provision for cattle grazing here is good. But as a matter of fact this area is a dry one with less than 30 inches rainfall and grass grows only in rainy season.

The village site occupies an area of 45.08 acres. This is not sufficient. The houses are over-crowded. So, an additional area of 17 acres 39 guntas has been acquired for the habitation purposes about 10 years ago.

The distribution of land on the basis of crop pattern determines the position of the village and its economy. There are two crops grown in the village *viz. Hingaru* and *Mungaru.*

The *pahani* extract for the year 1961-62 shows the acreage of land under different important crops:—

	Acres (0.00)
1. Ragi	230.25
2. Paddy	60.38
3. Jowar	150.25
4. *Navane*	200.38
5. Horsegram	200.45
6. Sugarcane	25.25
7. Groundnut	120.15

In the year 1961-62, the year previous to the Survey, the rainfall was scanty and water supply from wells and the river became inadequate and so, the areas under paddy and sugarcane—which constitute the important wet crops in the village—were small as can be seen from the above figures. In 1941 paddy was cropped in 195 acres and sugarcane in 41 acres.

The irrigated wet crop grown in the village is paddy. It is grown with water let into the fields by working pumpsets or by water from the tank. In the latter case, it is subject to the availability of water in the tank in the months of October and November. During the three years prior to the Survey, water supply in the tank and wells has been poor on account of scanty rainfall. Roughly 25% of the cultivable land is covered by irrigation facilities like tanks and irrigation pumpsets attached to wells. The area under lift irrigation occupies 70% of the total irrigated land, the 30% under tanks.

There are 40 irrigation pumpsets worked by electricity. The rich sub-soil water has enabled the villagers to depend on irrigation wells. In general it may be safely put down that all gardens (442.43 acres) are supplied with water, from wells to which pumpsets are attached and all wet lands (178.05 acres) are watered by the tank.

Ownership of Land

Size of holding	No. of households	Total acreage	
1 acre and below	33	17.86	627.39
1 to 2.49	154	254.32	
2.5 to 4.99	101	355.21	
5 to 7.49	64	335.09	488.66
7.5 to 9.99	18	153.57	
10 to 14.99	17	203.52	795.57
15 and above	22	592.05	
	409	1911.62	

One of the draw backs of the Indian agricultural economy is progressive fragmentation and sub-division of land holdings as the pressure of population on land is increasing. It leads to smaller and fragmented land holdings which are uneconomic.

The table shows of the total of 409 holdings 288 holdings are of less than 5 acres of land in size totalling 627.39 acres. The rest is distributed among the remaining 121 land holdings. 39 households own more than 10.00 acres each total acreage of their holdings being 795.57. The rest are medium sized holdings of less than 10 acres and more than 5 acres owned by 82 families totalling 488.66 acres.

In addition to the land owned in the village, the total area of land owned by the households of the village in the other villages is 611.88 acres. This is owned by 131 households, some of whom also own land in this village. According to table XXV there are 209 households who do not own or possess land or have not given out lands to others for cultivation.

The report on the Economic Survey of the village conducted in 1941 reveals that of the total occupied area 1,444 acres (comprising of 831 acres dry, 176 acres of wet and 437 acres of garden lands) were cultivated and 315 acres were left fallow. A comparison of the 1941 figures relating to total cultivated area and its break up into dry, wet and garden lands with corresponding figures of 1962 is revealing:—

Year	Total area cultivated	Dry	Wet	Garden
1941 . .	1,444 acres	831	176	437
1962 . .	2,125 acres	1505	178	442

There has thus been a phenomenal increase in the area of dry cultivation while the areas of wet and garden cultivation have been steady. But though the areas of wet and garden cultivation have not expanded the quality of cultivation has improved with the introduction of power-driven pumpsets. The reason why wet and garden cultivation has not expanded is that the introduction of pump sets, only makes it easy to pump out available water and supply it to the fields, but as the rainfall is often scanty, available water itself becomes meagre in quantity. Thus the introduction of the pumpsets has only resulted in making agricultural work, especially supply of water to the soil less onerous, without expanding the areas of wet and garden cultivation.

Land Tenure

Three types of land tenure system exist in the village—peasant proprietors, rent receivers and tenant cultivators.

Peasant proprietors are those who cultivate their land with their own labour, bullocks and ploughs and who employ casually hired labourers in busy seasons like those when weeding and harvesting are attended to.

Rent receivers are those who lease out their land to other cultivators either on the basis of crop sharing, or for *gutta*, or for fixed rent in cash or kind. Here the system is not uniform. In some cases tenant completely bears the cultivation expenditure. In some cases the expenditure has to be borne by both the persons in some fixed proportion. In some other cases the owner of the lands bears the expenditures on seed and fertilisers.

Tenant cultivators are those who take lands of others on lease. Generally, cultivators who do not have the land of their own take the lands of others for cultivation. In some cases those who have small holdings also take lands on lease from others.

The distribution of land under different land tenure system is also given in table No. XXV.

Type of Tenure		Total area acres (0.00)	Percentage of total area
Peasant Proprietors	(A)	1,654.17	66.5
Tenants	(C) . . .	39.74	1.6
Rent Receivers	(B) . . .	348.76	14.1
A plus C		171.71	6.9
A plus B		271.55	10.9

While the total area of cultivated land is 2,126 acres, the total of the areas held under different types of tenures is slightly in excess of this (about 2,486 acres) and the excess is due to certain lands being held at once under different types of tenures.

In the 1941 Economic Survey Report on this village it is stated that the households of this village owned 366 acres in other villages. The present survey has disclosed that the area of land owned by the villagers in other villages is 615.88 acres. There has been an increase in this respect, by about 68% during the last 20 years.

Of the 688 families, the landless in 1962 are 222 families *i.e.*, 32% whereas in 1941 out of 502 families in the village 236 families did not own lands (47%). Thus landless families have decreased from 47% in 1941 to 32% in 1962 or roughly by 15% over a period of 20 years.

There is an increase in the number of land owning families as shown in the subjoined statement.

Statement showing the number of land owning families in 1941 and 1962

Name of the Community	1941		1962	
	Total No. of the Households	Number of Owning land	Total No. of Households	Number of Owning land
1	2	3	4	5
1. Adi Karnataka . .	107	48	145	113
2. Beda . . .	58	39	79	60
3. Vokkaliga . . .	57	47	72	60
4. Muslim . . .	50	22	106	44
5. Thigala . . .	33	12	55	37
6. Vaishya . . .	25	11	35	21
7. Kuruba . . .	23	13	26	19
8. Brahmin . . .	22	9	23	15
9. Vodda (Bova) . .	21	11	23	14
10. Lingayat . . .	21	12	14	8
11. Others . . .	85	42	110	75
TOTAL . . .	502	266	688	466

'Others' for 1962 include Golla (2 households), Uppara (3), Ediga (9), Bajantri (5), Balagai (14) and Agasa or Madivala (12) Bhataraju (1) Kammara (3) Viswakarma (8) Darji (2) Sadar (15) Koracha (20) and Adidravida (16).

The increase in the number of land owning households among the Adikarnatakas since the time of the last survey of 1941 is in some measure at least due to the liberal policy of the Government regarding the grant of land to the depressed classes.

There are 13 tenant cultivators who cultivate only lands taken on lease. But several owner cultivators too have taken lands on lease in addition to cultivating their own lands. The rent receivers are mostly Brahmins and Vaishyas. Considering their occupations, they are either pensioners or traders or goldsmiths.

There is no forest or plantation near the village. The villagers get their fuel from trees on public lands.

Cultivable and uncultivable waste

The cultivable waste in the assessed lands covers an area of about 115 acres. The uncultivable waste occupies about 361 acres. The current fallows (or cultivable waste left fallow in the assessed land) cover an area of about 505 acres. These figures relate to 1961-62, the total assessed land being 2,126.19 acres.

Other lands

The *gomal* or pasturage occupies 470.24 acres. The area appears to be big enough at first sight, but unfortunately the pasturage does not yield much grass and the scope for grazing cattle is poor as this village is situated in an area of scanty rainfall.

Village site

The inhabited area of the village covers 45.08 acres. As this was found to be inadequate an additional area of 17.39 acres has been acquired by the Village Panchayat for allotting house-sites.

Livestock

Cattle wealth occupies an important place in the agricultural economy of this village. Table 7 gives the number of different heads of cattle and the number of households possessing them. An abstract of the data is revealing for comparison with the relative 1941 figures:

No. of households possessing the live-stock	Kind of livestock	No. of heads of livestock
73	Cows in milk	82
162	Cows dry	264
14	Adult females not calved	29
10	Bulls	16
152	Working bullocks	369
21	Other adult males	24
40	Young stock (males)	52
20	Young stock (females)	23
9	Buffaloes-males (adults)	9
94	She buffaloes in milk	111
69	She buffaloes (dry)	86
71	Young stock (buffaloes)	79
55	Sheep	1304
54	Goats	545
9	Pigs	45
	TOTAL	3038

In addition to the above there are 34 donkeys, 134 cocks, 174 hens and 144 chickens. The total, including all these creatures, comes to 3,524.

In 1941 there were 4,318 heads of livestock, of which the number of working bullocks was 546. Their number came down to 409 (including 16 bulls and 24 other males) by the time of the present survey. With the increase in the number of cultivators as also the cultivated area in the village there should have been an increase in the number of working bullocks in the ordinary course. But in point of fact there has been an actual decrease. The decrease has been there because a number of bullocks which were needed for work when water had to be lifted from wells in *picotas* to irrigate the fields lost their usefulness since the introduction of electric pumpsets in 1946 for lift irrigation. There were 40 irrigation pumpsets in the village at the time of the survey.

There has been an overall decline in the total number of livestock also. It was 4,318 in 1941, but only 3,524 during the present survey. The decline is mainly

due to the shortfall in the number of sheep, consequent on the dwindling of sheep rearing. This, in turn, is due to the dimunition of land which was available for grazing the sheep in the neighbouring village of "Kalidevapura". There has been such a dimunition because the *gomal* lands of that village have been, to a large extent, granted to those who were landless as *darkhast* lands.

There are 82 cows in milk and 111 buffaloes in milk, the total number of these animals being 193. If on a fair average they yield 300 *seers* of milk a day, just one *seer* of milk per day will be available for 12 to 13 persons and this position seems to be most unsatisfactory. But in the existing paucity of grazing lands of good quality combined with poor grass yield, it seems necessary that the cultivators and others owning cows and buffaloes should devise and adopt some new methods of rearing these animals like, for example, feeding them with bran, hay and other articles stored in the farmyard. For details in this respect they would have to approach experts in animal husbandry.

In 1941 there were two working bullocks for 8 acres of land, while at present there are two bullocks for every 9.3 acres of land belonging to the villagers (the total lands belonging to them being 1,911.62 acres). The reason for the decline of the working bullocks has already been touched upon.

Other economic resources

The number of households engaged in the various village industries is given below:—

Industry	No. of households
Tailoring	18
Beedi making	34
Basket making	17
Leather tanning (including manufacture of footwear)	6
Carpentry	9
Goldsmithy	8
Blacksmithy	3
Oil extracting in ghanies	2
Tinkering and welding	1
Coir making	2
Cycle repairing	5
Weaving	1
Jaggery manufacturing	38
TOTAL	144

It is clear from the above that out of 688 households 144 or 20.2% of the households are engaged in household industries. Preparation of jaggery and beedi-making engage 50% of the households which run these household industries.

Figures relating to the other occupations (business, services and agricultural labour) are given in Table XIII.

Ownership of economic resources

Lands

Apart from dwelling houses, shops and public buildings which form an important portion of the assets of the village, lands owned by the residents of the village both in Kodigenahalli and also lands owned by them in other places should be set down as forming another big slice of their assets. As has been noticed already 222 households do not own any lands either in this village or outside (Table XXV). Taking only ownership of lands in the village into consideration and leaving out of account cultivators who are residents of this village and are cultivating lands taken on lease, as also those who are cultivating lands in this village but are residing in neighbouring villages, the number of landowners residing in the village and owning lands in the village is 409 (XXV-A). 131 households (of which 57 do not own lands inside Kodigenahalli village) own lands in other villages. These households own lands in thirty nine other villages and the total extent of lands owned by them in those villages is 611.88 acres (Table XXV-B).

Of the total cultivable area of 2,125.93 acres in the village 1,911.62 acres are owned by the 409 households referred to above. This works out of 59.4% of the total number of households in the village. (688). As such Kodigenahalli is by and large, to be deemed as an agricultural village.

From figures culled from Table XXV-A relating to sizes of landholdings and number of households in possession of different sizes of holdings in Kodigenahalli, the following is constructed to show (1) sizes of holdings (2) number of households in possession of lands of each size (3) percentage of households in possession of each of these sizes of holdings having lands in the village and (4) percentage of the total area of land belonging to each of these sizes of holdings to

the total area of the lands owned by all the households in the village:

Size of holding No.	No. of HHs	Percentage of HHs to total No. of owners	Area owned	Percentage of area owned to the total holdings
1. Less than one acre	33	8%	17.86	1%
2. 1-2.49 acres	154	38%	254.32	13%
3. 2.5-4.99 acres	101	25%	355.21	18.5%
4. 5-7.49 acres	64	16%	335.09	17.5%
5. 7.5 to 9.99 acres	18	4%	153.57%	8%
6. 10-14.99 acres	17	4%	203.52	11%
7. 15 acres and above	22	5%	592.05	31%
TOTAL	409	100%	1,911.62	100%

The distribution of lands among the land owning households is uneven. 22 households which form only 5% of landowners and each of which has fifteen or more than fifteen acres of land own more than 30% of the cultivated lands in the village. As against this, 154 households constituting about 38% of the land-owning households have 254.32 acres or about 13% of the cultivated land, each household owning between 1 and 2.49 acres of land. This uneven distribution of land may be presented in the following tabular form:

Size of holdings	No. of households	Percentage of land owning families	Area owned	Percentage of area owned to total land cultivated
15 acres or more	22	5%	592.05	31%
1 to 2.49 acres	154	38%	254.32	13%

Thus, the bigger landlords are smaller in number, but both their individual holdings and the total area owned by them are larger, while the small landlords are larger in number, but their holdings, both individual and total, are smaller.

Castewise details regarding land holdings are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Caste or Community	Total No. of households	No. of households owning lands	Extent of land owned (acres)
1.	Vokkaliga	72	60	808.86
2.	Thigala	55	37	75.13
3.	Adikaranataka	145	106	255.46
4.	Beda	79	53	155.43
5.	Vaishya	35	6	26.38
6.	Kuruba	26	19	90.07
7.	Brahmin	23	6	39.15
8.	Muslims	106	32	115.81
9.	Lingayat	14	5	16.60
10.	Koracha	20	6	16.41
11.	Madivala or Agasa	12	11	28.89
12.	Balija	14	8	50.07
13.	Adidravida	16	13	44.28
14.	Ediga	9	8	72.44
15.	Sadar	15	12	64.63
16.	Golla	2	2	9.89
17.	Kammara	4	2	3.00
18.	Bhajantri	5	4	7.60
19.	Visvakarma	7	5	11.29
20.	Bovis	23	12	20.23
21.	Otters	6	Nil	Nil
	TOTAL	688	409	1,911.62

The Vokkaligas own the largest extent of land as seen from the above and next to them come, in order of the extent of lands they own the Adikarnatakas, the Bedas and the Muslims.

Livestock

Livestock figures are given in the table No. 7. A quick glance of the table shows us that the Vokkaligas own the largest number of cows, she-buffaloes, working bullocks and sheep. Their predominant position in this respect will become clear from the fact that the Vokkaligas have 94 out of the 346 cows in the village, 86 she-buffaloes (both dry and in-milk) out of 148 she-buffaloes in the village. They have 168 out of the 369 working bullocks and 1,004 out of the 1,191 sheep in the village. Draught cows are often used for ploughing land.

Other resources

Table 8 gives details of village industries, of which the most important are the manufacture of jaggery and beedis. 38 households are engaged in jaggery making and their annual income is estimated at Rs. 50,000. 34 households are engaged in beedi making and have an annual income of about Rs. 48,000.

Factors influencing the economic life of the village

(i) The installation of irrigation pumpsets since 1946 has been one of the most important factors which has influenced the economic life of the village. 40 wells have been provided with pumpsets. As a result the area irrigated by wells has increased from 361 acres in 1941 to 438.64 acres in 1961. Paddy, sugarcane and chillies are the irrigated crops given in the village. Groundnut and tamarind are the dry and commercial crops grown. Main details regarding the crops grown are the following. The data have been culled from table XXIV, value given in the last column being estimated figures based on local enquiry:—

Sl. No.	Crop	No. of Hhs growing	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Ragi	318	2,262.43 pallas	79,170
2.	Paddy	109	2,052.90 pallas	82,080
3.	Sugarcane (Converted Jaggery)	47	7,151 maunds	57,208
4.	Chillies	48	1,310 ,,	39,300
5.	Groundnuts	79	8,94½ ,,	6,352
6.	Tamarind	69	2,755 ,,	16,530
	TOTAL	670	16,425.83	28,0640

(ii) Besides improved irrigation there are certain other physical factors influencing the agricultural conditions. About 400 acres of land have black soil and the rest contain red loam. These soils are good both for dry and wet cultivation. In this soil which is good enough, the yield of crop is improved by following the system of growing crops by rotation. The crops grown by rotation are not uniform. But one feature found to be common to all lands is that the raising of a crop of horsegram in the time intervals of raising other crops is found to improve the fertility of the soil.

The application of chemical fertilisers like ammonium sulphate, super-phosphate and urea by 63 cultivating households has been found to increase the yield by 20% in the case of paddy, 30% in the case of sugarcane, 15% in the case of chillies and 10% in the case of ragi.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation is followed in about 15 acres of land.

Improved seeds of paddy were used in 60.37 acres of land and improved variety of sugarcanes were grown in 25.10 acres in 1961-62.

The use of pesticides like follidol, D.D.T. and gammaxane is also resorted to by a few cultivators. They are used for the most part for protecting paddy, sugarcane and chillies crops.

Availability of finance limits, to a large extent, the capacity of the cultivator to effect improvements in agriculture. In this connection mention may be made of some schemes of the Central and State Governments which have helped the ryots a great deal. The Government of India scheme for granting Rs. 3,000 for sinking each irrigation well at 3½% interest and recoverable in easy instalments has benefitted six households. The State Government's scheme of granting a subsidy of Rs. 250 per well has been taken advantage of by 20 cultivators. 25 cultivators have taken loans for purchase of bullocks. Loans have also been granted for purchasing chemical fertilisers and farmyard manure. A large number of applications for these loans are also pending sanction.

Industrialisation and trends towards urbanisation

No new village industry has come into existence since 1941. One village industry—that of weaving woollen rugs of a coarse type which was in existence in 1941 has disappeared since then. Another village industry—that of leather stitching and tanning—has dwindled. Out of a total number of 145 households of Adikarnatakas for whom leather stitching is a traditional occupation, only 6 households are engaged in that occupation at present. The fall of this village industry is due in a large measure to the unequal competition it has had to face in the increased popularity of urban products in leather, like those from Kanpur and Bangalore. Its downfall is also due to some extent to the introduction of the electrically driven pumpsets of the irrigation wells in place of the old *Kapile* system of irrigation. For the old system, leather buckets were necessary for lifting water from the wells. When the new pumpsets made their appearance these buckets ceased to be required. Those who used to stitch these buckets thus lost their occupation.

The important development that has taken place since about 10 years is the rise of beedi making as a cottage industry. This industry has afforded work to 66 workers in the village. The working force of this household industry consists mostly of women.

We may now pass on to notice the trends towards urbanisation which have been noticeable since the last 10 to 15 years. During these years the habits, material culture and the whole outlook have undergone a phenomenal change. The following may be cited as tangible proofs of this trend towards urbanisation:—

(i) There are at present 20 radio sets in the village. 85 houses are electrified. The villagers get their grain ground in the three flour mills of the village. All these have become possible after the supply of electric power to the village in 1946.

(ii) The use of beverages like toddy by some has given place to the use of coffee and tea. At present there are in all 410 households which use coffee or tea as beverages. There are three grinders for powdering coffee seeds in the village.

(iii) 78 households possess chairs (mostly Brahmin and Vaishya households). In all 161 households have furniture of one kind or another.

(iv) 13 households have kerosene stoves with them. 29 households have bicycles, 12 households have clocks, 40 are in possession of wrist-watches and 2 have electric fans.

(v) 260 households use washing and toilet soaps.

(vi) 12 households use mosquito nets.

(vii) Ten buses ply through this village to places like Hindupur, Tumkur, Gauribidnur and Madhugiri. Travelling is definitely easier compared with the conditions ten years ago.

(viii) In the extension there are the office buildings of the Electricity Board and the P.W.D. Besides these buildings, the schools, the newly built houses and the new shops afford the village an urban look.

(ix) There has been improvement in the transport and communication facilities. The post office, the radio and the buses help the villagers to know what changes are taking place in other areas.

(x) Ten years ago the villagers had to transport their agricultural produce for sale to centres like Hindupur and Madhugiri. At present wholesale dealers purchase these produce at the village itself. Thus there is improvement in marketing facilities.

(xi) There are 10 provision shops, 6 cloth shops and 43 other shops and 3 restaurants here. There are also 10 wholesale dealers.

(xii) A weekly shandy is held every Thursday. But this happens to be a less important activity than it used to be in olden days as several shops of different kinds have sprung up in the place.

(xiii) Though the money-lender still occupies an important place in the village economy, the establishment of the Co-operative Society and the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and the initiation of schemes for grant of loans to agriculturists by the Central and State Governments have improved the condition of the agriculturists a great deal.

Description of the various occupations

(i) AGRICULTURE.—The use of iron plough in place of the wooden ploughs by a few cultivators, the use of some chemical fertilisers in addition to farmyard manure, the use of improved seeds for paddy, ragi and sugarcane, the use of pesticides to protect crops of paddy and chillies and the adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation are the only changes that have come about in the field of agriculture. The system of rotation of crops is not a change or improvement that has taken place in recent years as it was known to the cultivators since several generations.

The labourers for agricultural operations are drawn from the village itself. They are paid daily wages. Labourers who are hired on a permanent basis are paid their remuneration annually.

The food crops grown are ragi, paddy, *navane, same* and horsegram. The commercial crops grown are sugarcane, groundnuts and chillies. Pulses are not grown on a large scale, but they are grown with ragi and *navane* in the same fields. Mangoes and tamarind are the other crops grown in the village.

Nature of crops

With the introduction of irrigation facilities like pumpsets, the cultivators are paying greater attention to irrigate crops like paddy, sugarcane and chillies. There is also a tendency on the part of some cultivators to favour commercial crops to food crops in view of the uncertainty of the monsoons, and the low price of food crops as compared with commercial crops.

Tools and equipment

The main tools and equipment mostly used are the following, the name given in the brackets being the local name of the respective implement:—

(i) Wooden plough (*Negilu*)

(ii) Harrow (*Kunte*)

(iii) Seed-drill (*Koorige*)

(iv) Weeder (*Lukki*)

(v) Spade (*Guddali*)

(vi) Pickaxe (*Pikasi* or *Kolu Guddali*)

(vii) Crow bar (*Gadari*)

(viii) Leveller (*Haluve*).

Organisation of man-power

Table 6 shows that the system of seeking reciprocal aid in agriculture is not in existence at present. This was in existence a few years back. The disappearance of this system is probably due to the growth of party feelings and other petty rivalries in the village. The small cultivators owning or possessing less than ten acres of land manage themselves the different seasonal agricultural operations on their fields like weeding, ploughing and harvesting. Those who have more than ten acres, generally speaking, employ casual labour for the different operations. Normally the labourers are paid daily wages. In slack seasons weekly payments are made. But during busy seasons the labourers are paid their wages in advance. Sometimes agricultural labourers are also engaged on the basis of annual payment. But the system of maintaining labourers permanently attached to agricultural households has also disappeared.

Some account of the annual and daily rates of wages paid to adult male labourers, adult female labourers and to children employed as labourers is given below:

AGRICULTURAL WAGE RATES

(i) *Annual wages*

(a) *For adult males.*—Adult males are employed on all types of work connected with agriculture. Their wages are fixed on an annual basis but there is no uniformity in the rates of wages. The wages paid to a labourer who is under some obligation to the employer are less than the wages paid to one who is under no such obligation. Usually the obligation consists in the labourer being indebted to the employer. An indebted labourer gets, as annual wages, a sum of rupees fifty in cash, in addition to two meals a day and two pairs of cloths for the year. If the labourer is not bound by any such obligation the wages in cash range from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 and in addition he gets two meals a day and two pairs of cloths for a year. The labourer is expected to attend to any type of manual work assigned to him on the fields or in the house of the cultivator.

(b) Adult females are not employed on the basis of annual wages.

(c) *Children.*—Only male children are employed on the basis of payment of annual wages. They are employed by big farmers for tending sheep and cattle. Sometimes, when there is need, they are also required to assist in agricultural operations. Besides tending sheep and cattle and doing farm work on occasions they are put on odd jobs like sweeping the house and keeping watch over the fields. The wages paid to these juveniles are also fixed for the year. If their parents are indebted to the cultivator the cash wage, per year, ranges from Rs. 25 to 30, but if there is no such obligation the cash wages will be about Rs. 30 to 45 for a year. In either case the child labourers get food and clothing in addition to monetary wages.

(ii) *Daily wages*

(a) *Adult males.*—Adult male labourers are employed on daily wages during certain seasonal operations. Wages paid per adult worker on such occasions are as follows:—

Type of operations	Daily wages in cash/kind	Perquisites if any
Ploughing	50 paise	One meal
Weeding	50 paise	Nil
Inter-cultivating	50 paise	Nil
Harvesting paddy	4 *seers* of paddy	Nil
Harvesting ragi	2½ to 3 *seers* of ragi	Nil
Levelling the fields during ploughing.	One rupee or corn worth a rupee or 62 Paise with meals	
Bunding or sinking a well	Re. 1 to Rs. 1.25	Nil

(b) *Adult females.*—Adult female labourers are employed during weeding, inter-cultivation and harvesting seasons. Their wages are as follows:—

Type of operation	Daily wages in cash/kind	Perquisites if any
Weeding & intercultivating	62 paise without meals or 36 paise with a meal	Nil
Harvesting	4 *seers* of paddy or 2½ *seers* of ragi	Nil
Threshing	Do.	

(c) *Children.*—Children, both male and female, are employed for work in connection with the same operations on which adult females are employed, namely weeding, inter-cultivating, harvesting and threshing. The wage rates paid to child labourers are the same as paid to female adult workers in connection with the respective agricultural operation.

In 1941 the daily wages for an adult male, an adult female and a boy were 5 *annas*, 2 *annas* and 2 *annas*, respectively. Wages have since risen to thrice that level so far as adult males are concerned and nearly five times the 1941 level in the case of adult females and children. The steep rise, obviously, reflects the general rise in the cost of living.

The preparation of jaggery is another occupation in connection with which agricultural labourers are employed. A labourer employed on jaggery preparation gets daily wages of a rupee, in addition to two meals a day, a breakfast, beedi, pan and about 500 grams of jaggery per day.

Agricultural labourers get work and wages throughout the year excepting the slack season from February to April.

Sources of finance

The money-lenders still hold a position of power and influence in the economy of the village. It is even claimed that they play a useful role in the existing order of things as without their assistance the small cultivators will not be able to go ahead with their agricultural operations. Another useful institution is the Large-sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., which was established in 1949. The Society has 150 members on its rolls and of these 75 belong to this village. During 1960-61, 27 members obtained short-term loans amounting to Rs. 8,800; and 8 members obtained medium-term loans amounting to Rs. 9,750. The small cultivators still depend more on the local money-lenders than on this Society for their credit requirements.

The Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank at Madhugiri—the taluk headquarters—, the State and Central Government are the other possible sources from which assistance may be sought. But as the assistance which can be got from these sources involves procedural difficulties and delays, these sources too seem to lie beyond the ken of the small cultivator who is generally illiterate and ignorant.

Methods of cultivation and cost of cultivation of important crops grown in the village

(1) PADDY

The main implement used in paddy cultivation is the wooden plough. The main operations carried on, the time of these operations and the cost involved, per acre, are noted below:—

Sl. No.	Stage of operation	Time	Cost per acre Rs.
1.	Preparation of the land	July	..
2.	Spreading 10 cartloads of manure	July	30
3.	Preliminary ploughing	July	50
4.	Sowing (seedling are raised in a portion of the land)	July	35
5.	Transplanting	August	15
6.	Weeding	September	10
7.	Weeding for the second time	End of September	10
8.	Application of fertilisers	End of September	25
9.	Harvesting	December or early January	45
10.	Irrigation with I.P. sets	July December	100
	TOTAL		320

The yield of paddy is 15 to 20 *pallas* per acre valued at Rs. 450 to Rs. 600. The seed sown is S. 661, an improved variety.

A summer crop of paddy is also grown here. For this crop the sowing takes place in December. Details of agricultural operations relating to this crop are as follows:—

Sl No.	Stage of operation	Month	Cost per acre Rs.
1.	Sowing	December	10
2.	Ploughing	December	50
3.	Transplanting	January	15
4.	Weeding	February	15
5.	II weeding	End of Feb.	10
6.	Application of fertilisers	February	20
7.	Use of pesticides	February	5
8.	Green manure		100
9.	Farmyard manure		20
10.	Irrigation		100
11.	Harvesting		45
	TOTAL		390

In this case the yield per acre is 18 to 20 *pallas* and the value of the output per acre is Rs. 600. Good varieties of paddy called *Halubbalu, Bangarasanna, Dappa Batta, Coimbatore Sanna* and *Bangara Kovi* are grown and two crops a year are raised in the same plots of land.

(2) SUGARCANE

Sugarcane is generally planted in the month of April or May and harvested in the following January or February. The plough, the spade and weeder are the main implements used in its cultivation. Both farmyard manure and chemical manures like super phosphate and urea are used for sugarcane cultivation. Details of the main operations carried on in sugarcane cultivation are given below:

Sl. No.	Operation	Month	Cost per acre Rs.
1.	Preparing the land	April	25
2.	Sowing	End of April or beginning of May	120 (seedlings) 10 (labour)
3.	Digging canals	June-July	15
4.	Weeding	August	10
5.	Inter-culture	August	15
6.	Harvesting	Jan.-Feb.	300
7.	Application of manure	July & Sept.	55
8.	Irrigation	April-February	100
	TOTAL		650

About 400 *maunds* of jaggery can be manufactured from sugarcane grown in one acre of land. The sugarcane grown in Kodigenahalli is of poor quality and jaggery made out of such cane fetches just about Rs. 5 per *maund* while jaggery of good quality costs upto Rs. 8 per *maund*. Thus the value of a sugarcane crop grown in one acre of land is about Rs. 2,000.

(3) RAGI

Dry Cultivation

Ragi is cultivated both as a dry crop and also as a wet crop. In the dry method of cultivation costs of irrigation and chemical manures do not find a place in the expenses involved. Hence the dry cultivation of ragi is comparatively cheap. The important implements used in the dry cultivation of crop are the plough, harrow, seed drill, hoe and weeders. Details of the dry cultivation of ragi in one acre of land are as follows:

Sl.No.	Operation	Month	Cost per acre Rs.
1.	Preparing the land including ploughing	April, May, June	10 12
2.	Sowing	June-July	2
3.	Weeding and interculturing	August	5
4.	Harvesting	October-November	10
	TOTAL		39

If there is no failure of rains an acre of land yields 4 to 5 *pallas* of ragi when the dry method of cultivation is followed. The value of the yield will be about Rs. 150.

Wet Cultivation

In the wet method of cultivation ragi seedlings are first raised in a nursery-bed. This is done in the month of June. After the seedlings are 20 to 30 days old they are transplanted to the field round about July. The ragi crop is less susceptible to diseases and its cultivation costs do not include cost of insecticides and chemical manures. The other details for an acre of land are summarised below:

Sl.No.	Operation	Month	Cost Rs.
1.	Ploughing	June	18 (for 9 bullock days)
2.	Preparing land for transplantation	July	20
3.	Transplanting	July	10
4.	Interculturing	July	12
5.	Harvesting	Oct.-Nov.	45
6.	Irrigation		50
	TOTAL		155

On an average the yield per acre is about 9 *pallas* and the value of the yield will be about Rs. 300.

(4) CHILLIES

Chillies grow well in black soil. The crop needs steady irrigation, but cannot withstand heavy rainfall. The plough and the weeder are the implements mainly used in its cultivation. In addition to farmyard manure, chemical manures like super phosphate and ammonium

sulphate are used for this crop. In addition, to protect the plants from pests and insects pesticides like follidol, endrex and D.D.T. are used. Details of the several stages of its cultivation and the cost involved for an acre of land are now given:

Sl.No.	Operation	Month	Cost per acre Rs.
1.	Preparing the land (using farmyard manure)	April & May	40
2.	Ploughing (3 to 5 times)	June to September	60
3.	Transplanting	June to September	10
4.	Interculturing		12
5.	Bunding		20
6	Harvesting	Oct.-April	250
7.	Manuring from the time of transplanting upto harvesting 100 Kgs. of super phosphate, 100 Kgs of ammonium sulphate, 40 Kgs of Mixture and oil cakes) and labour charges		300 25
8.	Spraying pesticides upto December		100
9.	Irrigation		150
	TOTAL		967

About 80 *maunds* of chillies can be grown in an acre of land and the money value of the crop will be about Rs. 2,000.

(5) OTHER CROPS

The other crops grown in the village are horsegram, *navane, same, haraka* and groundnuts. These are generally grown between June and November. The expenditure pattern for all these crops, except groundnut is the same, the cultivation of groundnuts involving a heavier cost than the others. The expenses for the other crops per acre are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manuring	15
Ploughing	15
Weeding	5
Harvesting	10
	Rs. 45

The yield in the case of these crops may be anything from 50 *seers* to 2 *pallas*.

So far as groundnut is concerned, the costs of the above operations excepting harvesting will be the same, but an additional cost for seeds amounting to Rs. 30 per acre is involved, and harvesting costs Rs. 25 per acre. The total expenditure for cultivating groundnuts in one acre will be about Rs. 90 to Rs. 100. The yield per acre is 15 to 30 *maunds*, cost per *maund* being Rs. 8 to 9.

Utilisation of agricultural produce

Products of commercial crops like sugarcane, chillies and groundnuts are sold, while cereals and other grains are utilised both for selling and for domestic consumption.

The following details culled from table XXIV relate to the production and disposal of more important of the agricultural produce of the village during 1960-61.

Crops	Units	No. of HHs	Total production	Domestic consumption	Quantity sold	Paid as rent	Paid as interest	Reserved for seed	Balance left over
Ragi	*Pallas & Seers*	318	2,262·43	1,939·67	153·30	45·70	4·21	110·05	9·50
Paddy	,,	109	2,052·90	1,120·30	777·50	30·00	0·70	94·90	29·50
Same	,,	107	136·00	126·20	..	3·80	0·40	5·60	..
Navane	,,	127	201·48	194·18	1·06	1·00	0·65	4·59	..
Ground-nuts	Maund	79	894·5	210·5	562	15	33	74	..
Sugar-cane	,,	47	7,151	655	6,331	155	..	..	10
Tamarind	,,	69	2,755	220	2,535	..	..	..	..
Mangoes	Rupees worth	15	18,200	..	18,200	..	..	..	..
Chillies	Maund	48	1,310	156	1,154	..	..	..	..

The above table shows that of the total quantity (2,262.43 pallas) of ragi produced by 318 households, a considerable portion (1,939.67 pallas) is used for domestic consumption and only a small quantity (153.30 pallas) is sold as ragi forms the staple food of most of the growers. But paddy is sold in larger quantities than ragi, the total sales amounting to 7,770.50 pallas, the domestic consumption (1,120.30) being more than the sales even in the case of paddy.

The major portion of the other important crops namely sugarcane, tamarind, groundnuts and chillies are sold through the wholesale dealers of the village. 47 sugarcane growing households produced 7,151 *maunds* of jaggery, of which 6,331 *maunds* are sold, 155 *maunds* are given as rent and the remaining 655 *maunds* only are used for domestic consumption.

69 households grow tamarind the total quantity grown being 2,755 *maunds*. Of this quantity 2,535 *maunds* are sold and the remaining quantity is utilised for domestic consumption. 48 households grow chillies. The quantity grown is 1,310 *maunds*. The quantity sold is 1,154 *maunds* and domestic consumption accounts for the remaining 156 *maunds*.

The following comparison between the figures of agricultural produce of the year 1941 (figures taken from the Economic Survey report of the village in 1941) and of the year 1961 (Table XXIV) show substantial diminution in the production of important crops, excepting sugarcane, in spite of several improvements that have taken place in the field of agriculture.

Year	Ragi (*Pallas*)	Paddy (*Pallas*)	Navane (*Pallas*	Ground-nut (*Maunds*)	Sugar-cane (*Maunds*)	Chillies (*Maunds*)
1941	2,624·75	2,653·10	203·8	2,310	5,387	1397·60
1961	2,262·43	2,052·90	201·48	894·5	7,151	1,310

The decrease in the production of paddy, ragi, groundnut and chillies is due to failure of rains over a number of years in succession. If the seasonal rains had been satisfactory, there should have been overall improvement in all fields of agriculture, upto about 20% on a conservative estimate due to the introduction of pumpsets, and the use of improved seeds and chemical manures. The agriculturists have tried to overcome their monetary loss due to diminution in the outturn of foodgrains by paying greater attention to growing sugarcane.

Marketing of produce

The produce sold by the growers to the local wholesale dealers are sold by them, in turn, to the wholesale markets of Hindupur, Tumkur and Bangalore. About twenty years back the growers were sending their products direct to the wholesale markets of the towns mentioned above as the prices then offered by the local wholesale merchants were very low. Since then, however, local wholesale dealers are offering more acceptable rates and so the growers are not put to the necessity of themselves transporting their produce to those trade centres. The agricultural products are sold as and when they are harvested, partly due to the scarcity of storage facilities and partly due to the pressing need to realise quickly some returns for their harvest, so that the debts incurred during the previous agricultural season might be cleared. Some improvement in the situation may be possible if the local Large-Scale Agricultural Produce Marketing Society improves its storage facilities and helps the ryots by storing their produce, by arranging to sell the same on their behalf when prices are favourable and by advancing them money on the security of the produce they deposit in the Society, these advances being adjusted when the produce is sold.

Animal husbandry, fishing and forestry

There are no persons engaged in fishing or in occupations connected with forestry. Nor is animal husbandry followed as a main occupation by any household. The agriculturists generally own livestock and take care of their cattleheads along with following their main agricultural pursuits as agricultural work and animal husbandry are, by their very nature, complimentary occupations. The number of cattle in the village in 1941 and 1961 are given below to facilitate a comparison:

Year	Cows	Bullocks	She-buffaloes	Sheep	Goats
1941	416	546	228	1,779	1,196
1961	375	409	197	1,304	545

Reference has already been made to the diminution in agricultural produce since 1941. The figures given above show that there has been a general decline—at any rate there has been a lack of improvement—in the cattle wealth also. With the introduction of electrically worked pumpsets, the necessity for bullocks to work the *Kapile* wells for drawing water from the wells declined. Other causes for the depletion of cattle wealth here are to be found in the lack of sufficient grazing ground, increase in the cost of cattle

and the preference in the outside market for sheep and goats as compared to cows and bullocks.

The *gomal* land available is 470 acres 24 guntas in area. This has to serve the needs of 3,524 heads of cattle. This works out to 13.5 acres of land for 100 heads of cattle. The cost of livestock has increased since 1941 as can be seen from the following figures:

Year	Cost of a cow	Cost of a bullock	Cost of a she-buffalo	Cost of a he buffalo	Cost of a sheep	Cost of a goat
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1941	13	38	18-8-0	11	2-8-0	3-8-0
1961	90	200	200	200	15	20

Maintenance of cattle

It is very difficult for a poor cultivator to own bullocks. The cost of maintenance is also heavy. The variety of cattle in the village is called the *Hallikar* cattle. There has been no improvement in breeding the cattle. There is no breeding bull in the village and the villagers have to depend upon a neighbouring village for cattle breeding. Cattle-feeding is done in the traditional way. During day-time the cattle are allowed to graze in the *gomal* and at night they are fed on hay. Protein food like horsegram is given to bullocks only, and that too only during seasons, when they have heavy work. She buffaloes are fed on paddy bran mixed with cocoanut-oilcake. They are given this feed both in the morning and in the evening. There is a Rural Veterinary Stockman's Centre in the village at which cattle are treated for diseases like Foot and mouth disease, Black quarter and indigestion. Artificial Insemination Centre is at Madhugiri, the taluk headquarters.

Cattle-market

Cattle are purchased in the cattle-fairs held at Viduraswatha (10 miles), Kyamenahally (26 miles), Ghati Subrahmanya (25 miles), Gondihally (5 miles) and Alkapura (16 miles). Cattle are sold by the villagers mostly at the Ghati Subrahmanya fair held in December.

Sheep-rearing

Sheep-rearing is done twice a year. This is done by the Kurubas of this village as well as by those of the nearby villages. The wool is sold by the owners for money or, rugs are obtained in return for the wool. The average yield of wool per sheep is one pound in weight. Sheep and goat are sold by the villagers at the weekly shandy at Hindupur. To a small extent sheep and goat are also sold locally.

Poultry farming

Details as to the cocks, hens and chicken in the village are as follows:

Cocks		Hens		Chicken	
No. of HHs.	Total No.	No. of HHs.	Total No.	No. of HHs.	Total No.
41	134	41	174	23	144

Most of the households consume the eggs produced by their poultry, and those who sell the eggs are only a few.

Village Industries

The important household industries of the village are: jaggery making, beedi making, goldsmithy, blacksmithy, tailoring, basket making, cobblery, weaving and working of oil ghanies.

Of these household industries, beedi making is carried on by members of certain households in their own homes for wages either by way of augmenting the family income or as a whole-time occupation. The raw materials required—namely the tobacco, the leaves used to encase the tobacco etc., are supplied to them by their employers. The beedies made by the workers are taken by the employers and the workers are paid piece rate wages, the normal rate being Rs. 1.25 per thousand.

Information as to the number of households following these industries as their primary occupation, the number of households following them as their secondary occupation and the total number of persons engaged in them are abstracted below:

S.No.	Name of the industry	No. of HHs for whom it is the primary occupation	No. of HHs for whom it is the secondary occupation	No. of persons engaged in the industry
1.	Tailoring	9	9	19
2.	Oil ghana	2	..	5
3.	Weaving	1	..	1
4.	Cobblery	2	4	6
5.	Tinkering	1	..	1
6.	Blacksmithy	3	..	7
7.	Goldsmithy	8	..	10
8.	Coir making	2	..	3
9.	Cycle repair	4	1	6
10.	Carpentry	7	2	10
11.	Basket making	17	..	37
12.	Beedi making	32	2	38
13.	Jaggery making	2	36	41
	TOTAL	90	54	184

Trade

Cloth, provisions, stationery, jaggery, paddy, tamarind and chillies are the articles in which most of the trading activities are carried on. The household business and the number of households engaged in them may be enumerated here:

Sl. No.	Article sold or type of business activity	No. of households dealing in the articles or doing the business
1.	Jaggery	2
2.	Betal leaves	3
3.	Bangles	3
4.	Hides and skins	2
5.	*Thangadi* bark	2
6.	Fish	1
7.	Beedi	2
8.	Sheep	2
9.	Provisions	8
10.	Flowers	1
11.	Cutlery	2
12.	Hotel	3
13.	Milk Vending	1
14.	Petty shop	1
15.	Fruit stall	1
16.	Tobacco mart	3
17.	Vegetable selling	2
18.	Oil	1
19.	Cloth shops	7
20.	Selling vessels	1
21.	Wholesale dealers in grain	9
22.	Tamarind selling	23
	TOTAL	80

The provision shops, cloth shops and wholesale trading in grains are in the hands of the Vaisyas. The beedi selling business is done by Muslims. The hotels are owned by Brahmans. The tamarind selling business has registered improvement since a decade. Whereas there were only 10 dealers in tamarind a decade back, there are 23 dealers at present as seen above. This business is improving for two reasons: first, tamarind is an essential commodity in the preparation of several articles of daily food of most of the people in Mysore and Madras States. So the preparation of tamarind in a form which can be readily used, after separating the seeds from the fruits, is an occupation for which there is demand and there is ready market for the prepared tamarind. Secondly the cleaning of the tamarind, separating the seeds from the fruits, affords work to people in the slack season when there will be no pressure of work on the agricultural fields. The dealers purchase the fruits of several trees in advance, pick the fruits when they are ripe by employing household labour and also some extra hands wherever necessary, separate the seeds from the fruits and press the fruits into lumps before selling them. Tamarind is sold wholesale mostly in the Hindupur market.

The owners of provision shops purchase grains and other articles sold by them direct from the growers in the village. Owners of stationery and cutlery shops purchase their articles at Hindupur and Madhugiri and sell them locally. The use of metric weights and measures has come into vogue and people have got used to these weights and measures. Both cash and credit purchases are made in these shops. People earning monthly salaries and having credit accounts in the shops settle their bills by monthly payments, while cultivators having credit accounts settle their bills once a year during the harvest.

The owners of cloth shops also purchase their stock at Hindupur or Madhugiri. Mill made cloths of various qualities and designs are sold in these shops. Among ladies' apparels, sarees of medium varieties costing Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 each are in great demand.

The weekly shandy is held every Thursday. About 50 shops are set up in the shandy for trading in different articles.

Expenditure

Table XXI gives details of the average monthly expenditure including the expenditure on different heads. The following is an abstract of this table:

Heads of expenditure	Owner Cultivators (155 Hhs)		Tenant Cultivators (9 Hhs)		Agricultural Labourers (239 Hhs)		Others (195 Hhs)		Beedi Making (31 Hhs)		Bamboo Workers (14 Hhs)		Industry ordinary (45 Hhs)	
	Expenditure per HH Rs.	Percentage	Expenditure per HH Rs.	Percentage	Expenditure per HH Rs.	Percentage	Expenditure per. HH Rs.	Percentage	Expenditure per HH Rs.	Percentage	Expenditure per HH Rs.	Percentage	Expenditure per HH Rs.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Food—Cereal	61.48	47.62	24.63	49.62	27.54	54.32	29.27	..	32.95	48.37	31.07	35·33	30.94	41.54
2. Food—Non-cereal	21.81	16.89	9.21	18.53	8.77	17.30	12.94	..	12.72	18.73	12.91	14.68	12.93	17.36
3. Drinks	2.57	1.98	1.28	2.57	1.24	2.45	5.44	6.17	3.54	5.21	1.17	1.33	4.07	5.46
4. Fuel	1.36	1.04	0.68	1.36	0.78	1.54	3.51	3.98	1.96	2.89	0.80	0.91	2.62	3.52
5. Rent & repairs	0.51	0.38	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.31	2.10	2.39	1.37	2.02	0.35	0.40	1.29	1.73
6. Clothing	15.07	11.66	7.40	14.90	7.80	15.38	11.27	12.79	9.99	14.71	8.89	10.10	9.27	12.45
7. Travelling	1.52	1.18	..	..	0.04	0.08	2.79	3.17	0.27	0.40	1.04	1.18	1.08	1.45
8. Recreation	0.30	0.24	..	..	0.06	0.12	0.67	0.76	0.36	0.53	1.01	1.15	0.35	0.47
9. Education	3.44	2.64	0.33	0.69	0.18	0.35	5.48	6.22	0.80	1.18	0.90	1.02	0.76	1.02
10. Misc. Services	1.20	0.94	..	..	0.08	0.16	0.64	0.73	0.28	0.41	0.32	0.36	0.50	0.67
11. Interest	6.48	5.00	..	..	1.12	2.21	2.07	2.35	0.43	0.63	1.85	2.10	1.60	2.15
12. Rent	0.56	0.42	2.00	4·01	0.02	0.03	0.61	0.69	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Remittance	0.19	0.14	..	..	..	..	5.33	6.05	0.64	0.94	..	..	0.92	1.23
14. Hired labour	6.14	4.77	0.09	0.15	0.25	0.49	0.86	0.98	0.09	0.13	0.02	0.02	2.07	2.78
15. Purchase for production	2.27	1.75	2.17	4.39	0.75	1.48	0.58	0.65	0.77	1.13	25.08	28.53	3.75	5.04
16. Others	4.33	3.35	1.75	3.56	1.91	3.78	4.57	5.18	1.85	2.72	2.54	2.89	2.33	3.13
	128.23	100.00	49.65	100.00	50.70	100.00	88.13	100.00	67.92	100.00	87.95	100.00	74.26	100.00

The total monthly expenditure per household of each livelihood class and the expenditure per equivalent adult male of every livelihood class are both given hereunder:

Sl.No.	Livelihood Class	Monthly expenditure per HH Rs.	Monthly expenditure per equivalent adult male Rs.
1.	Owner cultivators	128·23	21·19
2.	Tenant cultivators	49·65	13·22
3.	Agricultural labourers	50·70	14·63
4.	Others	88·13	22·35
5.	Beedi makers	67·92	15·38
6.	Bamboo workers	87·95	18·40
7.	Ordinary industry	74·48	15·47

Both the monthly expenditure of a household and expenditure per adult male are highest for owner cultivators. The total monthly expenditure per household and monthly expenditure per equivalent adult male are both lowest among agricultural labourers.

The following statement gives the percentages of the expenditure on some important items in the total monthly expenditure of the different livelihood classes:—

Sl. No.	Livelihood class	No. of Hhs	Food	Drinks	Clothing	Production Costs	Education	Interest	Others
1.	Owner cultivators	155	64·51	1·98	11·66	6·52	2·64	5·00	3·35
2.	Tenant cultivators	9	68·15	2·57	14·90	4·54	0·69	..	3·56
3.	Agricultural labourers	239	71·62	2·45	15·38	1·97	0·35	2·21	3·78
4.	Industry (ordinary)	45	58·90	5·46	12·45	7·82	1·02	2·15	3·13
5.	Bamboo works	14	50·01	1·33	10·10	28·55	1·02	2·10	2·89
6.	Beedi making	31	67·10	5·21	14·71	1·26	1·18	0·63	2·72
7.	Others	195	47·89	6·17	12·79	1·63	6·22	2·35	5·18

The tenant cultivators spend the highest percentage of their total expenditure on Food and the lowest percentage on 'Interest'. The agricultural labourers spend the highest expenditure on clothing and next to them come the 'Beedi makers' in expenditure on clothing. The highest percentage on 'drinks' is met by 'others' and next to them come 'Industry—ordinary'. The highest percentage on 'Interest' is spent by owner cultivators. The highest percentage of production costs is met by 'bamboo-workers'. The special nature of their avocations account for their relative expenditure position detailed above.

Indebtedness

Indebtedness forms one of the major problems of the economy of Kodigenahalli as of most other Indian villages in which agriculture is the main occupation of the people.

As per table XXIII indebtedness of the various income groups is as follows:

Income group	Total No. of House-holds	No. of House-holds-indebted	Amount of debt Rs (00)	Percent-age of indebted house holds to total No. of House-holds	Average debt of an in-debted House-holds Rs (0·00)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 25 & below	103	42	8,450	40·77	201·19
Rs. 26-50	252	172	70,522	64·28	410·01
Rs. 51-75	135	103	60,585	76·29	588·20
Rs. 76-100	61	44	45,555	72·13	1,035·34
Rs. 100 and above	137	93	1,58,155	67·88	1,700·59
	688	454	3,43,267	..	..

Thus 454 households or nearly 66% of the households in the village are indebted. Their total debts amount to Rs. 3,43,267. This works out to a debt of Rs. 756 per indebted household. The per capita debt taking the entire village into consideration is Rs. 91.6.

The last two columns of the above table (Columns 5 and 6) are revealing. The percentage of indebted households (Column 5) increases upto an income of Rs. 75 p.m. and then for the two higher income groups, namely, income of Rs. 76 to 100 and 100 and above, the percentage of indebted households decreases. The decrease in the percentage of indebted households in the two higher income groups may be attributed to the fact that these income groups consist of many persons who belong to the salaried class who are in a better position than the agriculturists to plan their expenditure according to their income.

Column 6 reveals another aspect. Total indebtedness increases in every higher income group as compared with the immediately lower income group. Thus the higher the income of the particular group is, the greater is the total amount of its debt, thus total indebtedness varying in direct ratio with the amount of the income of the group.

The largest percentage of indebted households is to be found in the income group of Rs. 51—75.

Table XXIII-B gives the following details regarding the quantum of indebtedness of groups having different areas of land holdings as well as indebtedness of non-cultivators and the creditors from whom they have borrowed the amounts:—

Source	Cultivators						Non-cultivators	
	Less than 3 acres		3 acres to 10 acres		10 acres & above			
	Amount borrowed	Amount out-standing	Amount borrowed	Amount out-standing	Amount borrowed	Amount out-standing	Amount borrowed	Amount out-standing
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Money-lenders	64,792	63,652	1,11,070	1,02,340	50,400	50,000	54,095 plus 800	53,745 plus 800
Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank	3,300	2,700	17,800	13,250	19,550	13,470	11,730	8,505
Government	205	205	450	425	5,000	5,000	..	..
Banks	..	..	2,000	2,000	..	..	250	250
Others	3,370	3,370	2,175	2,175	..	..	21,290	21,090
L.I.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
Total	71,667	69,927	1,33,495	1,20,280	74,950	68,470	88,365	84,590

The overall totals of amounts borrowed and amounts outstanding with the relative sources are given below:

Sl. No.	Source	Amount borrowed	Amount out-standing
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Money-lenders	2,87,157	2,70,627
2.	Land Mortgage Co-oparative Bank	52,380	37,925
3.	Government	5,655	5,630
4.	Bank	2,250	2,250
5.	Others	26,835	26,635
6.	L.I.C.	200	200
	TOTAL	3,68,477	3,43,267

The outstanding debts of cultivators amount to Rs. 2,58,677 and those of non-cultivators amount to Rs. 84,590, the overall total outstanding amount of all indebted persons being Rs. 3,43,267.

The outstanding debt of the cultivators is about 75.36% of the total outstanding debt. Among the cultivators themselves the largest percentage of debts (about 35.3%) are owned by those who have 3 to 10 acres of land. Next to them are those who have less than 3 acres of land, the percentage of their debt to the total debt of the cultivators being about 20.4%. Those who have more than 10 acres of land owe only about 19.8% of the total debts of the cultivators. Thus the medium sized landholders have the largest portion of the debts owed by the cultivators.

The non-cultivators owe about 24.64% of the total debts of the village. This seems to indicate that the non-cultivators are less susceptible than the cultivators to fall a prey to indebtedness. The main reason for this may be that the non-cultivators have usually no security to offer and that loans are readily granted on mortgage of agricultural land. But among the non-cultivators the rent receivers seem to borrow more than the others.

It is also clear from table XXIII-B that, of the total sum still outstanding, the amount owed to local money-lenders (Rs. 2,70,627) forms about 79%. The amount to be paid to the Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank constitutes about 11.08% of the total debts and the money owed to others is about 7.9% of the total amount outstanding.

The debtors have borrowed Rs. 37,925 from the Land Mortgage Bank. The loans taken from this Bank are mostly on long-term basis for purposes like digging of wells, and clearing of old debts. This Bank and the Village Society can positively contribute to the improvement of the condition of the villagers, especially of the cultivators, if they can arrange to distribute more loans to a larger number of persons at lower rates of interest than the villagers pay to the money-lenders. The villagers pay upto 18% per annum at present on the loans they obtain from the money-lenders. But it is upto the debtors to pay their dues in time, and this they are often unable to do at present due to failure of rains and crops. This can be off-set by grant of loans to purchase pumpsets and for sinking wells.

The causes of indebtedness may now be touched upon in passing. The following details relate to debts of an unproductive nature:

Cause	Amount	Percentage debt	Total
Marriages	76,690	22·34%	Total 45·19%
Livelihood	78,427	22·85%	

A sum of Rs. 37,610 or 10.96% of the total debts were taken for trading purposes. But there were some other unproductive purposes for which debts were taken like funeral ceremonies (0.05%) travelling (0.04%), electric charges (0.03%), sickness (0.53%) and purchase of clothes (8.93%).

Details relating to productive purposes and loans taken for the same are as follows:

House building	1.84%
Purchase of Livestock	7·23%
Household cultivation	5·41%
Land Development	1·23%
Irrigation wells	6·21%
Purchase of land	8·08%
TOTAL	30·00%

Nature of security and documentation

The tables do not give an idea of the extent of secured and unsecured debts. Only a general idea of the secured and unsecured debts can therefore be given. Broadly speaking, no security is offered for amounts less than a hundred rupees, especially if they are taken for short periods. For bigger amounts and long-term loans promissory notes are executed and the land of the borrower is mortgaged in favour of the lender. In the case of borrowings from the money-lender the land is sometimes hypothecated while in the case of borrowing from the local society the land is mortgaged.

The agricultural labourers take small loans from their employers and neighbours. If the amounts are small no security is offered. For amounts exceeding a hundred rupees a promissory note is executed.

The Society lends money for short-terms on the security of sureties. The medium and long-term loans are secured by the lands of the borrower. The period of repayment is usually a year for short term loans.

During 1955—61, a total amount of Rs. 3,68,477 was borrowed. Of this only Rs. 25,210 were repaid during the same period. The percentage of repayment is 6.84% for these six years. The repayment has not been satisfactory due to the failure of seasonal rains for five years during that period.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Population trends

The population of the village is 3,747 (1,907 males and 1,840 females). The population is distributed as follows in the different broad age-groups:

Age-group	0-14	15-34	35-59	60 & over
No. of persons	1,570	1,121	819	237
Percentage of the total population	41·8%	29·9%	21·9%	6·3%

The population in 1941 was 2,514. In 1951 it stood at 3,105. The actual increase during this decade was 591, the percentage of increase being 23.5%. The percentage of increase from 1951 to 1961 was 20.7%. This is a near approach to both the State average increase for this decade (21.57%) and the All India average increase (21.50%). The increase is partly accounted for by the immigration of 80 households to this village as against the emigration of 40 households from the village during the two decades mentioned above.

The increase during these two decades has been steady, though not considerable. It is also a uniform growth. Annual figures of dependable veracity are not available. In the absence of such figures we can only generalise in broad terms that the growth is about 2.07% per annum.

Children (0—14 years) and old people (60 yrs.) account for 48% of the total population. The remaining population (15—59 years) constitute 52% of the population.

Sex ratio

The sex ratio is 965 females for every 1,000 males. This is higher than both the All India sex ratio of 1,000:940 and the State average of 1,000:959. The number of girls (243) is less than that of boys (245) in the age-group 0—4. In the next higher age-group of 5—9 there are more girls (309) than boys (289). But in the age-group 10—14 the boys (245) outnumber the girls (239). But this preponderance of girls is more than counterbalanced by the larger number of males than females in the age-group 15—59, there being 990 males in this group and only 950 females.

This group (15—59) consists of persons who ought in theory be employable on account of their being suitable for working on account of their age. But while the total number of persons in this age-group is 1,940 (990 plus 950), the actual working force in this age-group consists of only 897 males and 431 females or 1,328 persons in all. The shortfall is 612 persons who are non-workers.

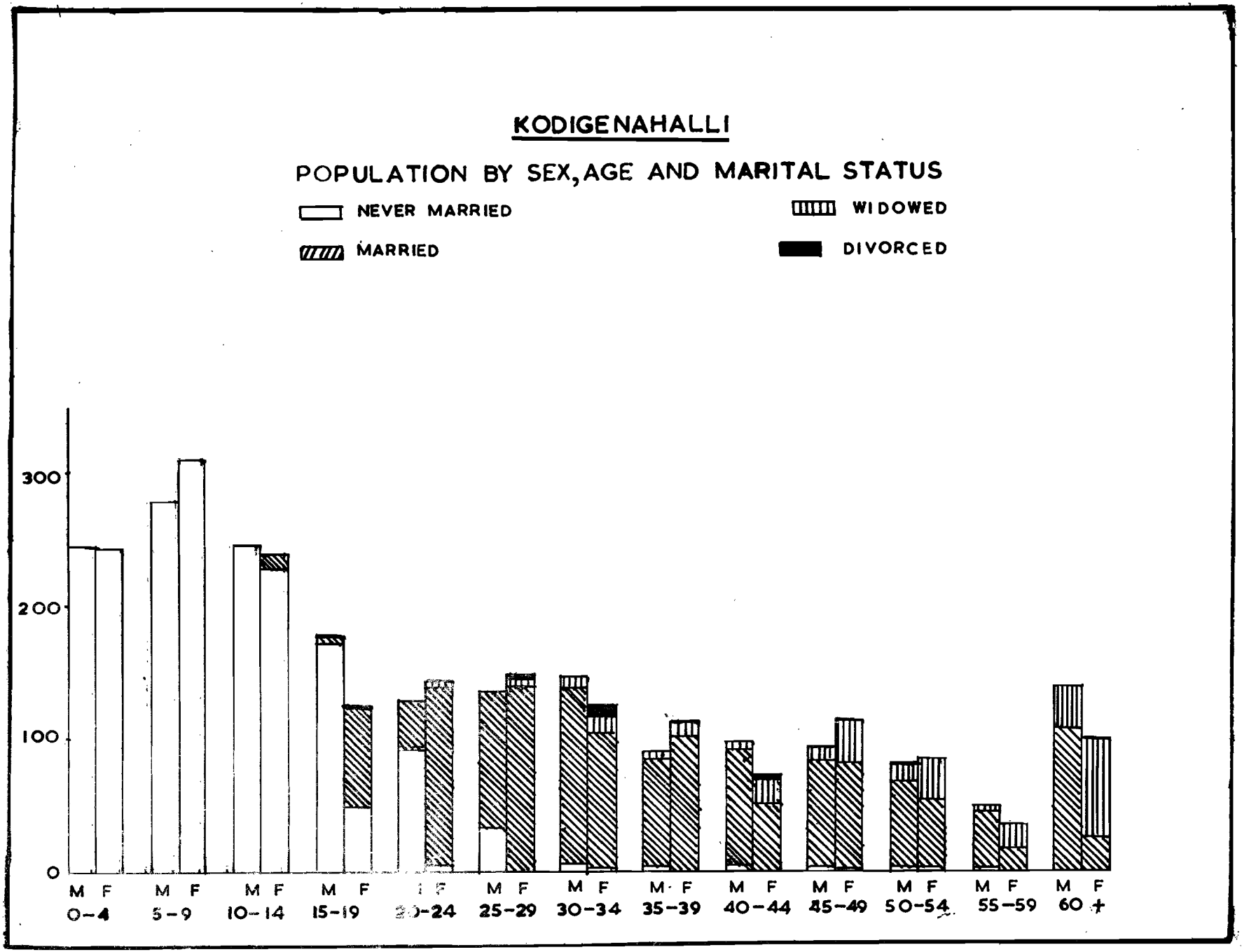
Health conditions

In 1912 there were some deaths due to plague. In 1917 there was an outbreak of cholera. But since then epidemic diseases have almost vanished. Only during the decade 1951—61 small-pox used to take a small toll of lives now and then but even this has been controlled thanks to the vigorous steps taken by the Health Department. The villagers were vaccinated in July 1962. There are 4 persons suffering from leprosy, but such chronic diseases are now quite rare. The common ailments of the villagers are fever, cold and diarrhoea. Malnutrition and general debility which are the common disabilities of rural folk almost everywhere in this country are found here also. But they cannot be said to be more pronounced here than elsewhere in the land. The Local Fund Dispensary which was established in the village in 1920 serves the common medical needs of the people.

Martial Status

Early marriages are rare. There are only 11 females below 15 years of age who are married (Table VI). The number of persons falling into the different categories of marital status can be glanced from the following particulars:—

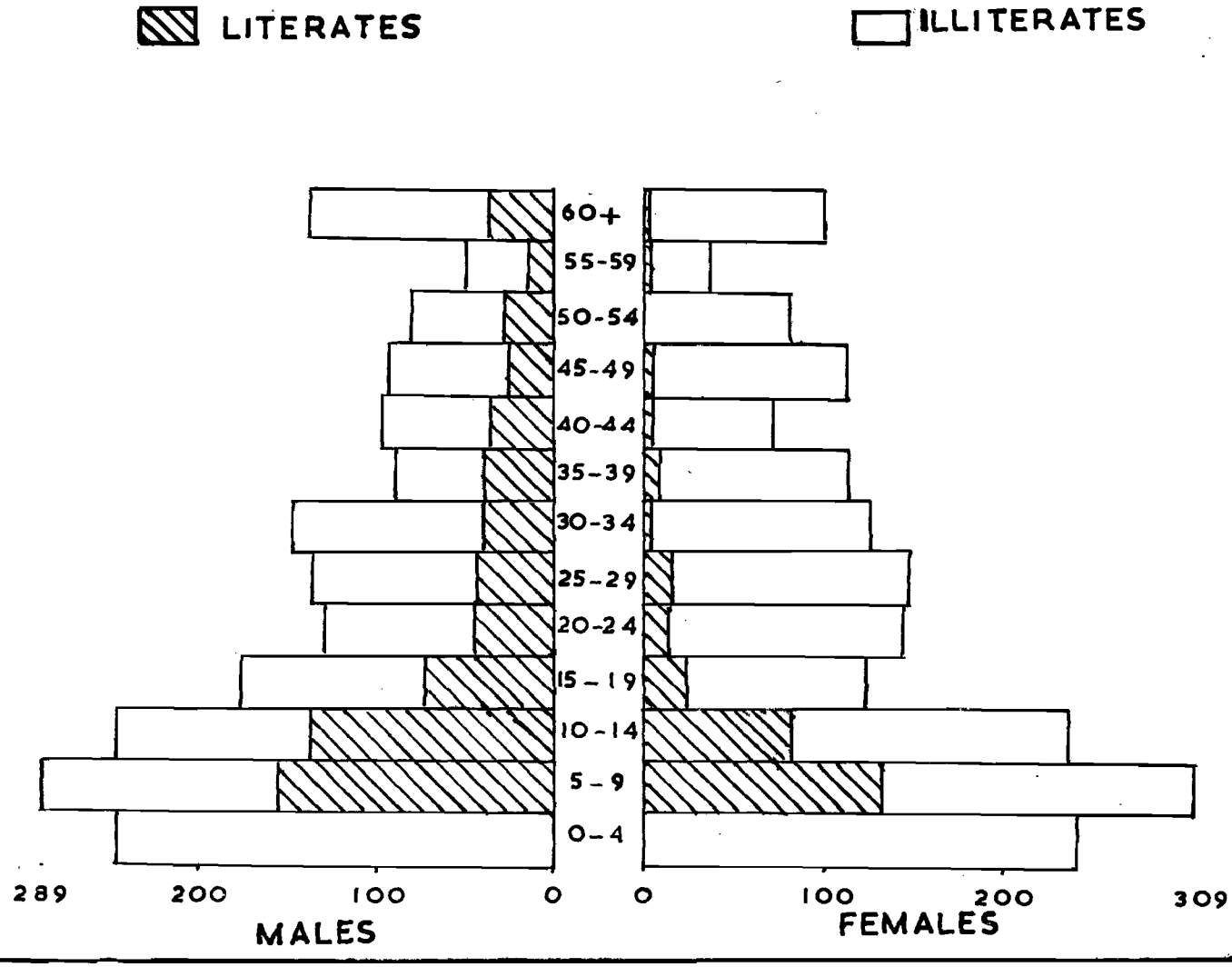
Sl.No.	Marital Status	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of total population
1.	Married	733	779	1, 12	40·5%
2.	Widowed	72	202	274	7·3%
3.	Never married	1,095	836	1,931	51·5%
4.	Divorced/Separated	7	23	30	0·8%


KODIGENAHALLI
POPULATION BY SEX, AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
NEVER MARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED
DIVORCED
300
200
100
0
M F
0-4
5-9
10-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60 +

KODIGENAHALLI

POPULATION AND LITERACY

BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS



The number of widows is nearly thrice the number of widowers. This is due to the social inhibition against widow remarriage in several communities. The *Kudike* form of widow remarriage is permitted among a few communities but is not often resorted to. The number of persons of different marital status according to age-groups are given below:—

Sl.No.	Age-group	Married	Never married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	Total
1.	0—14	11	1,559	..	..	1,570
2.	15—54	1,311	370	29	45	1,855
3.	55 & over	190	2	1	129	322
		1,512	1,931	30	274	3,747

It is seen from the above figures that in the age-group 0—14, 99% are 'never married'. In the age-group 15—54, 88% are 'married'. In the age-group of 55 and above, 58.8% are 'married' and 39.9% are 'widowed or separated'. So the largest number of widows and widowers are found in the age-group 55 and above. In the age-group 15—54, 9.9% are widows and widowers. The total number of married males is 733, while that of married females is 779. The slightly larger number of married females over married males may be indicative of the fact that some men are having more than one wife. The number of married males and married females in the different age-groups are as follows:

Sl. No.	Age-group	Males who are married	Females who are married
1.	15—19	3	71
2.	20—24	37	136
3.	25—29	96	140
4.	30—34	131	101
5.	35—39	84	100
6.	40—44	88	50
7.	45—49	79	79
8.	50—54	66	50
9.	55—59	44	19
10.	60 and above	105	22
	TOTAL	733	779

Education

Taking the term 'literate' to mean a person who can both read and write, the particulars of literacy in Kodigenahalli are as given on page 38.

Standard of literacy	Total for all ages			Broad age—groups														
				5—14			15—24			25—39			40—54			55 and above		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Literate without educational standard	346	197	543	142	127	269	44	29	73	67	27	94	57	11	68	36	3	39
Primary or Junior Basic	240	98	338	147	90	237	35	6	41	26	2	28	23	..	23	9	..	9
Matric or higher secondary	60	9	69	1	1	2	29	5	34	21	3	24	5	..	5	4	..	4
Intermediate or P.U.C.	7	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Graduates	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..
Diploma Holders	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	662	304	966	290	218	508	114	40	154	120	32	152	88	11	99	50	3	53

The total number of literates is 966 and the number of illiterate persons is 2,781. The percentage of literacy is 25.78 as against the State average of 25.39. Literacy among the males is 34.7 per cent and among the females, 16.5%. In the age-group 5—14, which represents the school-going age, there are 548 females, but only 218 of them are literate. This means that 39.8% of the girls of that age-group are literate. But 54.3% of the boys of that age-group are literate. We read in the 1941 Economic Survey Report on this village that the "number of children between the ages 5 and 15 attending school forms nearly 37.7% of the boys and 11.9% of the girls. The literates form about 11.1% of the population". As literacy has gone up to 25.78% of the population during 1941—61, it has registered an increase of 14% during these two decades. It is gratifying to note that during this period the education of girls has been accorded deserved attention by the villagers.

During the same period the number of schools in the village has increased. There were two schools (Primary and Middle) in Kodigenahalli in 1941. Now there are five schools. They are: (1) Government Primary Boys' School, (2) Government Primary Girls' School, (3) Government Middle School, (4) New Type Urdu Middle School, and (5) Sarvodaya Rural High School. The total number of boys and girls attending these schools are 404 and 253 respectively. 75% of the boys in the age-group 6—14 and 47% of the girls in the age-group 6—14 are attending schools.

As regards secondary education, in particular, 32 boys of this village attend the High School here. The other alumni of the High School belong to the neighbouring villages. 60 males and 9 females in the village have passed the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. There are 7 graduates here all of whom are in employment. These graduates are not natives of this village. So also there are 2 diploma holders who have come here from outside. These particulars are enough to indicate that the natives of this village have not paid much attention to higher education. They have not taken advantage of the existence of a College and a Polytechnic at Tumkur. The villagers have also no aspiration to join Government service.

Adult literacy classes were being held in the village about six years back. The response was poor and the classes had to be stopped in course of time. No social education activities are organised at present for levelling up the social awareness of the people.

Immigration and Emigration

Of the 688 households in the village, 98 have reported that they immigrated to this village within the last 50 years. Thirty-six of these families are Muslim families. They immigrated to this place from the neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. Fifteen households are those of Brahmins. The households which have emigrated from this place are Adikarnataka households and the number of these emigrant households is ten.

Provision of various amenities

The village is having a subsidised Rural Dispensary since 1920. The villagers are availing themselves of the free treatment and other services afforded by this dispensary.

There is a Range Police Station since the last 75 years.

The Middle School is working since 1912. The Sarvodaya Rural High School is in existence since 1955 affording instruction upto the Secondary School Leaving Certificate stage. Before this school was founded the pupils of this village had to go to Madhugiri for high school education.

There is a Rural Veterinary Stockman's Centre since 1951. This centre takes good care of the livestock of both this village and those of some nearby villages.

A building for the community centre for Adikarnatakas was built in 1957-58 by the Social Welfare Department at a cost of Rs. 3,000. At present the building is used as the Panchayat Office as the Village Panchayat has no building of its own. There is a Statutory Panchayat Board for this village.

Besides the above institutions there is a Large Sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society.

Family structure

There are 443 simple families. This means that 64.4% of the families in the village come under this category. The 'Intermediate' type of families are 78 in number. They form 11.3% of the total number of households. Joint families—119 in all constitute 17.3% of the total households. The remaining 48 families (7%) belong to other types.

The eldest male member or the eldest female member is generally the head of the household. The father and the mother enjoy more or less equal status in the family and they are respected and obeyed by the other members of the household. The mother holds a pivotal

position in the family and is treated with the utmost reverence. The relationship between the other members of the family is generally cordial. But whenever a family grows into a joint family and has some married sons, the harmony is sometimes ruffled by misunderstandings.

The Joint Family was an important social institution about two decades back. It was then the most common form of family system. Since then the growth of transport and communications has brought this village as several others in the country, into close touch with towns where life and living are more individualistic and less co-operative than in the villages. As a result of this change, the Joint Family has generally lost its prestige and in many instances the Joint Family has split up into several families of the 'Simple' or "Intermediate" type. The following are the size and composition of the households:—

Size	No. of Hhs	Percentage of the Total Hhs
Single member households	49	7·2%
Households with 2-3 members	165	24%
Do. 4-6 „	253	36·9%
Do. 7-9 „	167	24%
Do. 10 members & above	54	7·9%
TOTAL	688	100·0%

While 420 households have 4—9 members, only 165 households fall under the category of 2 to 3 member households, 54 households or 7.9% of the households belong to the category of households with 10 members and above, 49 households or 7.2% of the households are single member households.

There are four or five joint families having more than 20 members in each. Generally speaking, joint families are Vokkaliga households and quite often they contain about 10 members. Being an agricultural community they find it convenient to live in joint families to carry on their agricultural operations. These families have usually large landed property also.

The average size of a household is 5.45 members. The households have become bigger since 1941 when the average size was just about 5 persons.

Inheritance

Partition of family properties takes place for various reasons. Temperamental inadaptability and unwieldiness of the family are not the least important among these. It often happens these days that the adult married sons wish to manage their affairs themselves and live independently. Reference has already been made to the urban influences which account for the growth of this kind of individualism.

The Hindu Succession Act 1956 provides for right to property to daughters as well as to sons. But inheritance to property continues in most cases according to old customs and practices. The sons generally get equal shares and special provisions are made for the marriages of unmarried sons and daughters, and also for maintenance of the widows of deceased sons. The parents retain a portion of the property for their own maintenance.

The heirs claim their share of the property irrespective of the nature of the property—whether it be house property or landed estate or livestock or jewellery or cash.

The Muslims have their own system of inheritance. According to their law the sons and daughters have always enjoyed claims to certain shares of the father's property. The share of each member of the household depends upon his or her nearness in relationship to the father. Generally the sons get the major portion of the property.

In some communities like Brahmans and Vaishyas, daughters are given jewels during their marriage as a share of the property.

Of 259 persons who were interviewed in regard to awareness of Hindu Law of Succession and adoption only 16 heads of households were aware of the recent changes in the Hindu Law of Succession while only 4 heads of households were aware of the changes in the Hindu Law of Adoption.

The villagers do not view with favour the system of the inheritance of property by daughters. This argument is that the grant of property rights to daughters leads to avoidable fragmentation of property, especially of agricultural holdings.

Leisure and Recreation

The agriculturists are busy most of the time in earning their livelihood. The agricultural labourers find little time for recreation during the busy season. So far as people engaged in the services are concerned, they find some leisure on holidays. On such days they usually play cards. The agriculturists have their slack season from February to April and it is only during

this season that they have their leisure and opportunity for some relaxation from the dull, drab and dreary rounds of occupations which keep their lives cribbed, cabined and confined within very narrow limits. It is therefore natural that when they get a chance to take their minds—and hands—off their usual routine occupations they indulge in gathering together and gossiping, in smoking and in folk dances called *Kolata*, which are performed by groups of 12 men who use small painted sticks which are beaten in unison as they step in tune to Telugu or Kannada songs—mostly cinema hits in these days.

School-going boys generally play outdoor games like football and volley-ball. Some of them play popular country games called *Marakoti* or *Kabaddi* or *Kokko*, or marbles. These games are played in the evenings and on moonlit nights. Girls play carrom and skipping with ropes.

Fairs and festivals are the most important occasions which afford scope for recreation to the villagers. Only on thees occasions they can get away from everyday life. On these occasions they wear new clothes and partake of special dishes. Ugadi, Shivaratri, Ramanavami, Gowri, Ganesha Chaturthi, Sankranti and Vijayadasami are among the most important of their festivals. On these days people meet their friends and spend time in gossip and playing cards. Some people visit cinemas at Madhugiri or at Hindupur if there is no 'touring talkie' company in the village at the time.

Bakrid, Ramzan and Moharram are among the more important festivals of the Muslims. During the Moharram festival, which is celebrated on a grand scale at Hindupur, both Muslims and Hindus of the village go to Hindupur to witness the Babayya festival held in connection with the Moharram.

Some account of the important fairs may now be given. The most important of these local fairs is the Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Jatra. The *Jatra* takes place for three days at a stretch. The villagers attend the fair in a festive mood. This fair is held in connection with the car festival of the Lakshmi Narasimhaswamy Temple. The festival takes place in the month of *Ashada*. The fair and festival take place near the temple situated in a grove outside the village. People of all communities, except Muslims, attend the festival and fair. *Aratis* (lighted lamps) made of rice flour are waved before the deity on all the days of the fair. On the fourth day the fair is held and on the fifth or last day a procession of the idols of the temple is taken round the village and with this the festival comes to an end.

In addition to this important local fair the villagers attend certain fairs held in nearby villages and towns, of which only the prominent ones can be touched upon here. The Maramma *Jatra* held at Madhugiri is an important annual feature. There takes place an annual fair at the nearby cultural centre called Viduraswatha near Doddakurugodu village. The car festival and cattle fair connected with this fair are attractive events indeed. Then, there is the *Jatra* held at Gondihalli, a village five miles away. This *Jatra* is held in honour of the deity Anjaneya and is also largely attended. A cattle fair and car festival are held in this *jatra* also. On the occasion of all these *Jatras*, cinemas and dramas are organised to afford some scope to the villagers to combine sight-seeing and recreation with devotional events.

There takes place an event the next day after 'Ugadi' festival which calls for special comment. On that day the villagers go on 'hunting'. The gang of these 'hunters' usually consists of about a hundred persons representing all castes. They hunt wild animals and birds and this hunting takes place in honour of the deity Dandi Maramma. A *Bete Parisha* or congregation is also held at the boundary between this village and Kalidevapura village. This fair attracts villagers of about 20 villagers of this neighbourhood.

Apart from the occasions when these special fairs and festivals take place, the scope for recreation in the normal life of the villagers is rather poor. During the cultivation season from May to December their minds and hands will be too full with the agricultural activities to allow them to indulge in any other activity. In everyday life they find leisure only after 6 P.M. when they return home from the fields. They spend this leisure in gossip and smoking, sitting in front of a temple or other public place. The Panchayat Hall has a radio attached to it, but hardly a dozen persons of the nearby Adikarnataka colony has any heed to its relays and other programmes during the night.

There are three *Bhajan Mandirs* in the village, one in the Adikarnatakas street, one in Kuruba street and one in the main street. About 10 to 12 persons meet in these *Mandirs* every night to sing *Bhajans*. The cinemas and dramas attract the people more than *Bhajans* and radio broadcasts. This seems to indicate that in the recreational activities to be designed for simple village folk visual items need to be given a more prominent place than any other type of attraction. The village is included in the National Extension Scheme and so a Young Farmers' Club and a Mahila Samaj could be established by the authorities. But the activities, to be useful, should be such that they educate

the villagers by visual programmes, as distinct from lectures and even music and *Bhajana* performances or singing of *lavanies* or folk songs.

The villagers sometimes stage dramas in Telugu and Kannada. The drama they staged last was *Gadayuddha* in February 1962. For equipping themselves suitably for staging a drama, the intending actors are given special coaching by a coach of a neighbouring village. The dramas are staged in a public place. A large number of people assemble to witness a drama and the gathering often includes persons of other villages also. Similarly people of this village occasionally go to neighbouring villages to witness the dramas staged there.

Religion

Temples

There are 8 temples and a mosque in this village. Some account of these institutions is necessary here to get some idea of the cultural and religious heritage of the people.

1. *Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple within the village.*

Reference has already been made to the Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple just outside the village and the car festival and fair connected with that temple. That is a fairly important temple and so some additional details are given about it below. The Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple within the village is not so famous though people often visit it and offer *puja.*

2. *Lakshminarasimhaswamy temple outside the village.*

This temple is at a distance of three furlongs from the village to the north-west. It is said that this temple was built by the *Palegars* of Teriyur *Samstan* more than three hundred years ago. It is a minor *Muzrai* temple administered by the State Religious Endowment Commission. The temple is not impressive from the point of view of its architecture, but the annual car festival and fair connected with it form impressive occasions. The temple is maintained by six *Dharmadarsis* (Trustees) appointed by the Religious Endowment Commissioner. The temple has *inam* lands of 35 guntas of wet land and 11 acres of dry land. The tenancy in respect of these lands is auctioned once in three years and fetches about three hundred rupees a year. The temple *Hundi* or collection box is auctioned once a year. The temple has to its credit *Muzrai* deposits amounting to Rs. 3,000 at the Taluk Treasury. The daily *puja* is performed by a Brahman priest. The annual car festival and fair takes place in July and a special *puja* is performed once a year on the *Karthika Hunnime* day in October. The annual car festival and fair are the important events connected with the temple and some account of these have been given already. Only one point has to be added: that is, animal sacrifice in connection with this fair, which was prevalent in former days, has been given up since five years.

3. *Dandi Maramma Temple*

Dandi Maramma and Kollapuramma are the two deities installed in this temple. The temple was built about two hundred years ago. It is a stone structure and is situated to the left of the Madhugiri-Hindupur road. The images are made of brass. The daily *puja* is performed by a priest of the Akkasaliga (goldsmith) community. The temple is maintained by a trustee appointed by the Religious Endowment Commissioner. The annual *jatra* (fair) is held in the month of *Chaitra,* on the day following the Ugadi festival. Animal sacrifice forms a feature of this fair. This is a very small temple with a monthly income of Rs. 7 only. The temple is sacred to the Adikarnatakas who have no separate temple of their own.

4. *Eswara temple (Shivalaya)*

This temple was built by a private person about 150 years ago. It is maintained by the *Vangol* family of the Vaishya community. A Brahman priest is entrusted with the duty of performing the *pujas* here and he is paid a monthly remuneration of Rs. 20. The chief deity of the temple is Shiva. The temple has also the idols of Parvati, Basaveswara and Ganapati. The temple has 4 acres of wet land and 2 acres 15 guntas of dry land in nearby villages. Some rooms in the temple building are rented out to students and the rent got is about Rs. 50 a month. Sometimes the precincts of the temple are used for celebrating marriages among Brahmans and Vaishyas. On Shivaratri day a special *puja* is performed in this temple and the Shiva idol is taken out in procession in the village.

5. *Rama Devara temple*

The villagers built it about forty years back. The temple cannot boast of any sizeable income. The deity here is Shri Rama and an annual procession of the idol is taken out during 'Navaratri'.

6. *Sidde devara temple*

The Agasa community built this temple about a hundred years ago. The temple is in a dilapidated condition. No renovation has been attempted so far.

7. *Beere devara temple*

Beere Devaru is the deity of the Kuruba community people. People of certain other communities also—like the Adikarnatakas—offer worship here. This temple has funds to the tune of Rs. 2,000. This amount has been got from the offerings of the devotees. *Puja* is performed in this temple every day. The idol is taken out in procession once a year, during Navaratri. The priest here belongs to the Kuruba caste.

8. *Mylaralinga and Yellamma temple*

This temple belongs to the Kurubas (shepherds) who built it about 15 years back. As the name of the temple indicates, the chief deities are Mylaralinga and Yellamma. The temple is maintained by a headman of the Kuruba community. The priest also belongs to the same community. As is the case with the other temples a procession of these deities during Navaratri is an annual feature. The temple derives some income from the offerings made by its devotees —mainly shepherds and washermen to whom Mylaralinga and Yellamma are family deities.

9. *Mosque*

The mosque here was built about 75 years back by the local Muslims. The Muslims offer *Namaz* every Friday in this mosque. The institution is maintained by a *Khaji* and his assistant who get a monthly remuneration of Rs. 20 and Rs. 15, respectively.

The mosque owns dry lands of 9 acres.

Besides the mosque, the Muslims have an institution called *Anjuman Islamia.*

Village Organisation

About two decades back, the several communities in the village had their own caste Panchayats which decided important matters of dispute among members of their respective communities. At present there is an informal Caste Panchayat among the Vokkaligas only. The decisions of this body are respected and adhered to by members of that community. The other Caste Panchayats became defunct largely because their decisions were disregarded and flouted by the members of the communities concerned.

Organs of democratic decentralisation

(1) *Village Panchayat*

The village is having a statutory panchayat since 1936. The functions of the Panchayat were enlarged in 1960 under the new Panchayat Act. This Panchayat has 15 members and the castewise distribution of the membership is as follows:

Sl. No.	Caste	No. of members
1.	Vokkaligas	5
2.	Brohmans	3
3.	Lingayats	1
4.	Bedas	1
5.	Vaishyas	1
6.	Adikarnatakas	3
7.	Muslims	1
	TOTAL	15

The Panchayat Act of 1959 envisages that the Panchayats should take a lively interest in civic and welfare activities to increase the economic wealth of the village, particularly in the matter of increasing food production and to play a vital role in developmental activities of the village in cooperation with the village society and N.E.S. For the funds required for carrying out these objectives, the Panchayat at Kodigenahalli has some sources of revenue, besides the usual house-tax, which become clear from the income and expenditure statement of the year 1962-63:—

Sl. No.	Income	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
1.	Opening balance	3,496.30	Cash on hand	3,273·53
2.	Share of land revenue	1,412.00	Exp. on staff	2,532.63
3.	House-tax	1,426.52	Elect. charges	908.62
4.	Site tax	94.43	Development works	927.27
5.	Shop tax	312.50	Contingencies	190.4
6.	Cattepound.	610·59	Public festivals	131.25
7.	Ground rent for cinema	135.00	Newspaper	101·00
8.	Licence fee	82.00	Education	250.00
9.	State of capital assets	215.61	Civic expenditure	108.00
10.	Entertainment tax	838.93	Contribution to Defence Fund	201.10
	TOTAL	8,623.88	TOTAL	8,623.88

The above figures show that the expenditure on staff is 29% of the total expenditure. The expenditure on development is 10.8%, that on newspapers is

1% and expenditure on education is 2.9% of the total expenditure. Civil expenditure accounts for 1.3% of the total. No new development work was undertaken during 1962-63 and no step was taken to improve food production. The expenditures on newspaper, education and civic amenities are negligible, and these have to be bolstered up. Attention has also to be given to providing some recreational facilities to the villagers, to providing drainages in the Adikarnataka and Kuruba streets and also to constructing a few public latrines as people are now using the open space in the midst of the village as an open air latrine. Although the monthly meetings of the Panchayat are held regularly and the attendance is also satisfactory, the activities of the Panchayat in respect of development works leave much to be desired. The only development work that is now in progress is a scheme for the supply of protected water. This is a scheme of the Central Government, costing Rs. 65,000, 25% of which has to be subscribed for by the Panchayat in a period of 15 years.

2. *The Large Sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd.*

The Multipurpose Co-operative Society which existed prior to the establishment of the Large-sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Society is now in liquidation. The Large Sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Society was established in 1949, and has jurisdiction besides Kodigenahalli, over six other villages namely Gutte, Mydanahalli, Hosahalli, Kalenahalli, Reddihally and Surnagenahalli. The objects of the Society are (1) issuing loans to members for agricultural purposes, (2) selling seeds and manure to the agriculturists at reasonable prices, and (3) arranging for the purchase and sale of agricultural produce on commission basis.

The loans are given to members only. There are both short-term and medium-term loans, and they are given for specific purposes only. There are 150 members on the rolls of the Society and 60 of these members belong to Kodigenahalli.

There are 8 members on the Board of Directors of this Society and of these members, four belong to this village.

The income and expenditure statement of the Society for 1960-61 reveals certain features. The District Co-operative Bank at Tumkur is the main source from which the finance is obtained on credit for giving the loans to the members of this Society. There are also deposits in the T.M.C. Society at Madhugiri and the D.C.C. Bank at Tumkur from which the required finance is managed.

The Society has not distributed any dividend since its establishment. It has also not built up any Reserve Fund.

The activities of the Society since 1961 are not encouraging due mainly to the failure on the part of several members who have taken loans to repay their dues promptly. In these circumstances certain remedial and improvement measures seem to be called for. Membership strength should be increased and greater attention should be paid to collecting arrears. Along with these measures, a godown may be constructed and loans may be advanced to the agriculturists on the security of their agricultural produce.

Reform Measures

Reform measures for the eradication of untouchability and for the prevention of early marriages have been fruitful to a considerable extent. The Adikarnatakas now freely enter hotels, schools and other public places including some temples like that of Dandimaramma. Of the 145 heads of households who were interviewed to find out if they were aware of the untouchability offences prevention Act, 57 were aware of it. The facilities and concessions granted by Government in regard to grant of land and education are being taken advantage of by the Adikarnatakas and Bovis to a greater extent every year. But the same cannot be stated about the concessions granted to them in regard to building houses. Only 10 out of 145 households have taken advantage of these concessions. The progress of these castes is slow and much more remains to be done than what has already been done for improving their social and economic conditions.

Family planning is a matter to which only the forward communities like the Brahmans and Vaishyas have given any thought. Among the others, only the educated persons have heard of it. The illiterate people and several communities like the Adikarnatakas, Bovis and Bedas have not heard of it. No one has undergone vasectomy in the village, but some, on the advice of the local dispensary, use contraceptives. Some publicity and propaganda would be needed if it is desired to make family planning popular among all the communities.

The giving and accepting of dowry in connection with marriages is still prevalent among Brahmans and Vaishyas, though it will not be owned up to anyone except to those who can gain the confidence of the

respondents when questioning them about it. Dowry is given mainly with the idea of making a good selection of a bridegroom for his daughter, by the prospective father-in-law. The Dowry Abolition Act has to this extent remained a paper enactment only and this is one instance, among others, to show that social reform can become effective only when there is an upliftment of the social conscience of the people and not by merely passing enactments which are ahead of the time through legislative bodies.

Similarly the enactment which aims at vesting the land in the tiller of the soil—namely the tenant—fails of its purpose here as tenancy rights are only recognised in custom and do not have any recorded authority to substantiate them, in the large majority of cases. The tenant is usually at the mercy of the landowner for the continuance of his tenancy and when even this will be hanging fire always, the vesting of the land in the tenant himself is a far cry indeed.

Adult literacy classes have become defunct since 1956, owing to the poor and irregular attendance in these classes. The village is in a Development Block and the scope for improvement is large, but the results achieved so far are not quite satisfactory.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A summary of the improvements that have taken place as well as of the set-backs suffered by the village since 1941 will afford a correct perspective of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in Kodigenahalli.

1. *Population*

The population has registered a steady and normal growth of 22.1% during the last two decades. The increase in population is mainly due to immigration of some Muslim households from the nearby Andhra area.

2. *Size of family*

The average size of a family has slightly increased since 1941. In 1941 the average size of a family was just about 5 persons while in 1961 the average size was 5.45 persons. The increase in the average size of a family cannot be attributed to the joint family system which is in fact losing ground. The growth in the family size is probably due to general improvement in health conditions, in fecundity and birth rates. These, however, are not capable of being verified for want of reliable data.

3. *Family Organisation*

The joint family system is breaking up. The 'Simple' and 'Intermediate' types of families are becoming more common. The growing unpopularity of the joint family has an adverse effect on agriculture. Formerly the labour of all the members of the joint family used to be mobilised for carrying out agricultural operations. Now with the depletion of the strength of the family, labour has to be paid for in money in addition to utilising the labour of the available members of the family. Thus the carrying out of agricultural operations becomes harder than before if the availability of funds becomes difficult.

4. *Social conditions*

With improvement of education and extension of communication facilities and the spread of new and modern ideas, the rigidities of caste barriers are slackening. There is better social intercourse at present than twenty years before between the members of the different communities.

5. *Housing*

Housing conditions have improved to a considerable degree. Nowadays the villagers show a definite preference to building *pucca* houses. This is the general rule, but the houses of the Adikarnatakas are still dark, dingy and overcrowded. These houses have no rooms in them, nor do they have sufficient open space in the front or in the rear.

6. *Literacy and Education*

There were three schools—a Primary School, a Middle School and an Adult Night School—in 1941. The necessity for a girls' school was then keenly felt. The number of pupils attending the schools was 669 and their percentage in the total population was 37.7%. 30 persons were attending the adult night school. There were 280 literates, their percentage in the population was 11.1.

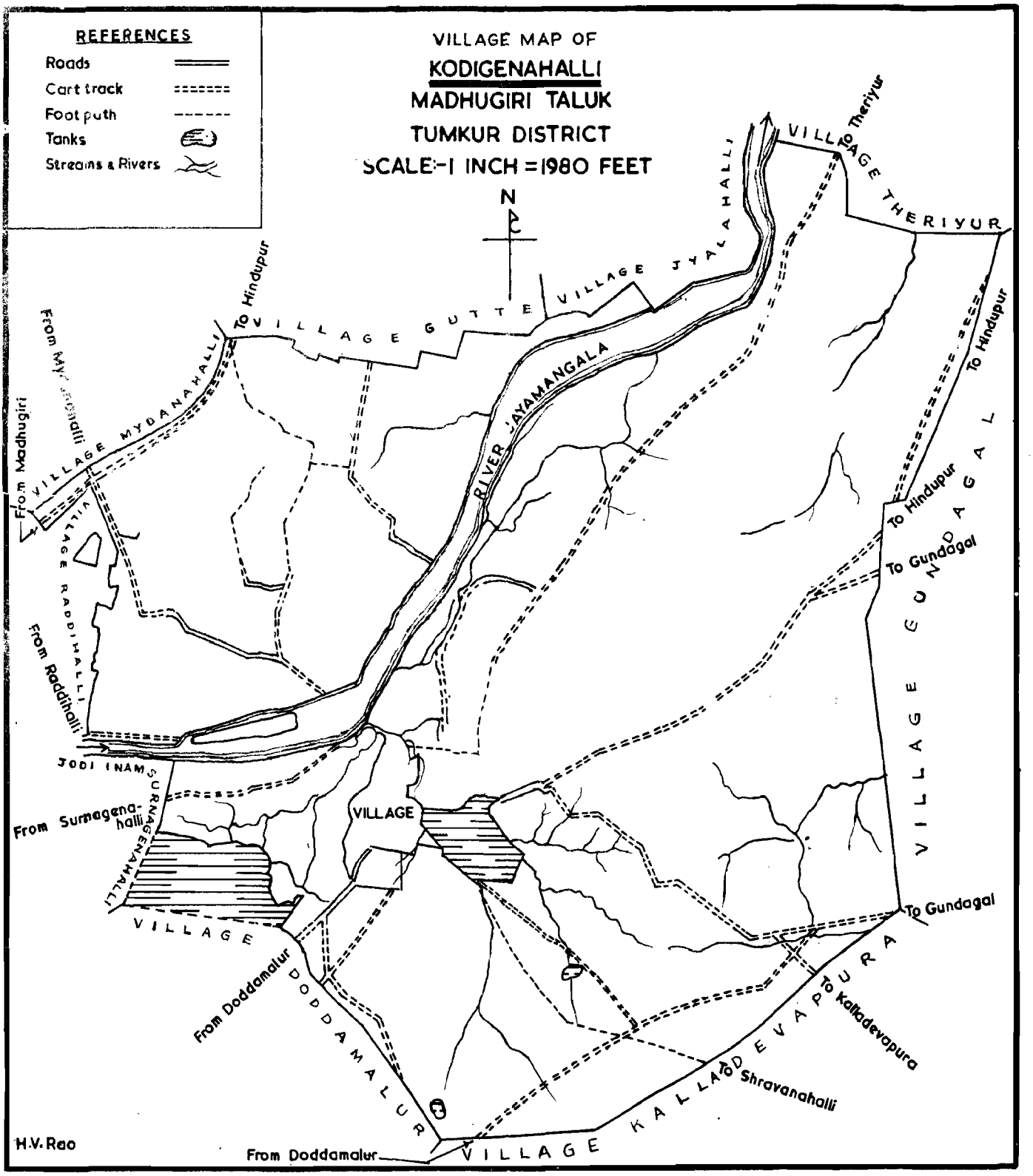
There are now five schools. The schools which have come into existence after 1941 are: (1) Government Primary Girls' School, (2) New type Urdu Middle School, and (3) the Sarvodaya Rural High School. The adult night school stopped functioning. With the introduction of compulsory Primary Education literacy has more than doubled since 1941.

7. *Medical and Health*

The health of the people has in general, improved. There have been no epidemics in recent years. There was a subsidised rural dispensary in 1941. Now there is a Local Fund Dispensary. In 1941 the nearest Veterinary Hospital was at Madhugiri. Now there is a Veterinary Stockman's Centre in this village itself.

8. *Livelihood Classes*

During the past two decades there have been increases both in the number of households and in the number of persons engaged in agricultural labour. In the field of household industries a new industry *viz.*, beedi making industry, has come into existence. But agriculture is still the predominant occupation of the people. Irrigation has improved after the installation of the electric pumpsets which have replaced the local *Kapile* wells from which water used to be drawn out


REFERENCES
Roads
Cart track
Foot puth
Tanks
Streams & Rivers
VILLAGE MAP OF
KODIGENAHALLI
MADHUGIRI TALUK
TUMKUR DISTRICT
SCALE:-1 INCH =1980 FEET
N
VILLAGE Theriyur
VILLAGE THERIYUR
To Hindupur
VILLAGE GUTTE
VILLAGE JYALAHALLI
RIVER JAYAMANGALA
From Madhugiri
VILLAGE MYDANAHALLI
To Hindupur
To Hindupur
To Gundagal
VILLAGE GUNDAGAL
From Raddihalli
VILLAGE RADDIHALLI
JODI INAMS
From Sumagena-halli
SURNAGENAHALLI
VILLAGE
To Gundagal
VILLAGE
From Doddamalur
DODDAMALUR
To Kalladevapura
To Shravanahalli
KALLADEVAPURA
From Doddamalur
VILLAGE
H.V. Rao

by using bullock power. The area under irrigation has also increased. Still the quantum of agricultural production has diminished. Agriculture continues to be the gamble that it was before. This is so in spite of improvements in the techniques of cultivation and in spite of the use of fertilisers and pesticides. These facts clearly indicate that the agriculturist class should be afforded greater financial and other assistance against the risks and difficulties now confronting them and which reduce their vocation to an unpleasant hazard. The National Extension Service is trying to step up agricultural production and advance loans and pumpsets. But in spite of all the assistance given it is only the area of dry cultivation that has increased and even here the production has not increased. This has been so because of continuous failure of rains and the pumpsets have only made the work of providing water to the fields easy but have not increased the available quantum of water to any considerable degree. The digging of more wells continues to be necessary.

9. *Wages and cost of agricultural production*

The wages of agricultural labourers have risen upto about five times their former levels. But the condition of labourers remains the same as before. The reason is simple. The rise in wages represents only an apparent increase in the earnings of the labourers and their purchasing power has not gone up and this is due to the spiralling of the prices in the consumers' market.

The cost of agricultural production has gone up due to another circumstance, namely, the weakening of the Joint Family system due to which there is now a necessity to hire more number of paid labourers than before.

The cost of production in the field of agriculture is no doubt made good to a large extent by the increased prices which the agricultural products fetch at present. But it is to be remembered all the same, that the cost of production has to be met first and the return is got only later, and that too if the harvest is satisfactory. All these circumstances indicate the need on the part of the Large Scale Agricultural Produce Marketing Society to increase its membership strength, its share capital and the facilities it offers to its members so that the agriculturists may make use of these enlarged facilities and effect tangible improvements in agriculture. But it also behoves them to pay up their dues to the Society more punctually than at present.

10. *Food production*

In 1941 the village was deficit so far as food production was concerned. The net foodgrains then available for consumption were 2,137.31 *pallas* of ragi and 1,386.70 *pallas* of paddy. But the total quantities consumed were 3,449.25 *pallas* of ragi and 2,304.54 *pallas* of paddy. With the improvements effected in the field of agriculture, including the installation of I.P. sets, production should have increased at least by 20%. But, as has already been made clear, the village continues to be deficit in foodgrains. The population has increased normally but food production has gone down at the same time. Meanwhile, people have to make their best efforts to tide over the deficit.

11. *Consumption*

Food and clothing still form the major items of consumption goods. The demand for other consumer goods like cycles, watches, radios and torches is also on the increase.

12. *Village Industries*

Reference has already been made to the appearance of the Beedi-making industry which was not in existence before. But the paucity of ready markets for the products of several of the village industries continues to be there. Cloth weaving and wool weaving of very coarse varieties was in existence in 1941 on a very small scale. This industry has disappeared in the face of the finer varieties of textile and woollen goods produced by the mills.

13. *Village administration*

The village administration was satisfactory in the conditions which existed in 1941. The Village Panchayat Act of 1959 envisaged the undertaking by the Panchayats of greater responsibilities including the execution of some developmental activities. The Kodigenahalli Panchayat cannot be said to have fulfilled all the objects envisaged and the resources it has devoted for development works is negligible. Lack of united effort and the existence of party bickerings due to the absence of healthy leadership account for this. Some improvements are possible and necessary. Of these mention may be made of the need to build some public latrines and the starting of some means of affording visual recreation to the villagers.

14. *Co-operation*

In 1941 there was a Multipurpose Co-operative Society with 59 members. The paid up share capital

was Rs. 1,030. The deposit held amounted to Rs. 1,417 and the loans outstanding amounted to Rs. 4,878. The village is within the jurisdiction of the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank at Madhugiri. There is at present the Large Sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Society Ltd., with 150 members. The share capital, assets and loans are also bigger than before. But the activities of the Society are not encouraging due to the failure of many members to pay up their dues promptly.

15. *Livestock*

The position of the livestock is generally a sure index of the economic condition of any agricultural community in India, in spite of the existence or otherwise of any other facilities for agriculture. The number of bullocks has decreased from 547 in 1941 to 409 in 1961. The decrease is due to the introduction of pumpsets, which have, to a considerable extent, rendered the need for bullocks less keenly felt than before, in so far as agricultural operations are concerned. The number of cows has also come down from 416 to 375. She-buffaloes were 228 in number in 1941. In 1961 their number was 197. Sheep which numbered 1,779 in 1941 have come down in their strength to 1,304. Goats are reduced in numbers from 1,196 to 545 in the interval between 1941 to 1961. The uniform decrease of all heads of cattle seems to be due to want of sufficient pasture land and also to failure of rains which has rendered even the available grass and other greenery poor in quality and quantity. The I.P. sets may possibly replace working bullocks, but they can never replace the need for cows, as decrease in milk yield can do no good to the people. It is high time the villagers pay greater attention to the improvement of their cattle wealth by any means in their power including farmyard feeding in addition to grazing on the open fields. It is well that our agriculturists always remember that the stage has not yet come—if ever it will come at all—when the cow becomes an anachronism and a superfluity in our social and economic life.

In conclusion if a rough generalisation regarding the social and economic conditions of the village may be made, we may state that, broadly speaking, there have been improvements in the social conditions, habits and manners of the people, but an equal degree of improvement has not been achieved on the economic side; and as social and economic conditions are but facets of life and living as a whole and cannot be considered as unrelated compartments, some solid improvements in the economic life of the people are still necessary for their all round development.

KODIGENAHALLI VILLAGE

I & II SET OF TABLES

TABLES

10—2 Census/Mysore/69

TABLE I

Area, House and population

Area in		Density	Number of	Number of	Population		
Acres	Hectares	per sq. Mile	houses	Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3,275.40	1,325.48	731.84	688	688	3,747	1,907	1,840

TABLE II

Population by Age-Groups

Total of all ages			0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35—44		45—59		60+		Age not stated	
Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3,747	1,907	1,840	245	243	289	309	245	239	175	122	129	143	134	148	146	124	185	183	221	230	138	99	..	..

TABLE III

Size and composition of Households

Total No. of House-holds	Size of Households														
	Single Member			2-3 members			4-6 members			7-9 members			10 members and above		
	Hhs	M	F	Hhs	M	F	Hhs	M	F	Hhs	M	F	Hhs	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
688	49	22	27	165	188	226	253	633	633	167	678	621	54	386	333

NOTE.—Hhs=Households.

TABLE IV

Households classified by Religions, Castes and Sub-Castes

Religion	Caste	Sub Caste	Number of households	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU	Adi-karnataka		145	677	328	349
	Bedaru		65	371	198	173
		Nayaks	13	75	36	39
		Palegar	1	5	2	3
	Vokkaligaru	Gangadikar	1	4	2	2
		Sajjan Vokkaliga	1	1	..	1
		Kunchatiga	3	12	6	6
		Kamma vokkaliga	1	4	1	3
		Reddi vokkaliga	3	17	5	12
		Beralu vokkaliga	2	7	6	1
		Errenamu vokkaliga	61	485	272	213
	Thigalaru		15	57	28	29
		Ulli Thigalaru	40	196	106	90
	Vaishya		35	194	92	102
	Kurubaru		26	118	72	46
	Bhovi		..	..	..	..
		Mannu vodda	22	107	49	58
		Kallu vodda	1	4	2	2
	Brahmins		1	5	2	3
		Vaishnava	2	12	7	5
		Madhva	3	13	7	6
		Sirinadu	1	15	7	8
		Hoysala karnataka.	1	7	3	4
		Smartha	15	78	33	45
	Koracha		2	8	3	5
		Bidara Koracha	18	110	62	48
	Adi-dravida		16	56	27	29
	Sadaru		15	82	46	36
	Lingayat		2	5	2	3
		Pancharcharya	2	13	8	5
		Bhakatharu	2	8	5	3
		Mathastharu	2	7	4	3
		Aradhya	1	7	5	2

TABLE IV—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU . . .	Lingayat	Panchama lingayat .	1	3	2	1
		Balegara	1	4	1	3
		Nonaba	1	5	2	3
		Jangama	2	11	5	6
	Balija		3	11	5	6
		Aralu Balija	1	4	3	1
		Setti Balija	10	69	34	35
	Madivala		12	78	35	43
	Edigaru		9	52	24	28
	Viswakarma		7	51	22	29
	Bhajantri	Bailu Akkasaliga	1 5	2 22	1 12	1 10
	Uppara		2	6	2	4
		Nakka uppara	1	2	1	1
	Kammara	Bailu kammara	3	13	4	9
	Darji		2	10	4	6
	Golla		7	16	11	5
	Bhataraju		1	4	1	3
MUSLIMS	Sunni		1	6	2	4
		Boig	2	11	5	6
		Syed	4	20	10	10
		Pathan	8	48	24	24
		Sheik	91	539	271	268
		Total .	**688**	**3,747**	**1,907**	**1,840**

TABLE V

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes

Name of Scheduled Castes	No. of Hhs.	Persons	Males	Females	Name of Scheduled Tribes	No. of Hhs.	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adi-karnataka .	145	677	328	349	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-dravida . .	16	56	27	29	..	..	..	..	..
Koracha . . .	20	118	65	53	..	..	..	..	..
Bovi . . .	23	111	51	60	..	..	..	..	..
Total .	**204**	**962**	**471**	**491**	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VI

Age and Marital Status

Age-group	Total population			Never married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified status	
	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All ages	**3,747**	**1,907**	**1,840**	**1,095**	**836**	**733**	**779**	**72**	**202**	**7**	**23**	..	..
0—4	488	245	243	245	243	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..
5—9	598	289	309	289	309	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..
10—14	484	245	239	245	228	..	11	...	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	297	175	122	171	49	3	71	...	..	1	2	..	...
20—24	272	129	143	92	3	37	136	...	3	..	1		..
25—39	282	134	148	37	..	96	140	1	4	..	4		..
30—34	270	146	124	6	1	131	101	8	14	1	8		..
35—29	201	89	112	3	..	84	100	1	10	1	2		..
40—44	167	96	71	3	..	88	50	5	17	..	4		..
45—49	204	92	112	2	1	79	79	9	31	2	1		..
50—54	162	80	82	1	1	66	50	11	31	2	..		..
55—59	85	49	36	1	..	44	19	4	17	..			..
60+	237	138	99	..	1	105	22	33	75	..	1		..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	

TABLE VII

Education

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate without educational std.		Primary or basic		Matric or Higher Secondary		Intermediate P.U.C.		Graduates		Diploma		Oriental Titles		Any other qualification (Pr. Students)	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All ages	**3,747**	**1,907**	**1,840**	**1,245**	**1,536**	**346**	**197**	**240**	**98**	**60**	9	**7**	..	**7**	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..
0-4	488	245	243	245	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	598	289	309	135	175	112	98	42	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	484	245	239	109	155	30	29	105	54	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	297	175	122	104	97	22	17	28	3	18	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	272	129	143	86	128	22	12	7	3	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-29	282	134	148	92	131	28	12	4	2	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30-34	270	146	124	107	119	18	5	12	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35-39	201	89	112	50	102	21	10	10	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
40-44	167	96	71	61	65	22	6	10	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45-49	204	92	112	68	107	18	5	4		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50-54	162	80	82	51	82	17	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
55-59	85	49	36	35	34	8	2	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	237	138	99	102	98	28	1	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII

Workers and Non-Workers by Sex and Broad Age groups

Age-group	Total population			Workers			Non-workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All Ages	**3,747**	**1,907**	**1,840**	**1,620**	**1,111**	**509**	**2,127**	**796**	**1,331**
0-14	1,570	779	791	161	108	53	1,409	671	738
15-34	1,121	584	537	740	505	235	381	79	302
35-59	819	406	413	588	392	196	231	14	217
60 and over	237	138	99	131	106	25	106	32	74

TABLE IX

Workers classified by Sex, Broad age-groups and Occupations

Sl. No.	Name of Occupation	0-14		15-34		35-59		60 and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Cultivation only	13	..	151	2	117	7	47	..
2	Cultivation & Agricultural labour	2	..	46	3	36	2	9	..
3	Cultivation & Trade	..	..	2	1	11	..	2	..
4	Cultivation & Industry	..	..	3	..	9	..	5	..
5	Cultivation & Profession	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Cultivation & Cooli	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	Cultivation & Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
8	Agricultural labour only	48	43	109	184	48	149	8	14
9	Agricultural labour & Cultivation	..	..	31	1	22	11	7	..
10	Agricultural labour & Industry	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11	Agricultural labour & Trade	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
12	Industry only	7	2	53	28	39	9	5	6
13	Industry & Cultivation	..	..	3	1	7	1	1	..
14	Industry & Agricultural labour	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
15	Trade only	1	..	24	..	35	6	7	4
16	Trade & Cultivation	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
17	Trade & Industry	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
18	Trade & Profession	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
19	Contractor & Cultivation	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20	Cattle grazing	35	4	11	..	2	..	..	..
21	Service Only	2	4	57	13	41	9	9	1
22	Service & Cultivation	..	..	8	1	8	2	1	..

TABLE IX—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Service & Trade	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	Service & Agricultural labour	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25	Profession only	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
26	Profession & Cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
27	Cooli only	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..
28	Stone Cutting only	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	**108**	**53**	**505**	**235**	**392**	**196**	**106**	**25**

TABLE X

Workers Classified by sex, Broad Age-groups and Industry, Business and Cultivation belonging to the Households

Age-groups	Total Workers			Workers Engaged in: Household Industry			Household Trade			Household Cultivation		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Pesrons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages	1,620	1,111	509	184	137	47	101	90	11	581	549	32
0-14	161	108	53	9	7	2	1	1	..	15	15	..
15-34	740	505	235	89	60	29	29	28	1	255	246	9
35-59	588	392	196	68	58	10	57	51	6	236	213	23
60 and above	131	106	25	18	12	6	14	10	4	75	75	..

TABLE XI

Non-Workers by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Nature of Activities

Activity	Total			Age-groups and Sex: 0-14		15-34		35-59		60 & above	
	Persons	Males	Femlaes	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dependents	975	435	540	379	472	18	16	8	14	30	38
Students	578	341	237	288	230	53	7	..	..	..	..
Household duties	562	10	552	2	36	1	277	6	203	1	36
Un-employed	8	8	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Lame	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Retired person	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rent Receiver	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	**2,127**	**796**	**1,331**	**671**	**738**	**79**	**302**	**14**	**217**	**32**	**74**

TABLE XII

Households by Number of Rooms and by Number of Persons Occupying

Total No. of households	Total No. of rooms	Total No. of family members	Households with no regular room		Households with one room		Households with two rooms		Households with three rooms		Households with four rooms		Households with five rooms		Households with five rooms and more	
			No. of house-holds	Total No. of family members	No. of house-holds	Total No. of family members	No. of house-holds	Total No. of family members	No. of house-holds	Total No .of family members	No. of house-holds	Total No. of family members	No. of house-holds	Total No. of family members	No. of house-holds	Total No. of family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
688	824	3,747	338	1,488	77	438	168	1,006	71	480	21	157	3	10	10	168

TABLE XIII

Households engaged in Cultivation, Industry, Business and other Occupations

Name of Occupations	Total No. of House-holds	Total Number of persons			Number of Gainfully Employed Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivation only	60	454	242	212	163	148	15
Cultivation & Agricultural labour	45	232	120	112	129	83	46
Cultivation & Industry	45	372	208	164	145	126	19
Cultivation & Trade	8	62	35	27	14	14	..
Cultivarion & Cattle grazing	3	27	18	9	12	11	1
Cultivation & Service	2	7	4	3	4	4	..
Cultivation & Profession	1	39	25	14	18	18	..
Agricultural labour only	92	272	120	152	188	86	102
Agricultural labour & Cultivation	144	742	377	365	447	236	211
Agricultural labour & Trade	1	10	3	7	4	3	1
Agricultural labour & Service	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Agricultural labour & Cooli	1	5	4	1	3	2	1
Household Industry Only	48	262	123	139	92	61	31
Household Industry & Cultivation	30	179	91	88	76	59	17
Household Industry & Trade	3	28	18	10	6	5	1
Household Industry, Trade & Cultivation	1	9	6	3	1	1	..
Household Industry & Agricultural labour	7	44	26	18	24	13	11
Household Industry & Service	1	17	9	8	4	4	..
Trade only	37	196	96	100	49	45	4
Trade & Cultivation	19	128	66	62	34	27	7
Trade & Agricultural labour	4	17	7	10	8	5	3
Trade & Household Industry	7	50	22	28	12	11	1
Service only	66	270	131	139	76	70	6

TABLE XIII—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Service & Cultivation	26	194	94	100	70	46	24
Service & Agricultural labour	1	5	3	2	2	2	..
Service & Industry	1	8	4	4	4	4	..
Service & Trade	1	3	2	1	2	2	..
Hotel keeping only	2	8	5	3	3	3	..
Hotel keeping & Service	1	7	4	3	1	1	..
Cooli only	4	18	8	10	6	4	2
Cooli & Cultivation	4	17	9	8	7	5	2
Cooli & Household Industry	1	5	2	3	2	2	..
Profession only	2	9	3	6	2	2	..
Profession & Cultivation	2	10	4	6	4	2	2
Profession & Mill owner	1	4	2	2	1	1	..
Contractor & Cultivation	1	2	1	1	1	1	..
Cattle grazing & Cultivation	1	5	4	1	3	3	..
Non-gainful occupations	14	27	10	17	..	..	..
Total	**688**	**[3,747**	**1,907**	**1,840**	**1,620**	**1,111**	**509**

TABLE XIV

Type of Industry run by the Households

Name of Industry	Total Number of households	Households having Household Industry as Primary Occupation					Households having Household Industry as Subsidiary Occupation				
		No. of households	Persons engaged in Industry		Total persons in households mentioned in Col. No. 3		No. of households	Persons engaged in Industry		Total persons in households mentioned in Col. No. 8	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tailoring	18	9	10	..	32	32	9	9	..	33	34
Oil ghana	2	2	4	1	8	7	..	..	..	..	..
Weaving	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Leather work or Cobbling	6	2	2	..	4	4	4	4	..	10	11
Tinker	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmithy	3	3	4	3	6	5	..	..	..	..	..
Goldsmithy	8	8	8	2	23	30	..	..	..	..	..
Coir-making	2	2	3	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle repairing	5	4	5	..	15	11	1	1	..	2	3
Carpentry	9	7	7	..	21	20	2	3	..	12	6
Basket-making	17	17	10	27	56	45	..	..	..	..	..
Beedi-making	34	32	24	12	93	96	2	..	2	9	8
Jaggery-making	38	2	2	..	5	6	36	39	..	170	132
Total	**144**	**90**	**81**	**45**	**273**	**266**	**54**	**56**	**2**	**236**	**194**

TABLE XV

Type of business run by the Households

Name of business	Total Number of Households	Households having household business as Primary Occupations					Households having household business as Subsidiary Occupations				
		No. of Households	Persons engaged in business		Total persons in households mentioned in Col. No. 3		No. of Households	Persons engaged in business		Total persons in households mentioned in Col. No. 8.	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tamarind Dealers	24	16	18	..	53	56	8	7	1	34	31
Provision Trade	20	20	28	..	66	67	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in Cloth	7	7	8	..	19	26	..	..	..	..	..
Bangles Trade	4	2	2	2	5	3	2	1	1	12	8
Dealers in Tobacco Powder	3	3	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in Beedi	2	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	4	4
Vegetables Seller	2	2	1	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
Betal Leaves Trade	2	2	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Sheep Trade	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	12	4
Aerated Water Selling	1	1	3	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in Betel-nut & Tamarind	1	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in Oil	1	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in Hides, Skins & Tamarind	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in Hides and Skins	2	2	2	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in Vessels	1	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..
Flower Merchant	1	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Milk-vendor	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fishmonger	1	1	1	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..
Jaggery Seller	1	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Ghee Seller	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fruit Seller	1	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dealers in *Thangedi chakke*	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cutlery business	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1
Total	**81**	**67**	**78**	**10**	**191**	**200**	**14**	**12**	**2**	**64**	**48**

TABLE XVI

Traditional Industries by the Number of Households in each

Sl. No.	Name of Traditional Industry	Number of households in each Traditional Industry
1	2	3
1	Coirmaking	2
2	Goldsmithy	8
3	Cobblery	4
4	Weaving	1
5	Tailoring	4
6	Blacksmithy	3
7	Basket Making	17
	Total . .	**39**

TABLE XVII

Diet

Community	Total No. of households in each community	Households taking							
		One meal a day		Two meals a day		Three meals a day		More than three meals a day	
		Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children	Adults	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adikarnataka . .	145	2	..	136	57	7	42	..	..
Bedaru	79	..	..	73	24	6	46	..	..
Vokkaligaru . . .	72	..	..	57	6	15	56	..	..
Thigalaru . .	55	..	1	50	12	5	15	..	..
Vyshya	35	..	..	26	7	9	17	..	..
Kurubaru . . .	26	..	..	22	4	4	10	..	..
Bovi . . .	23	..	..	19	2	4	13	..	..
Brahmin . . .	23	..	..	20	7	3	8	..	..
Koracha . . .	20	..	..	20	11	..	6	..	..
Adi-dravida . . .	16	..	..	15	4	1	5	..	..
Sadaru	15	..	..	12	1	3	11	..	..
Lingayat . . .	14	..	..	9	3	5	10	..	..
Balija	14	..	..	12	6	2	4	..	..
Madivala . . .	12	..	..	7	..	5	10	..	..
Edigaru . . .	9	..	..	9	..	..	6	..	..
Viswakarma . . .	8	..	..	5	2	3	5	..	..
Bhajantri . . .	5	..	..	4	1	1	3	..	..

TABLE XVII—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uppara . . .	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Kammara . . .	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Darji	2	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Golla	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Bhataraju . . .	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Muslims . . .	106	..	..	98	40	8	48	..	..
Total .	**688**	**2**	**1**	**604**	**193**	**82**	**319**	..	..

TABLE XVIII

Staple Diet and Food Habits of Community

Community	Number of House-holds	Households taking												
		Rice	Ragi	Rice & Ragi	Ragi & *Same*	Ragi, Jowar & *Navane*	Rice, Ragi & Wheat	Ragi & *Navane*	Ragi & Jowar	Ragi, Rice & Jowar	Wheat	Ragi-Rice, & Jowar	Vege-tarian	Non-Vege-tarian
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Adi-karnataka	145	1	108	20	1	1	1	4	6	3	..	..	..	145
Bedaru	79	..	44	28	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	79
Vokkaligaru	72	..	8	59	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	65	7
Thigalaru	55	..	33	17	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	55
Vyshya	35	10	..	21	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	34	1
Kurubaru	26	..	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Bovi	23	..	17	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	23
Brahmins	23	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	..
Koracha	20	..	13	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	20
Adi-dravida	16	..	6	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Sadaru	15	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
Lingayat	14	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
Balija	14	..	4	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	13
Madivala	12	..	7	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
Edigaru	9	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Viswakarma	8	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Bhajantri	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Uppara	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kammara	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	3
Darji	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2
Golla	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bhataraju	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Muslims	106	3	18	82	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	106
Total	**688**	**26**	**286**	**324**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**15**	**16**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**160**	**528**

TABLE XIX

Distribution of Households by Occupations, Income and Number of Persons

Occupations	Income groups						Total No. of members in Hhs. mentioned in Col. 2.	Age groups						*No. of Equivalent adult male per Hhs.	No. of Gainfully Employed persons	No. of Gainfully employed persons per Hhs.
	Total Number of Households	Rs. 25 and less	Rs. 26-50	Rs. 51-75	Rs. 76-100	Rs. 101 & above		Males above 14 Yrs.	Females above 14 Yrs.	M+F 10-13 Yrs.	M+F 6-9 Yrs.	M+F 1-5 Yrs.	M+F less than 1 Yr.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cultivation of owned lands	155	8	42	27	13	65	1,148	410	308	127	136	137	34	6·09	462	2·99
Cultivation of lands taken on lease	9	..	6	3	..	..	45	13	10	6	5	8	3	3·75	23	2·56
Agricultural labour	239	75	132	24	4	4	1,032	316	342	102	124	115	33	3·46	645	2·70
Special Industry :—																
1 Bamboo works	14	..	2	4	5	3	84	28	22	9	11	11	3	4·78	47	3·36
2 Beedi Making	31	1	11	10	4	5	178	51	45	21	21	33	7	4·41	64	2·06
Industry (Ordinary)	45	2	16	14	4	9	277	81	75	29	39	44	9	4·81	90	2·00
Others	195	17	43	53	31	51	983	281	280	117	145	129	31	3·94	289	1·48
Total	**688**	**103**	**252**	**135**	**61**	**137**	**3,747**	**1,180**	**1,082**	**4,407**	**481**	**477**	**120**	..	**1,620**	**2·35**

*Calculated according to 'LUSKS' Co-efficient :—

Males above 14 years of age	1·00 Unit
Females above 14 years of age	0·83 Unit
Males & Females aged between 10-13 years	0·83 Unit
Males & Females aged between 6-9 years	0·70 Unit.
Males & Females aged between 1 to 5 years	0·50 Unit.
Children below one year	0·00 Unit.

TABLE XX

Average Annual Income per households by occupations

Occupations	Total Number of House-holds	Average annual income per house-holds Rs. p.	Average Annual income per adult equivalent male per households Rs. p.	Average annual income per household in the range of :									
				Rupees 300 and less		Rupees 301 to 600		Rupees 601 to 900		Rupees 901 to 1,200		Rupees 1,200 and above	
				No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cultivation of owned lands	155	1,820	298·85	8	273	42	464	27	768	13	1,114	65	3,464
Cultivation of land taken on lease	9	613	163·46	..	..	6	525	3	790	..	..	..	..
Agricultural labour	239	434	125·43	75	271	132	424	24	733	4	1,066	4	1,472
Special Industry :—													
1 Bamboo works	14	1,010	211·29	..	..	2	450	4	862	5	1,142	3	1,387
2 Beedi making	31	843	191·15	1	300	11	465	10	726	4	1,092	5	1,818
Industry (Ordinary)	45	902	187·53	2	282	16	504	14	743	4	1,147	9	1,886
Others	195	1,052	267·01	17	241	43	467	53	761	31	1,031	51	2,131

TABLE XXI

Average Monthly Expenditure per Household by Income Groups and Occupations

Items of expenditure	All Households				Households with a monthly income of									
					Rs. 25 and below		Rs. 26-50		Rs. 51-75		Rs. 76-100		Rs. 101 and above	
	No. of House-holds	Expen-diture per Hh.	Expen-diture per equiva-lent adult male	Percen-tage of total expen-diture	Ho. of Hhs.	Average expen-diture	No. of Hhs.	Average expen-diture	No. of Hhs.	Average expen-diture	No. of Hhs.	Average expen-diture	No. of Hhs.	Average expen-diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cultivation of Owned Lands														
		Rs. p.	Rs. p.			Rs. p.		Rs. p.		Rs. p.		Rs. p.		Rs. p.
Food—Cereals	155	61·48	10·09	47·62	8	13·75	42	22·52	27	33·52	13	45·12	65	108·05
Non Cereals		21·81	3·58	16·89		5·73		8·10		12·59		14·48		37·95
Drinks		2·57	0·42	1·98		1·51		1·55		2·22		2·41		3·53
Fuel & Lighting		1·36	0·22	1·04		0·65		0·81		1·11		1·18		1·95
House rent & Repairs		0·51	0·08	0·38		0·06		0·07		0·78		0·04		0·83
Clothing		15·07	2·47	11·66		4·06		7·38		9·78		15·77		23·52
Travelling		1·52	0·25	1·18		..		0·29		0·48		0·06		3·22
Recreation		0·30	0·05	0·24		..		0·07		0·15		0·12		0·59
Education		3·44	0.56	2·64		..		2·19		1·27		1·27		6·01
Other Miscellaneous Services		1·20	0·20	0·94		0·05		0·29		0·15		0·12		2·58
Interest		6·48	1·06	5·00		0·72		4·07		4.96		4·89		9·68
Rent		0·56	0·09	0.42		..		..		..		..		1·35
Remittances		0·19	0·03	0·14		..		..		..		..		0.45
Hired labour		6·14	1·01	4·77		0·15		0·26		0·74		1·15		13·92
Purchase for Production		2·27	0·37	1·75		0.90		1·52		2·78		4·50		2·27
Others		4·33	0·71	3·35		1·59		2·00		1·32		1·89		7·52
Total	**155**	**128·23**	**21·19**	**100·00**	**8**	**29·17**	**42**	**51·12**	**27**	**71·85**	**13**	**93·00**	**65**	**223·42**

TABLE XXI—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cultivation of Lands taken on lease														
		Rs.p.	Rs.p.	Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.
Food—Cereals	9	24·63	6·56	49·62	..	..	6	22·64	3	28·61	..	..	..	..
Non Cereals		9·21	2·45	18·53	..	..		8·72		9·86	..	..	..	..
Drinks		1·28	0·34	2·57	..	..		1·02		1·80	..	..	..	..
Fuel & Lighting		0·68	0·18	1·36	..	..		0·66		0·72	..	..	..	..
House rent & Repairs		0·11	0·03	0·22	..	..		0·16		..	..	..	..	..
Clothing		7·40	1·97	14·90	..	..		7·83		6·52	..	..	..	..
Travelling		..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..
Recreation		..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..
Education		0·33	0·09	0·69	..	..		0·39		0·22	..	..	..	..
Other Miscellaneous Services		..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..
Interest		..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..
Rent		2·00	0·53	4·01	..	..		1·50		3·00	..	..	..	..
Remittances		..	..	..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..
Hired labour		0·09	0·02	0·15	..	..		..		0.27	..	..	..	..
Purchase for production		2·17	0·58	4·39	..	..		0·69		5·13	..	..	..	..
Others		1·75	0·47	3·56	..	..		1·50		2·25	..	..	..	..
Total	**9**	**49·65**	**13·22**	**100·00**	..	..	**6**	**45·11**	**3**	**58·38**	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labour														
		Rs.p.	Rs.p.	Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.		Rs.p.
Food—Cereals	239	27·54	7·96	54·32	75	10·13	132	19·03	24	60·04	32	51·04	4	59·37
Non Cereals		8·77	2·53	17·30		4·36		7·15		8·75		16·25		23·96
Drinks		1·24	0·36	2·45		0·76		1·02		1·54		1·75		3·22
Fuel & lighting		0·78	0·22	1·54		0·58		0·64		0·84		1·00		2·06
House rent & Repairs		0·16	0·05	0·31		0·05		0·16		0·58		..		..
Clothing		7·80	2·25	15·38		3·66		6·50		9·88		13·12		18·96
Travelling		0·04	0·01	0·08		0·06		0·03		0·07		..		0·10
Recreation		0·06	0·02	0·12		0·09		0·05		0·08		..		..
Education		0·18	0·05	0·35		0·06		0·22		0·20		0·12		0·50

Other Miscellaneous Services				0·08	0·03	0·16		0·03		0·07		0·08		0·20		..
Interest				1·12	0·32	2·21		0·36		1·05		0·73		2·00		5·25
Rent				0·02	..	0·03		0·03		0·03		..		..		..
Remittances				..	...	..		..		..		..		..		...
Hired labour				0·25	0·07	0·49		0·06		0·02		0·05		1·04		4·75
Purchase from Production				0·75	0·21	1·48		0·31		0·62		0·79		1·46		2·29
Others				1·91	0·55	3·78		1·17		1·71		2·10		2·25		5·16
Total			**239**	**50·70**	**14·63**	**100·00**	**75**	**21·71**	**132**	**38·30**	**24**	**85·73**	**32**	**90·23**	**4**	**115·62**

Household Industry (Ordinary)

Food—Cereals			45	30·94	6·43	41.54	2	17·81	16	17·81	14	27·20	4	40·20	9	58·60
Non Cereals				12·93	2·69	17·36		4·56		7·73		11·47		18·95		23·60
Drinks				4·07	0·85	5·46		2·16		2·08		2·52		6·25		9·49
Fuel & lighting				2·62	0·54	3·52		2·33		1·81		1·98		3·12		4·86
House rent & Repairs				1·29	0·27	1·73		0·41		2·27		0·75		1·25		0·60
Clothing				9·27	1·93	12·45		6·20		5·81		8·00		9.58		17.91
Travelling				1·08	0·22	1·45		..		0·33		1·47		3·54		0·60
Recreation				0·35	0·07	0·47		..		0·31		0·29		0·72		0·40
Education				0·76	0·16	1·02		1·66		1·06		0·64		0·83		0·14
Other Miscellaneous Services				0·50	0·10	0·67		..		3·06		0·30		2·13		0·27
Interest				1·60	0·33	2·15		1·25		0·50		1·30		1·50		5·30
Rent				..	..	..		..		..		..		..		..
Remittances				0·92	0·19	1·23		..		..		..		..		4·61
Hired labour				2·07	0·43	2·78		..		0·07		0·11		1·25		9·38
Purchase for production				3·75	0·78	5·04		0·62		0·36		3·15		2·29		12·03
Others				2·33	0·48	3·13		2·75		1·29		3·17		3·27		2·36
Total			**45**	**74·48**	**15·47**	**100·00**	**2**	**39·75**	**16**	**44·49**	**14**	**62·35**	**4**	**94·88**	**9**	**150·15**

TABLE XXI—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Household Industry—Bamboo Works														
Food—Cereals	14	31·07	6·50	35·33	2	12·50	..	..	4	32·91	5	35·00	3	34·44
Non Cereals		12·91	2·70	14·68		5·00		..		12·70		15·50		14·16
Drinks		1·17	0·24	1·33		0·62		..		0·66		1·00		2·50
Fuel & Lighting		0·80	0·17	0·91		0·41		..		0·58		1·01		1·00
House rent & Repairs		0·35	0·07	0·40		1·50		..		0·25		0·08		0·16
Clothing		8·89	1·86	10·10		4·16		..		7·39		9·56		13·05
Travelling		1·04	0·22	1·18		0·08		..		3·20		0·08		0·41
Recreation		1·01	0·21	1·15		0·16		..		3·25		0·06		0·19
Education		0·90	0·19	1·02		..		..		1·58		0·84		0·72
Other Miscellaneous Services		0·32	0·07	0·36		0·08		..		0·20		0·33		0·61
Interest		1·85	0·39	2·10		0·75		..		0·10		2·63		3·66
Rent		..	..	..		..		..		..		..		..
Remittances		..	..	..		..		..		..		..		..
Hired labour		0·02	..	0·02		..		..		..		..		0·13
Purchase for Production		25·08	5·25	28·53		15·00		..		15·60		31·12		34·72
Others		2·54	0·53	2·89		2·08		..		2·52		2·43		3·08
Total	**14**	**87·95**	**18·40**	**100·00**	**2**	**42·34**	..	..	**4**	**80·94**	**5**	**99·64**	**3**	**108·83**
Household Industry—Beedi Making														
Food—Cereals	31	32·95	7·45	48·37	1	11·66	11	20·15	10	29·33	4	48·95	5	59·16
Non Cereals		12·72	2·88	18·73		6·66		8·63		12·08		17·70		20·23
Drinks		3·54	0·80	5·21		..		2·78		3·62		5·20		4·43
Fuel & Lighting		1·96	0·44	2·89		2·08		1·47		1·89		2·64		2·64
House rent & Repairs		1·37	0·31	2·02		2·00		1·56		1·07		2·50		0·53
Clothing		9·99	2·27	14·71		5·00		7·00		10·10		14·58		13·70
Travelling		0·27	0·06	0·40		..		0·08		0·40		0·20		0·53
Recreation		0.36	0·08	0.53		0·41		0·11		0·27		1·04		0·52

Education		0·80	0·18	1·18		..		0·07		1·35		0·10		2·06
Other Miscellaneous Services		0·28	0·06	0·41		..		..		0·25		2·04		0·33
Interest		0·43	0·10	0·63		..		0·18		0·30		0·50		1·28
Rent		..	..	..		..		..		..		..		..
Remittances		0·64	0·14	0·94		..		1·81		..		..		..
Hired labour		0·09	0·02	0·13		..		..		0·08		..		0·44
Purchase for production		0·77	0·17	1·13		..		0·24		0·54		..		3·19
Others		1·85	0·42	2·72		0·33		1·45		1·73		2·39		2·87
Total	**31**	**67·92**	**15·38**	**100·00**	**1**	**28·14**	**11**	**45·53**	**10**	**63·01**	**4**	**96·84**	**5**	**111·91**

Others

Food—Cereals	195	29.27	7.43	33.21	17	10.39	43	17.56	53	26.85	31	29.70	51	47.68
Non Cereals		12.94	3.28	14.68		4.14		7.47		11.92		12.79		21.65
Drinks		5.44	1.38	6.17		1.00		2.25		3.77		4.32		12.01
Fuel & Lighting		3.51	0.89	3.98		0.85		1.53		2.36		3.40		7.32
House rent & Repairs		2.10	0.53	2.39		0.35		0.59		1.28		1.89		4.93
Clothing		11.27	2.86	12.79		3.60		6.59		9.94		12.47		18.41
Travelling		2.79	0.71	3.17		0.02		0.23		0.38		1.10		9.41
Recreation		0.67	0.17	0.76		0.01		0.15		0.25		0.67		1.79
Education		5.48	1.39	6.22		0.20		0.63		3.04		3.29		15.21
Other Miscellaneous Services		0.64	0.16	0.73		0.13		0.11		0.17		0.32		1.93
Interest		2.07	0.52	2.35		0.43		1.09		1.42		3.87		3.03
Rent		0.61	0.15	0.69		0.09		..		0.15		..		2.16
Remittances		5.33	1.35	6.05		0.02		..		3.64		6.70		12.54
Hired labour		0.86	0.22	0.98		0.05		0.15		0.30		0.11		2.76
Purchase for Production		0.58	0.15	0.65		0.40		0.53		0.53		0.32		0.89
Others		4.57	1.16	5.18		1.01		1.63		2.63		2.62		11.47
Total	**195**	**88.13**	**22.35**	**100.00**	**17**	**22.69**	**43**	**40.51**	**53**	**68.63**	**31**	**83.57**	**51**	**173.19**

TABLE XXII

Households and Development Activities

NIL

TABLE XXIII

Indebtedness

Income group	Total No. of households	No. of households indebted	Amount	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Average indebtedness for household in debt	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs. p.		Rs. p.	
Rs. 25 and below	103	42	8,450	40·77	201·19	
Rs. 26 to 50	252	173	70,522	64·28	410·01	
Rs. 51 to 75	135	103	60,585	76·29	588·20	
Rs. 76 to 100	61	44	45,555	72·13	1035·64	
Rs. 100 and above	137	93	1,58,155	67·88	1700·59	
Total	**688**	**454**	**3,43,267**	..	..	

TABLE XXIII-A

Indebtedness by Causes

Cause	Indebtedness by Causes of Debts			Remarks
	Amount in Debt	No. of Families in Debt	Percentage of debt due to cause to the total Amount of Debt	
1	2	3	4	5
Marriage	76,690	117	22·34	
Livelihood	78,427	189	22·85	
Livestock	24,835	53	7·23	
To build the House	6,300	16	1·84	
Business	37,610	37	10·96	
Household Cultivation	18,550	20	5·41	
Land development	4,235	12	1·23	
To clear out-standing debt	10,500	10	3·06	

TABLE XXIII-A—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5
Purchasing of Cloth	30,670	32	8·93	
Irrigation (Digging the well)	21,320	18	6·21	
Education	3,650	3	1·06	
Land purchasing	27,730	16	8·08	
Sickness	1,830	8	0·53	
Unspecified	500	1	0·15	
Funeral Ceremony	170	3	0·05	
Travelling	150	1	0·04	
Electricity	100	1	0·03	
Total	**3,43,267**	**537**	**100·00**	

TABLE XXIII-B

Sources of Credit

Sources	Cultivators having lands							
	Below 3 Acres		3 to 10 Acres		10 Acres and above		Non-cultivators	
	Amount borrowed	Amount outstanding	Amount borrowed	Amount outstanding	Amount borrowed	Amount outstanding	Amount borrowed	Amount outstanding
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*
Money lenders	64,792	63,652	1,11,070	1,02,430	50,400	50,000	54,095	53,745
Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank.	3,300	2,700	17,800	13,250	19,550	13,470	11,730	8,505
Government	205	205	450	425	5,000	5,000	..	..
Banks	..	..	2,000	2,000	..	..	250	250
Others	3,370	3,370	2,175	2,175	..	..	21,290	21,090
Money lenders and Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	800
L.I.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
Total	**71,667**	**69,927**	**1,33,495**	**1,20,280**	**74,950**	**68,470**	**88,365**	**84,590**

TABLE XXIV

Agricultural produce of Cultivation run by the Households and their disposal

Name of Crop	Unit	No. of house-holds	Year 1960-1961						
			Total production	Quantity for domestic consum-ption	Quantity sold	Paid as rent	Paid as interest	Reserved for seed	Balance left over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ragi	Palls & Seers	318	2,262·43	1,939·67	153·30	45·70	4·21	110·05	9·50
Paddy	,,	109	2,052·90	1,120·50	777·30	30·00	0·70	94·90	29·50
Same	,,	107	136·00	126·20	..	3·80	0·40	5·60	..
Navane	,,	127	201·48	194·18	1·06	1·00	0·65	4·59	..
Horse gram	,,	84	156·70	151·05	0·24	..	..	5·41	..
Alasande	,,	1	0·30	...	..	...	...	...	..
Avare (Beans)	,,	6	29·20	23·10	6·00	..	..	0·10	..
Korave	,,	4	5·15	3·65	..	1·50	..	..	..
Haraka	,,	5	11·50	11·30	...	...	..	0·20	..
Wheat	,,	1	2·00	2·00	..	..	...	..	..
Sajje (Bajra)	,,	2	0·80	0·80	..	..	...	...	..
Black Gram	,,	3	4·00	3·90	...	..	..	0·10	..
Groundnut	Mands	79	894½	210½	562	15	33	74	..
Sugarcane	,,	47	7,151	655	6,331	155	..	..	10
Tamarind	,,	69	2,755	220	2,535	...	...	..	...
Chillies	,,	48	1,310	156	1,154	..	..	..	..
Arecanut	,,	21	51¼	30¼	21	..	...	..	..
Coconuts	Nos.	9	5,000	1,620	3,380	..	...	..	..
Flower plants	Rupees	1	700	..	700	..	..	..	..
Mangoes	,,	15	18,200	...	18,200	..	..	..	...
Greens	,,	6	850	550	300	..	...	..	..
Soap-nut		1	15	15	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXV

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

Community	No land	Nature of Interest on land	Number of Households and extent of Land																	
			No. of Hhs.	5 Cents & Below	No. of Hhs.	5—10 Cents	No. of Hhs.	10—20 Cents	No. of Hhs.	20—50 Cents	No. of Hhs.	50—100 Cents	No. of Hhs.	1—2.4 Acres	No. of Hhs.	2.5—5.9 Acres	No. of Hhs.	5—10 Acres	No. of Hhs.	10 & above Acres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Adi-karnataka	32	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2.10	47	81.52	31	103.21	12	68.39	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1.20	4	6.00	3	10.95	..	..	..	..
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	6	21.72	2	11.00	1	10.00
Bedaru	18	A	..	..	..	..	1	0.17	..	..	4	2.65	20	31.67	8	29.91	9	58.62	1	18.57
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	11.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5.07	4	16.65	4	27.05	..	..
Vokkaligaru	12	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.08	6	24.45	18	132.92	30	552.70
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7.65	..	..	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	96.70
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29.14
Thigalaru	12	A	..	..	1	0.05	..	..	4	1.07	3	2.05	13	18.49	4	11.79	2	11.00	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.72	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17.84	3	19.32	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5.30	1	4.79	2	11.50	..	..
Vyshya	14	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.00	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1.77	4	5.75	4	14.69	7	48.77	2	49.25
Kurubaru	7	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13.22	6	22.91	2	12.42	1	37.00
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.82	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.00	..	..	..	..
Bovi	9	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0.84	1	0.77	8	13.62	..	..	2	10.22	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5.00	..	..
Brahmins	8	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6.30	2	11.32	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.75	..	..	3	8.10	3	16.14	3	67.15
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.75	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXV—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Koracha	13	A	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	2	1.48	1	2.00	3	13.00	..	..	..	..
Adi-dravida	2	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.42	4	13.05	4	27.79	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8.50	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	2	3.00	2	6.15	..	..	..	..
Sadaru	3	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.25	..	..	1	1.00	4	12.16	2	11.28	4	89.55
Lingayat	6	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4.30	2	6.25	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	2	6.75	1	6.50	..	..
Balija	4	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13.75	5	38.00	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.30	3	2.09	1	2.05	2	5.99	2	10.97	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5.12	..	..	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edigaru	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	1	4.82	3	15.10	1	40.82
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.70	1	7.62	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6.00	..	..
Viswakarma	2	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.47	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.67	2	5.69	1	7.81	..	..
Bhajantri	1	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.60	..	..	..	..
Uppara	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammara	1	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darji	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6.62	..	..
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8.52	..	..
Bhataraju	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS																				
Sunny	58	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20.94	8	32.23	4	25.55	4	61.20
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.87	6	8.55	2	5.92	1	9.00	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5.00	..	..	1	8.00	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4.28	1	9.00	3	140.00
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.40	..	..	1	8.00	..	..
Total .	**194**		..	..	**1**	**0.05**	**1**	**0.17**	**9**	**2.71**	**22**	**14.25**	**157**	**263.38**	**126**	**436.12**	**100**	**657.93**	**53**	**359.17**

Note:— (1) A=Owned and self-cultivated; (2) B=Owned and Leased out; (3) C=Taken on Lease.

TABLE XXV-A

Ownership of land in Kodigenahalli Village by residents of kodigenahalli

Community	Land owners	Number of Households and extent of land													
		No. of Hhs.	1 acre & below	No. of Hhs.	1—2.49	No. of Hhs.	2.5—4.9	No. of Hhs.	5—7.49	No. of Hhs.	7—5-9.9	No. of Hhs.	10—15	No. of Hhs.	15 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Adi-karnataka	106	5	3.48	56	91.90	28	99.06	16	51.80	1	9.22	..	..	..	..
Bedaru	53	7	3.77	25	36.39	9	32.88	10	63.07	1	8.00	1	11.32	..	..
Vokkaligas	60	..	..	1	1.75	8	31.67	8	48.25	11	91.80	13	155.36	19	479.76
Thigalaru	37	9	3.32	16	26.97	8	22.29	4	22.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Kurubaru	19	..	..	7	12.30	9	28.35	2	12.42	..	..	..	..	1	37.00
Bovi	12	3	1.61	8	13.62	..	..	1	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Vyshya	6	1	0.55	2	3.81	..	..	1	5.52	2	16.50	..	..	..	..
Brahmins	8	..	..	2	4.55	2	5.60	3	16.15	..	..	1	12.85	..	..
Koracha	6	2	1.42	1	2.00	3	12.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-dravida	13	..	..	3	5.57	8	26.87	2	11.84	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar	12	1	0.25	4	6.05	4	12.16	2	11.70	..	..	..	..	1	34.37
Lingayat	5	..	..	2	3.85	2	6.25	1	6·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balija	8	..	..	..	..	3	11.25	2	10.77	3	28.05	..	..	..	..
Madivala	11	3	2.09	3	4.55	3	11.27	2	10.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edigas	8	..	..	..	..	3	11.02	4	20.60	..	..	..	..	1	40.82
Viswakarma	5	1	0.87	3	4.55	..	..	1	5.87	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhajantri	4	..	..	4	7.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uppara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammara	2	..	..	2	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	2	..	..	..	..	1	4.12	1	5.77	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhataraju	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS.	32	1	0.50	15	25.86	10	39.43	4	26.30	..	..	2	23.72	..	..
Total	**409**	**33**	**17.86**	**154**	**254.32**	**101**	**355.21**	**64**	**335.09**	**18**	**153.57**	**17**	**203.52**	**22**	**592.05**

Total area of land owned in the Village is 1911.62 Acres.

TABLE XXV-B

Table Showing the land owned outside the Village

Name of the Village	Name of the Community and number of Households and its Acreage																	
	Brahmins		Lingayat		Edigaru		Golla		Vishwakarma		Kurubaru		Thiglaru		Madivala		Vyshya	
	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Kalidevapura	1	2·50	..	..	6	7·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5·00	..	..	1	
Mydanahalli	2	1·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2·82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kallanahalli	1	16·60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chikka Malur	1	12·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Surunagarahalli	2	5·00	..	..	..	..	1	2·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Budenahalli	1	1·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Chelluru	1	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bukkanakappa	1	2·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
D.B. Pura	1	17·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hulukutte	..	..	1	4·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madhugiri	..	..	1	2·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Theriyuru	..	..	1	1·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1·12	9	
Dodda Maluru	..	..	1	0·45	..	..	1	2·50	1	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Reddyhalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gutte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Suddekunte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nagihalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hovaganahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bayalya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Maddere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Anthara Sudanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2·25	..	..	..	..	1	
Erapura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Venkatapura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Marabelkere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kalenahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hosahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Singanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Halavanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hosadurga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Parthanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Doddahosahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kodigere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	**11**	**62·10**	**4**	**8·20**	**6**	**7·25**	**2**	**5·25**	**3**	**5·57**	**1**	**2·25**	**1**	**5·00**	**1**	**1·12**	**26**	

TABLE XXV-B—*Contd.*

Name of the Village	Name of the Community and number of Household and its Acreage																
	Vyshya	Bedaru		Bovis		Balija		Sadaru		Vokkaligaru		Adi-karnataka		Adi-Dravida		Muslim	
	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No.of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres	No. of Hhs.	Acres
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Kalidevapura	6·12	..	..	3	8·00	1	2·50	3	50·00	..	..	18	50·57	2	11·00	9	106·00
Mydanahalli	19·62	..	..	1	3·22	..	..	..	..	1	1·00	1	3·00	..	..	..	..
Kallanahalli	9·50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2·00	1	2·00
Chikka Malur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2·00
Surunagarahalli	4·75	4	9·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4·00	..	..	..	..
Budenahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chelluru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bukkanakoppa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.B. Pura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hulukutte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhugiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Theriyuru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dodda Maluru	70·12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2·75	..	..	..	..	2	11·00
Reddyhalli	..	5	13·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gutte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suddekunte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9·00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagihalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hovaganahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bayalya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1·50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maddere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2·87	..	..	..	..	·2	31·00
Anthara Sudanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erapura	8·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Venkatapura	9·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marabelkere	8·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalenahalli	..	1	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosahalli	..	1	3·75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Singanahalli	..	1	2·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halavanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10·00
Hosadurga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9·00
Parthanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4·00
Doddahosahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·87
Kodigere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1·50
Total	**135·36**	**12**	**29·75**	**4**	**11·22**	**1**	**2·50**	**3**	**50·00**	**12**	**38·37**	**21**	**57·57**	**3**	**13·00**	**20**	**177·37**

TABLE XXVI

General

Total No. of households	Number of Households			
	Reading daily newspaper	Member or Members of which work for social uplift	Member or members of which take active part in politics	Member or members of which have joined Co-operative Societies
1	2	3	4	5
688	99	NIL	NIL	118

TABLE 1

Caste/Tribe or Community and Nature of family

Caste/Tribe or Community	Total No. of households	Types of families living in the households				Remarks
		Simple	Intermediate	Joint	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adi-karnataka	145	99	12	25	9	
Bedaru	79	54	6	14	5	
Vokkaligaru	72	39	4	25	4	
Thigalaru	55	35	6	6	8	
Vyshya	35	25	8	2	..	
Kurubaru	26	13	3	5	5	
Bovi	23	12	4	4	3	
Brahmins	23	14	5	2	2	
Koracha	20	12	2	6	..	
Adi-dravida	16	9	2	3	2	
Sadaru	15	8	1	4	2	
Lingayat	14	11	..	2	1	
Balija	14	8	2	4	..	
Madivala	12	6	1	4	1	
Edigaru	9	4	1	2	2	
Viswakarma	8	3	4	1	..	
Bhajantri	5	4	1	...	..	
Uppara	3	2	1	..	..	
Kammara	3	3	...	..	..	
Darji	2	2	..	..	..	
Golla	2	1	..	1	..	
Bhataraju	1	1	..	..	..	
MUSLIMS	106	78	15	9	4	
Total	**688**	**443**	**78**	**119**	**48**	

TABLE 2

Association of Deity and Object of Worship

Name of the Deity	Total No. of Hhs.	Name of the Community											
		Adi-karnataka	Bedaru	Vokka-ligaru	Thiga-laru	Vyshya	Kuru-baru	Bovi	Brah-mins	Koracha	Adi-dravida	Sadaru	Linga-yat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Channa keshava-Swamy	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beera Davaru	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mylaralinga Swamy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddeshwara	18	..	..	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beerashwara	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingashwara	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellamma	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Revanna Siddappa	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mallappa	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veeramma	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siddappa	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Avalu-Kadu-raya	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangaswamy	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puthalappa	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Narasimha Swamy	219	127	..	63	..	2	1	1	2	..	11	..	..
Venkateshwara	150	3	25	4	44	2	1	15	8	10	5	11	..
Hanumantharaya	23	2	6	1	..	2	..	3	3	..	..	4	..
Lakshmi	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Eshwara	28	..	6	..	1	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	10
Narayana Swamy	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..
Manjunatha	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Byrashwara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Parvathi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Veerabadra Swamy	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nanjunda Swamy	54	..	31	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rama	14	1	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veera Gangamma	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lakshmi Narasimha	8	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Siddara Betta	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satyanarayana	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangamma	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Eera Keraiah	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mylarappa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Byrappa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingappa	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muniyappa	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nandishwara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahamad Paigamabar	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	**145**	**79**	**72**	**55**	**35**	**26**	**23**	**23**	**20**	**16**	**15**	**14**

TABLE 2—*Concld.*

Name of the Deity	Name of the Community											Remarks
	Balija	Madivala	Edigaru	Vishwa-karma	Bhajan-tri	Uppara	Kammara	Darji	Golla	Bhata-raju	MUS-LIMS	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Channa Keshava Swamy	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Beera Davaru	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mylaralinga Swamy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Siddeshwara	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Beerashwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lingashwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Yellamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Revanna Siddappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mallappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Veeramma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Siddappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Avalu-kadu-raya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rangaswamy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Puthalappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Narasimha Swamy	..	..	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Venkateshwara	10	2	3	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	
Hanumantharaya	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Lakshmi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Eshwara	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Narayana Swamy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Manjunatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Byrashwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Parvathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Veerabadra Swamy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nanjunda Swamy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rama	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Veera Gangamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lakshmi Narasimha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Siddara Betta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Satyanarayana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gangamma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Eera Keraiah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mylarappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Byrappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lingappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muniyappa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Nandishwara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mahamad Paigamabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	
Total	**14**	**12**	**9**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**106**	

TABLE 3

Awareness of Untouchability Offences Act

Caste	No. of persons interviewed	No. of persons aware of prohibition of untouchability under Law	Remarks
1	2	3	4
Adi-karnataka	145	57	
Bedaru	79	16	
Vokkaligaru	72	41	
Thigalaru	55	8	
Vyshya	35	24	
Kurubaru	26	11	
Bovi	23	6	
Brahmins	23	18	
Koracha	20	6	
Adi-dravida	16	6	
Sadaru	15	6	
Lingayat	14	8	
Balija	14	3	
Madivalaru	12	2	
Edigaru	9	1	
Viswakarma	8	4	
Bhajantri	5	1	
Uppara	3	1	
Kammara	3	1	
Darji	2	1	
Golla	2	..	
Bhataraju	1	1	
MUSLIMS	106	33	
Total	**688**	**264**	

TABLE 4

Contravention of Marriage Rules

Caste/Tribe	No. of marriages in contravention of Caste/Tribe	Frequencies of each type of contravention						Remarks
		Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Vokkaligaru	1	Married with a Kuruba lady	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 4-A

Permissibility of Intercaste Marriage

Caste/Tribe	No. of persons interviewed	No. of persons who consider it is permissible to form marital ties with				Remarks including running note on background of the persons giving affirmative reply (educated young man) Panchayat Member
		Caste/Tribe I Name	Caste/Tribe II Name	Caste/Tribe III Name	Caste/Tribe IV Name	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Vokkaligaru . . .	72	Kurubaru	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5

Awareness of Changes in Hindu Laws of Succession and Adoption

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of persons interviewed	No. aware that there have been changes in Hindu Succession Act	No. aware that there have been changes in Hindu Adoption Act	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Brahmins	23	7	3	
Lingayat	14	2	1	
Vokkaligaru	72	2	..	
Vyshya	35	2	..	
Bedaru	79	1	..	
Koracharu	20	1	..	
Adi-dravida	16	1	..	
Total .	**259**	**16**	**4**	

TABLE 5-A

Inheritance of Property as in Practice

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of persons interviewed	Number indicating that relations of the following categories are entitled to inherit property in their respective caste/tribe							
		Son	Sons and Daughters	Sons and Wife	Other Relatives	Brother	Sister's son	Brother's son	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adi-karnataka . .	145	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedaru . . .	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaligaru . . .	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thigalaru . . .	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vyshya . . .	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurubaru . . .	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bovi	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmins . . .	23	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Koracha . . .	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-dravida . . .	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadaru . . .	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5-A—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lingayat	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balija	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edigaru	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhajantri	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uppara	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammara	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darji	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhataraju	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	106	76	27	1	2	..	..	..	..
Total	**688**	**657**	**27**	**2**	**2**	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5-B

Share of Property for Different Categories of relatives—sons

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of persons interviewed	Number indicating that sons inherit property in the following manner					Any other manner	Remarks
		All sons get equal share	Only sons and daughters	Only sons & wife	Other Relatives	If there are children by more than one wife, property first divided per stripe among sons of different wives, and then per capita among sons of the same wife		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Adi-karnataka	145	145	..	..	..	..	..	
Bedaru	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	
Vokkaligaru	72	72	..	..	..	..	..	
Thigalaru	55	55	..	..	..	..	..	
Vyshya	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurubaru	26	26	..	..	..	..	..	
Bovi	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmins	23	22	..	1	..	..	..	..
Koracha	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-dravida	16	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadaru	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5-B—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balija	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edigaru	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhajantri	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uppara	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammara	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darji	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhataraju	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	106	76	27	1	2	..	..	..
Total	**688**	**657**	**27**	**2**	**2**	..	..	..

TABLE 6

Reciprocal Aid in Agricultural Practices

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households practising agriculture	No. of households that take help of neighbourers at the time of sowing or harvesting	No. of households that assist neighbours and receive help at the time of cultivation in the shape of manual labour	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Adi-karnataka	103	..	..	
Bedaru	55	..	..	
Vokkaligaru	58	..	..	
Thigalaru	42	..	..	
Vyshya	1	..	..	
Kurubaru	7	..	..	
Bovi	13	..	..	
Brahmins	5	..	..	
Koracha	6	..	..	
Adi-Dravida	10	..	..	
Sadaru	12	..	..	
Lingayat	4	..	..	
Balija	10	..	..	
Madivala	10	..	..	
Edigaru	7	..	..	
Viswakarma	1	..	..	
Bhajantri	4	..	..	
Kammara	2	..	..	
Golla	2	..	..	
MUSLIMS	38	..	..	
Total	**400**	..	..	

TABLE 7

Livestock Statistics including Fishery

Community	Cows in Milk		Cows in Dry		Adult Females not Cowed		Bulls		Working Bullocks		Other Adult Males		Young Stock (Males)		Young Stock (Females)		He-buffaloes (Adult)	
	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Adi-karnataka	3	3	34	54	1	1	6	9	32	57	4	5	4	6	2	3	4	4
Bedaru	9	13	25	45	1	4	..	..	20	48	2	2	4	4	3	3	1	1
Vokkaligaru	27	31	39	63	5	12	..	..	54	168	7	9	..	..	7	9	3	3
Thigaluru	4	4	20	36	1	1	1	2	14	29	..	..	8	9	..	..	..	..
Vyshya	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Kurubaru	1	1	8	13	..	..	1	2	4	8	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Bovi	1	1	4	6	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Brahmins	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
Koracha	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	...	..	..	..
Adi-dravida	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..
Sadaru	6	6	4	5	..	..	..	..	7	16	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	20	..	..	1	1
Balija	4	4	5	7	..	..	..	..	5	12	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..
Madivala	3	3	2	5	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	1	1	3	3	..	..
Edigaru	2	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	5	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	...
Viswakarma	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	...
Bhajantri	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	...
Kammara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	5	5	7	13	..	..	1	2	4	7	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
Total	**73**	**82**	**161**	**264**	**14**	**29**	**10**	**16**	**152**	**369**	**21**	**24**	**40**	**52**	**20**	**23**	**9**	**9**

TABLE 7—*Contd.*

Community	She-buffaloes in Milk		She-buffaloes Dry		Young Stock (buffaloes)		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Donkeys		Cocks		Hens		Chicken		Cart	
	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Adi-karnataka	2	2	5	5	1	1	5	57	10	67	1	8	..	..	2	6	3	8	3	6	5	5
Bedaru	10	10	11	13	7	8	7	75	5	46	..	..	..	..	3	9	2	6	1	4	6	6
Vokkaligaru	43	54	27	33	26	32	33	1,004	22	316	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	42	42
Thigalaru	6	7	1	2	5	5	2	55	6	48	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	6	2	7	10	11
Vyshya	4	4	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurubaru	3	3	2	3	3	4	6	92	7	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bovi	2	2	1	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	1	5	1	4	..	..	..	..
Brahmins	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Koracha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	21	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-Dravida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	2	..	..	2	2
Sadaru	5	7	5	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Lingayat	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balija	3	3	4	6	2	2	1	20	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Madivala	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edigaru	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	1	5	..	..
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhajantri	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	..
Golla	1	1	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
MUSLIMS	10	11	3	3	10	10	1	1	2	3	..	..	1	2	29	102	28	140	14	112	1	1
Total	**94**	**111**	**69**	**86**	**71**	**79**	**55**	**1,304**	**54**	**545**	**9**	**45**	**9**	**34**	**41**	**134**	**41**	**174**	**23**	**144**	**76**	**78**

TABLE 8

Village Industries and Products

Name of Industry	Name of Products	Total No. of Households	Number of Households engaged in Household Industry (Caste-wise)																
			Adi-karnataka	Bedaru	Vokkaligaru	Thigalaru	Vyshya	Kurubaru	Brahmins	Korachas	Sadaru	Lingayat	Balija	Viswakarma	Kammara	Darji	Golla	Muslim
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tailoring	Garments	18	..	1	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6
Gurmaking	Jaggery	38	..	..	23	4	..	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Leather works	Manufacturing of chappals	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry	Furnitures	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beedi making	Manufacturing Beedi	34	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Weaving	Woollen Rugs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Black-smithy	Manufacturing of Agricultural implements	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Coir making	Manufacturing of Coir	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket making	Baskets	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cycle repairing	Service	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Gold smithy	Ornaments	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Oil ghana	Oil	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	2
Tinker	Vessels repairing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		144	**14**	**4**	**24**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**19**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**45**

TABLE 9

Land Reclamation Development

Community	Number of House-holds benefitted Land Reclamation and Development measures	Brief description of Land Reclamation and Development measures	Remarks
NIL	NIL	NIL	

TABLE 10

Co-operative Society

Community	Name of the Co-operative Society and Membership by the Households													Remarks
	Large Sized Agricultural Produce Marketing Society	Teachers Co-operative Society	Police Co-operative Society	Land Mortgage Bank	Madhugiri Co-operative Society	Village Group Development Society	Multipurpose Co-operative Society	Woollen weaving Co-operative Society	Kolar Co-operative Society	Educational Co-operative Society	Rural Industrial Co-operative Society	Chitradurga Co-operative Society	Mysore State Electricity Board Co-operative Society	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Adi-karnataka	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Bedaru	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Vokkaligaru	31	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Thigalaru	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vyshya	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kurubaru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Bovi	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	
Brahmins	8	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Adi-dravida	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sadaru	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lingayat	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Balija	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Edigaru	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Viswakarma	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MUSLIMS	1	..	..	12	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Total	**62**	**2**	**4**	**20**	**1**	**14**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	

TABLE 11

Habit of taking Sugar as correlated to income

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households taking sugar with monthly income of						No. of households not taking sugar with monthly income of					
	Above Rs. 150	Rs. 101-150	Rs. 76-100	Rs. 51-75	Rs. 26-50	Rs. 25 or less	Above Rs. 150	Rs. 101-150	Rs. 76-100	Rs. 51-75	Rs. 26-50	Rs. 25 or less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INFORMATION NOT COLLECTED												

TABLE 11A

Habit of taking Coffee/Tea as correlated to income

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Total No. of Hhs.	No. of Hhs. taking Coffee/tea with monthly income of						No. of households not taking coffee/tea with monthly income of					
		Above Rs. 150	Rs. 101-150	Rs. 76-100	Rs. 51-75	Rs. 26-50	Rs. 25 or less	Above Rs.150	Rs. 101-150	Rs. 76-100	Rs. 51-75	Rs. 26-50	Rs. 25 or less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Adi-karnataka	145	..	3	5	11	15	3	..	1	3	11	71	22
Bedaru	79	7	..	3	12	14	7	2	..	1	5	14	14
Vokkaligaru	72	33	13	6	5	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	4
Thigalaru	55	1	..	..	2	6	1	1	..	..	10	21	13
Vyshya	35	3	11	7	4	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kurubaru	26	..	..	2	3	3	3	..	1	..	6	7	1
Bovi	23	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	3	11	3
Brahmins	23	7	6	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Koracha	20	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	5	5	2	..
Adi-Dravida	16	..	..	..	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	3
Sadaru	15	..	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Lingayat	14	2	2	..	3	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
Balija	14	2	1	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	1
Madivala	12	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	3	2
Edigaru	9	1	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	1
Viswakarma	8	..	1	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhajantri	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uppara	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Kammara	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darji	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhataraju	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	106	9	16	16	27	30	4	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	**688**	**68**	**58**	**47**	**92**	**111**	**34**	**5**	**6**	**14**	**43**	**141**	**69**

TABLE 12

Material Culture—Possession of Furniture

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households possessing									
	Bed-stead	Easy Chair	Chair	Table	Cot	Bench	Stool	Jolch-owki	Wall-shelf	Almirah
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adi-karnataka	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Vokkaligaru	..	..	12	..	..	10	..	..	..	2
Thigalaru	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Vyshya	..	..	20	6	4	10	4	..	..	1
Brahmins	..	1	17	6	5	5	2	..	..	2
Koracha	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lingayat	..	1	6	3	..	2	1	..	..	..
Balija	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
MUSLIMS	..	2	15	2	1	4	1	..	..	..
Total	..	**4**	**78**	**19**	**11**	**34**	**8**	..	..	8

TABLE 12-A

Material Culture—Possession of Consumer Goods

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households possessing									
	Hurri-cane lantern	Petro-max or Hazak	Battery torch light	Kero-sene stove	Bicycle	Radio set	Clock	Watch	Fan	Iran safe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Adi-karnataka	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Bedaru	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Vokkaligaru	..	1	2	2	2	3	1	5	..	1
Thigalaru	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Vyshya	1	..	6	4	7	9	4	8	1	..
Kurubaru	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Lingayat	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	3	1	..
Balija	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Brahmins	..	..	4	4	2	5	1	10	..	—
MUSLIMS	..	2	1	..	12	..	2	6	..	..
Total	**3**	**5**	**16**	**13**	**29**	**20**	**12**	**40**	**2**	**1**

TABLE 12-B

Material Culture—Habits

Community	No. of Households that use mosquito curtain having monthly income of				No. of households that do not use mosquito curtain having monthly income of				No. of households that use toilet soap/washing soap having monthly income of				No. of households that do not use toilet/washing soap having monthly income of			
	Rs. 150 and above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 & above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 & above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 & above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Adi-karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	4	30	111	..	3	30	111	..	1	..	..
Bedaru	..	..	..	..	9	..	21	49	9	..	21	49	..	..	..	..
Vokkaligaru	1	..	..	..	33	14	13	11	34	14	13	11	..	..	..	..
Thigalaru	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	41	2	..	12	41	..	..	..	..
Vyshya	1	2	..	..	2	9	12	9	3	11	12	8	..	..	..	1
Kurubaru	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	14	..	..	4	..	..	1	7	14
Bovi	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	17	1	1	4	17	..	..	..	..
Brahmins	3	1	..	..	4	5	8	2	7	6	7	2	..	..	1	..
Koracha	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	2	1	..	1	..	..	3	13	2
Adi-Dravida	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	3	13	..	..	..	..
Sadaru	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	7	..	3	5	7	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	1	1	..	..	1	1	4	6	2	2	3	2	..	..	1	4
Balija	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	6	2	1	3	4	..	..	2	2
Madivala	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	8	1	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
Edigaru	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6	1	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..
Bhajantri	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Uppara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Kammara	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Darji	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Golla	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhataraju	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	1	..	..	..	8	16	43	38	9	16	43	38	..	..	..	..
Total	8	4	..	..	65	60	197	354	73	59	173	331	..	5	24	23

TABLE 1—*Contd.*

Community	No. of Households that send clothes to Washerman having monthly income of				No. of Households that do not send clothes to Washerman having monthly income of			
	Rs. 150 & above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 & above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Adi-karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	4	30	111
Bedaru	9	..	11	13	..	..	10	36
Vokkaligaru	34	12	13	5	.	2	..	6
Thigalaru	1	..	1	12	1	..	11	29
Vyshya	3	11	12	7	..	..	..	2
Kurubaru	..	..	9	3	..	1	2	11
Bovi	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	16
Brahmins	7	6	7	..	..	..	1	2
Koracha	1	..	1	..	..	3	13	2
Adi-dravida	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13
Sadaru	..	3		6	..	..	..	1
Lingayat	2	1	3	5	..	1	1	1
Balija	2	1	4	1	..	..	1	5
Madivala	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	8
Edigaru	..	..	1	5	1	..	1	1
Viswakarma	..	1	..	5	..	..	1	1
Bhajantri	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Uppara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kammara	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Darji	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Golla	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bhataraju	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	7	13	23	11	2	3	20	27
Total	**67**	**48**	**96**	**78**	**6**	**16**	**101**	**276**

TABLE 13

House Type—Roof

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of Hhs.	No. of Hhs. with Mud Roof	No. of Hhs. with R.C.C. Roof	No. of Hhs. with Thatched Roof	No. of Hhs. with Asbestos Roof	No. of Hhs. with tile Roof		No. of Hhs. with Granite Roof	No. of Hhs. with wooden Roof	No. of Hhs. with Straw/ Grass Roof	No. of Hhs. with Leaves Roof
						Cuddopah Slabs	M.T.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Adi-karnataka	145	104	2	35	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Bedaru	79	63	6	7	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Vokkaligaru	72	20	21	9	1	7	1	11	..	2	..
Thigalaru	55	30	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vyshya	35	13	15	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	.
Kurubaru	26	21	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bovi	23	12	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmins	23	10	6	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..
Koracha	20	18	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-dravida	16	7	2	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sadaru	15	6	3	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..
Lingayat	14	11	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Balija	14	9	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Edigaru	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Viswakarma	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhajantri	5	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Uppara	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kammara	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darji	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golla	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhataraju	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	106	89	3	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..
Total	**688**	**451**	**67**	**101**	**1**	**30**	**13**	**17**	**1**	**6**	**1**

TABLE 13A

House Type—Wall

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of Households with					
	No. Hhs.	Mud wall	Bamboo wattled wall	Brick Wall	Stone wall	Granite Wall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adi-karnataka	145	135	..	10	..	..
Bedaru	79	67	12	..	..	..
Vokkaligaru	72	18	..	48	6	1
Thigalaru	55	54	..	1	..	..
Vyshya	35	10	..	25	..	..
Kurubaru	26	25	..	1	..	..
Bovi	23	22	..	..	1	..
Brahmins	23	7	1	12	3	..
Koracha	20	19	..	1	..	..
Adi-dravida	16	10	..	6	..	..
Sadaru	15	6	..	8	1	..
Lingayat	14	10	..	4	..	..
Balija	14	9	..	4	1	..
Madivala	12	11	..	..	1	..
Edigaru	9	8	..	1	..	..
Viswakarma	8	6	..	2	..	..
Bhajantri	5	4	..	..	..	..
Uppara	3	3	..	..	..	..
Kammara	3	3	..	..	..	..
Darji	2	2	..	..	..	..
Golla	2	2	..	..	..	..
Bhataraju	1	1	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	106	84	..	22	..	..
Total	**688**	**516**	**1**	**158**	**13**	**1**

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