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MYSORE

PART VI

VILLAGE SURVEY MONOGRAPHS

No. 12 KIKKERI VILLAGE

Krishnarajapet Taluk, Mandya District

Editing :

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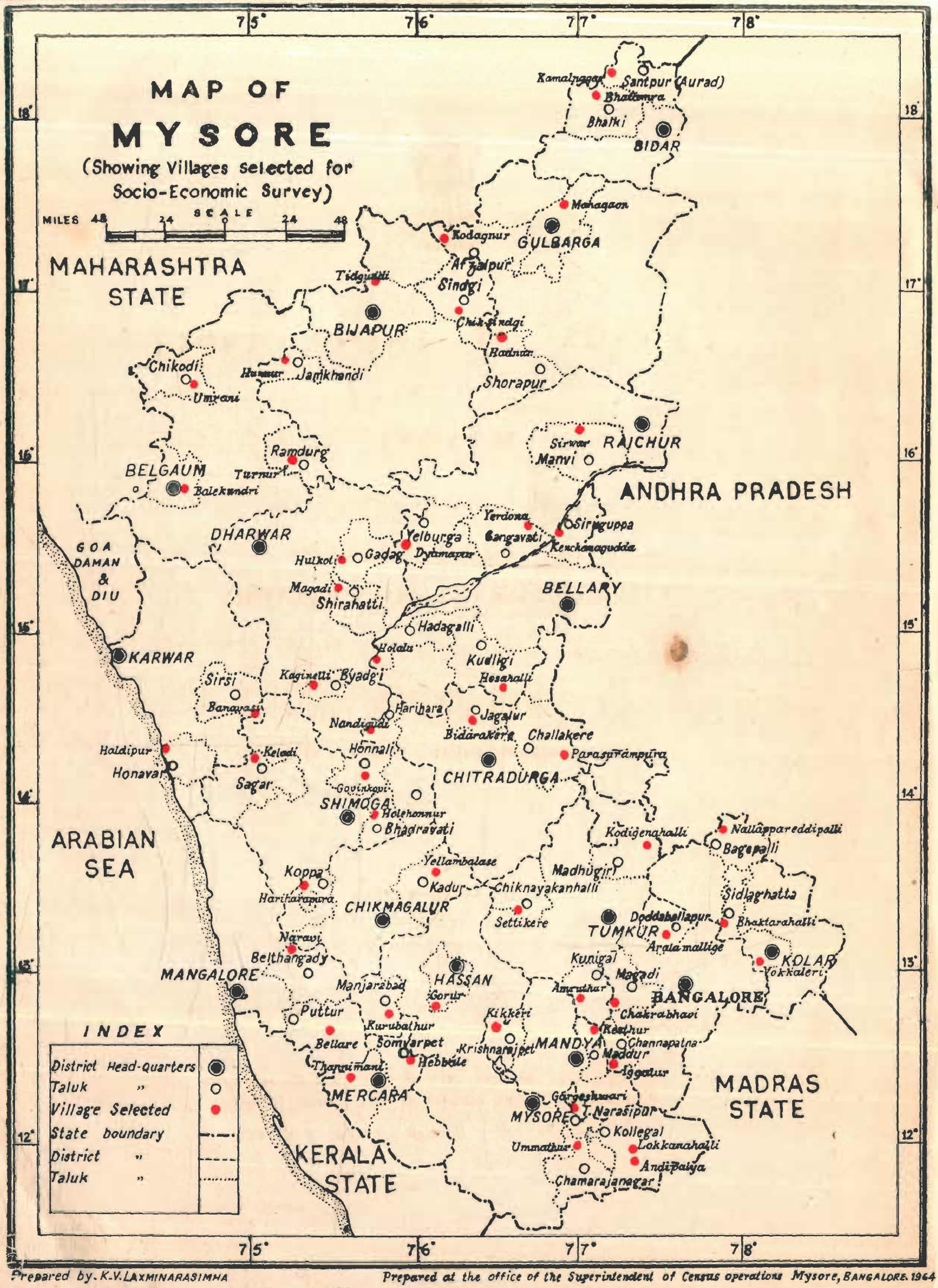


Prepared by. K.V. LAXMINARASIMHA

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

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 variegated 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, and understanding of the social structure was essential. It was more necessary to attain a broad understanding of what was happening around oneself than to wrap oneself up in 'statistical ingenuity' or 'mathematical manipulation'. This explains why the Indian Census came to be interested in 'many by-paths and 'nearly every branch of scholarship' from anthropology and sociology to geography and religion'.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is a unique feature of these village surveys that they rapidly outgrew their original terms of references, 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 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, along with its many ancillaries like the survey of fairs and festivals, of small and rural industry

and others, was an 'extra' over and above the crushing load of the 1961 Census.

It might be of interest to recount briefly the 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 immovable 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 changes 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 utmost for the success of the main Census operations, but once the census count itself was left behind in March, 1961, a series of three regional seminars in Trivandrum (May 1961), Darjeeling and Srinagar (June 1961) restored their attention to this field and the importance of tracing social change though 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 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. This was dissatisfaction on the 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 to examine the social and economic processes set in motion through land reforms and other laws, legislative and administrative measures technological and cultural change. Finally, a study camp was organised in the last week of December 1961 when the whole field was carefully gone through over again and a programme worked out closely knitting the various aims of the Survey together. The Social Studies Section of the Census Commission rendered assistance to State Superintendents by way of scrutiny and technical comment on frame of Survey and presentation of results.

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

NEW DELHI
July 30, 1964

ASHOK MITRA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

PREFACE

Preparation of monographs based on Socio Economic Survey of selected villages formed a salient feature of the 1961 Census. The manner of selection of villages and also the scope and aims of such studies have been explained at length, in his foreword, by Sri Asok Mitra, Registrar General, India. A broad outline of the scheme as implemented in the State has already been given in the prefaces to earlier publications in this series.

Kikkeri is a roadside, medium sized village in Krishnarajapet Taluk of Mandya district. It lies in the Southern Maidan region where agriculture mainly depends on adequate and timely rainfall. In Kikkeri and its neighbourhood, however, irrigated crops such as paddy and sugarcane are also grown. Handloom weaving—the traditional occupation of *Kuruhina Setty* caste—is of considerable importance in Kikkeri for, the Kuruhina Settys constitute roughly 45 per cent of its total population. The report attempts to depict the socio-economic and the cultural complex of the rural cross-section in the southern maidan region of the State.

Field work was done by Sri B. V. Nagesha, Investigator with zeal during June 1962 and January 1963 under the supervision and guidance of Sri K. L. Suryanarayanan, Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations (Special Surveys). Sri V. Gururajan, Tabulation Officer revisited the village and prepared the final draft. Sri M. A. Sreenivasan, Assistant Superintendent of Census Operations, has assisted me in editing the report. The photographs included in the monograph have been taken by Sri Dasappa of the State Department of Information and Publicity.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,
Superintendent of Census Operations
MYSORE.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—**The Village** PAGE

Introduction—Location—Physical aspects—Flora and Fauna—Residential Pattern—Communications—Important Public Places—Crematoria and Burial grounds—Sources of water—Electricity—Welfare and Administrative Institutions—Health and Sanitation—Trade—History and Legend—Important Places near the Village—Chief features—Food and Drink .. .. .. 1—6

CHAPTER II—**The People and their Material Equipments.**

Ethnic Composition—A Brief note on main communities—Houses and House types—Dress—Household utensils—Ornaments—Household goods—Food and Drink .. .. .. 7—18

CHAPTER III—**Economy of the Village.**

Castewise Population—Education—Working force—Lands Ownership of Economic Resources—Agriculture—Weaving—Trade — Need for Cottage Industries—Land Reforms—Method of cultivation—Agricultural produce and their disposal—Livestock and Fishery Animal Husbandry—Village Industries—Household business—Co-operative Societies .. .. .. 19—38

CHAPTER IV—**Social and Cultural Life.**

Age and Sex distribution—Leisure and recreation—Fairs and Festivals—Inheritance—Prevention of untouchability—Prohibition—Administration—Migration trends—Art and architecture 39—44

CHAPTER V—**Conclusion.** .. 45—48

LIST OF TABLES

Sl. No.	Table Number	Description of Tables	Page
1.	I	Area, Houses and Population	51
2.	II	Population by Age-groups	51
3.	III	Size and Composition of Households	51
4.	IV	Households Classified by Religions, Castes and Sub-Castes	52
5.	V	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	53
6.	VI	Age and Marital Status	53
7.	VII	Education	54
8.	VIII	Workers and Non-workers by sex, and Broad Age-groups	55
9.	IX	Workers classified by Sex Broad Age-groups and Occupations	56
10.	X	Workers Classified by Sex, Broad Age-group Industry, Business and cultivation belonging to the Households	57
11.	XI	Non-workers by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Nature of Activities	57
12.	XII	Households by number of rooms and by number of persons occupying	58
13.	XIII	Households engaged in cultivation, Industry, business and other occupations	58
14.	XIV	Types of Industry run by the households	59
15.	XV	Types of Business run by the households	60
16.	XVI	Traditional Industry run by the households	60
17.	XVII	Diet	61
18.	XVIII	Staple Diet and food habits of Communities	62
19.	XIX	Distribution of households by occupations, Income and number of persons	63
20.	XX	Average Annual Income per Households by occupation	64
21.	XXI	Average Monthly Expenditure per household by Income groups and Occupations	65—70
22.	XXII	Households and Development Activities	71
23.	XXIII	Indebtedness by Income group	71
24.	XXIII-A	Indebtedness by causes	72
25.	XXIII-B	Sources of Credit	72
26.	XXIV	Agricultural Produce of cultivation run by the Households and their disposal	73
27.	XXV	Households owning or possessing Land or have given out Land to others for Cultivation	74
28.	XXV-A	Ownership of Land in Kikkeri village by 175 Residents	75
29.	XXV-B	Table showing the land owned outside the village	76—81
30.	XXVI	General	82

II SET TABLES

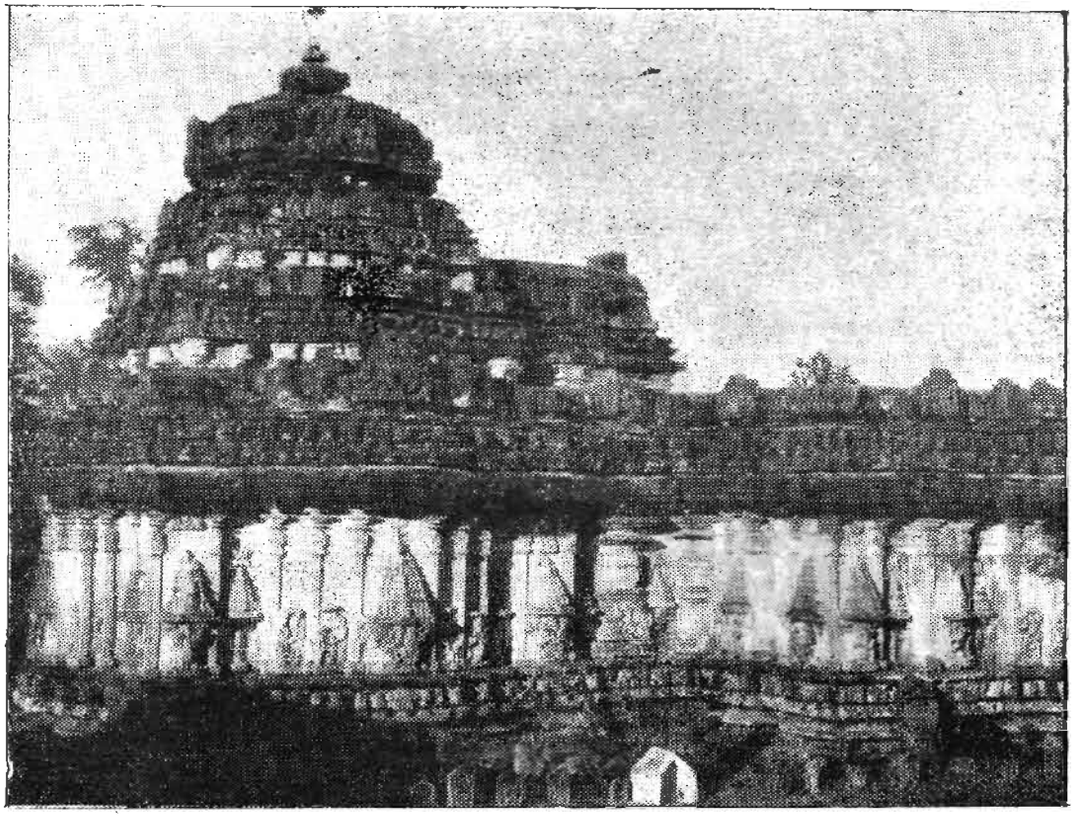
Sl. No.	Table No.		Pages
1.	1	Caste/Tribe or Community and Nature of Family	82
2.	2	Association of Deity	83—84
3.	3	Awareness of untouchability Offences Act	85
4.	4	Contravention of Marriage Rules	86
5.	4 A	Permissibility of Intercaste Marriage	86
6.	5	Awareness of changes in Hindu Laws of Succession and Adoption	87
7.	5 A	Inheritance of Property as in practice	88
8.	5 B	Share of Property for different categories of relatives—Sons	89
9.	6	Reciprocal Aid in Agricultural Practices	90
10.	7	Livestock statistics including fishery	91—93
11.	8	Village Industries—Products	94
12.	9	Land Reclamation	95
13.	10	Co-operative Societies	95
14.	11	Habit of taking Sugar as correlated to Income	96
15.	11-A	Habit of taking Tea or Coffee as correlated to Income	97
16.	12	Material Culture—Possession of furniture	98
17.	12-A	Material Culture—Possession of consumer Goods	99
18.	12-B	Material Culture—Habits	100—101
19.	13	House Type—Roof	102
20.	13-A	House Type—Wall	103

LIST OF MAPS AND CHARTS

		Facing Page
1.	Map of Mysore	
2.	District map of Mandya showing the Location of Kikkeri.	1
3.	Map of Kikkeri village.	3
4.	Physical features around village Kikkeri.	5
5.	Layout of Kikkeri village.	6
6.	Population by sex, Age and Marital status.	19
7.	Workers and Non-workers by Sex and Broad Age-groups.	21
8.	Population and Literacy by Sex and Age-groups.	40

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

		Page
1.	The Brahmeswara Temple at Kikkeri	ix
2.	The wares in a Section of the Shandy.	ix
3.	A fly-shuttle Pit loom in action	x
4.	Stitching dining leaf plates with dry leaves of Muttaga (Bastard teak) is an important occupation for the women—folks.	x
5.	A view of the village tank which provides water for drinking and other purposes	xi
6.	An Interior Street in the Village.	xi
7.	Moments of gossip	x
8.	A Power Loom	xi
9.	After marketing, men and women assemble underneath a large shade bearing tree for a chat	xii
10.	The Weekly Shandy.	xii
11.	A Street Scene	xii



The Brahmeswara Temple at Kikkeri



The wares in a section of the shandy



A fly-shuttle Pit loom in action



Stitching dining leaf Plates with dry leaves of **Muttuga** (Bastard teak) is an important occupation for the women-folks



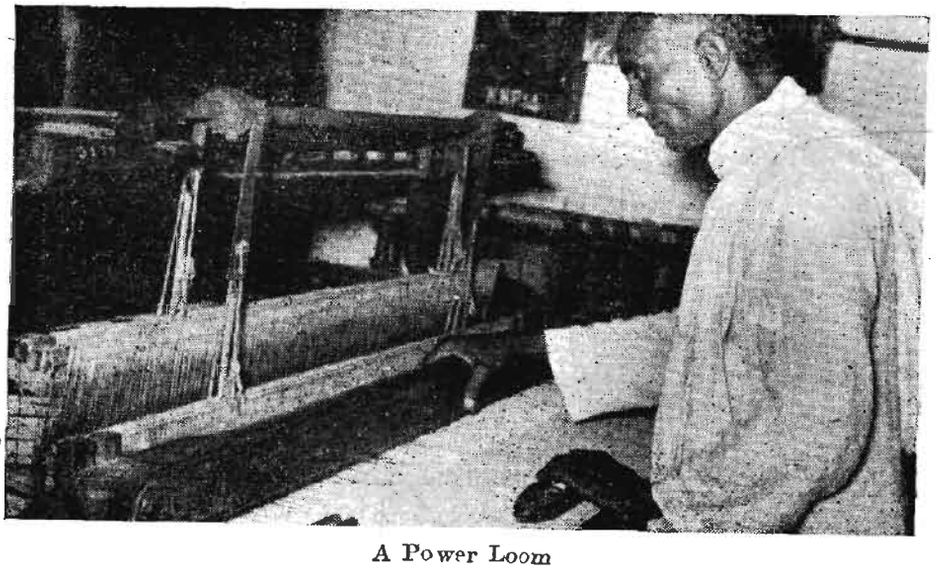
Moments for gossip



A view of the village tank which provides water for drinking and other purposes



An Interior Street in the Village



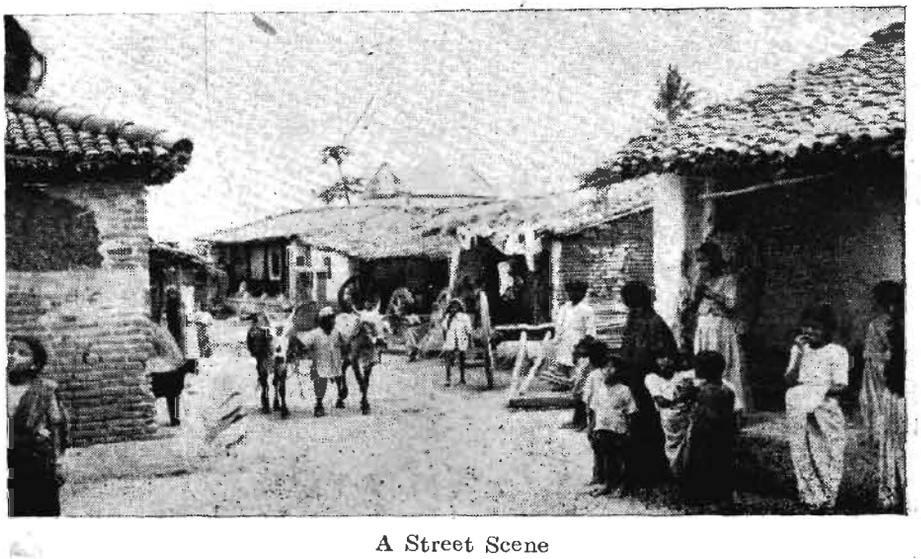
A Power Loom



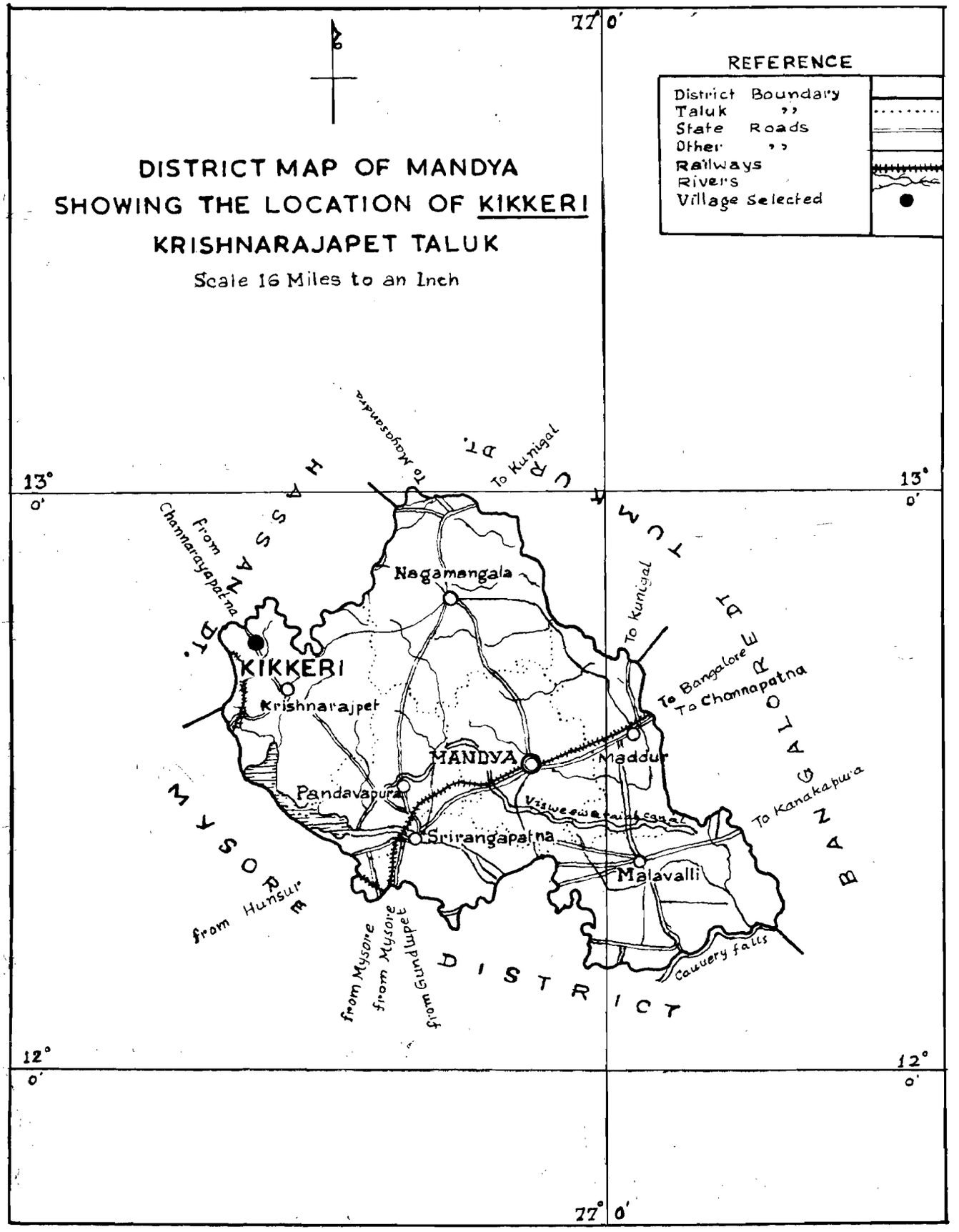
After marketing, men and women assemble underneath a large shade bearingtree for a chat



The weekly shandy



A Street Scene


DISTRICT MAP OF MANDYA
SHOWING THE LOCATION OF KIKKERI
KRISHNARAJAPET TALUK
Scale 16 Miles to an Inch
REFERENCE
District Boundary
Taluk ,,
State Roads
Other ,,
Railways
Rivers
Village Selected
77° 0'
13° 0'
12° 0'
HASSAN DT.
TUMKUR DT.
BANGALORE DT.
MYSORE DISTRICT
To Mayasandra
To Kunigal
From Channarayapatna
Nagamangala
KIKKERI
Krishnarajpet
To Bangalore
To Channapatna
MANDYA
Maddur
Pandavapura
Visweswaraiah canal
Srirangapatna
To Kanakapura
Malavalli
from Hunsur
from Mysore
from Mysore
from Gundlupet
Cauvery falls

CHAPTER I

THE VILLAGE

Introduction

Kikkeri is a roadside village in Krishnarajapet Taluk, Mandya District. It is 8½ miles from the taluk headquarters and 40 miles from the district headquarters.

Till 1891 Krishnarajapet was called Attikuppe. It was part of Hassan District till 1882 when it was transferred to Mysore District, and later when Mandya area was carved out into a separate district, Krishnarajpet came to be a taluk of this newely formed district. Though the nearest railway station at Mandagere is only about four miles, the people of Kikkeri cannot use it during monsoon season as river Hemavati has to be crossed to reach the Railway Station. The village is on a bus route and more than a dozen buses ply over this route daily connect the village with important places like Hassan, Shimoga, Krishnarajapet, Channarayapatna, Arsikere, Sravanabelagola and Mysore. The village is 110 miles from Bangalore.

Kikkeri is an agricultural village in which the main crops grown are ragi, paddy cocoanuts and sugarcane. The important handicraft carried on in this village is weaving and a few persons have oil *ghanas*. The position and prospects of agriculture and the condition of weaving constitute the main aspects of the village economy.

Reasons for Selection

Kikkeri is a typical village in South maidan of Mysore State in point of area, population, climate and other physical conditions. It is an advanced village of the *Maidan* area of Mysore as it was prior to States reorganisation in 1956. As has already been noticed there is not only agriculture as the occupation of the *multiethnic* village society here, but also weaving. Mention has also made that not only a food crop, namely paddy, is cultivated here, but also a commercial crop, namely sugarcane. Besides agriculture and weaving, some trading activities are also carried on by the people. On account of the existence, in juxtaposition, of these diversified economic activities, Kikkeri affords good scope for the type study of a developed village of the *Maidan* area. There are also 21 different castes, most of them having only a few adherents. The study of at least the numerically strong communities would be interesting. The village is also situated near some centres of culture, the temple architecture of these centres affording us a glimpse of this region. It is for studying the socioeconomic, cultural complex of the rural cross-section of the *Maidan* area of Mysore that this village was selected for survey and study.

Location

Kikkeri is situated at 76°26′ East Longitude and 12°46′ North Latitude. It is a *hobli* headquarters, and is fairly close to the taluk headquarters, namely Krishnarajapet. It is also close to (10 miles) Channarayapatna which is a trading centre, Sravanabelagola which is 10 miles away, Hosaholalu which is also at an equal distance, Sasalu and Govindanahalli which are at a distance of about three miles from here and are places of architectural interest. Very near to Kikkeri there are several small villages Buvanahalli, Siddapura, Sollepura, Thenginagatta, Gangenahalli and Lakshmapura to name only a few and to all these villages Kikkeri itslef is a trading centre. A weekly shandy is held at Kikkeri on every Friday.

The nearest polytechnic is at the taluk headquarters, Krishnarajapet and the nearest college is at Hassan (32 miles). The village has facilities for education upto the Secondary School Standard.

Physical Aspects

The village is situated on a plane surface. There are no hamlets attached to Kikkeri. The houses in Kikkeri are spread uniformly. There is no river or canal near this village, but there is a big tank called Amanikere. There is no forest nearby and the approximate number of shade-bearing trees is 28. The roads are generally dusty in summer and slushy in the rainy season, but the main road, about a furlong long is tarred.

The climate is hot in summer and warm in the other seasons, but, as it is devoid of humidity, the climate is not unhealthy. Usually the whether is sunny and cheerful. The soil is mainly red loam, mixed in some places with sand and in some others with black mud. The average annual rainfall is 27.71 inches, the quantity, however varying between 18 and 38 inches, as can be gleaned from the following rainfall figures for the years 1958-1961 :—

Year		*Rainfall*
1958	..	38.47 inches
1959	..	17.76 inches
1960	..	19.39 inches
1961	..	31.27 inches

The same conclusion is reached when we take into account the rainfall figures for the previous years 1951-1957 which are as follows :—

Statement showing the Rainfall (in inches) in Kikkeri Hobli from 1951 to 1957

Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952	..	0-50	..	1-95	3-25	1-60	2-45	0-25	3-00	8-75	..	0-50	22-25
1953	..	..	..	3-44	2-30	2-08	7-20	0-88	1-57	8-25	..	..	25-72
1954	..	..	0-65	2-00	8-23	1-91	4-84	1-81	.	13-34	..	0-80	33-58
1955	..	..	0-65	1-88	3-70	0-50	..	..	5-18	9-25	0-75	..	27-17
1956	..	..	..	4-17	0-40	1-45	2-46	0-25	1-90	17-82	8-22	..	36-67
1957	..	..	1-98	2-00	5-66	1-14	1-30	0-75	0-35	6-40	5-80	..	24-85

Rainfall in the region in which this village is situated is, in addition to being scanty even in the best seasons, unsteady and uncertain also. An obvious explanation why the quantum of rainfall varies widely between one year and another is that this region, which is an interior plateau really gets rain from the left-over clouds which float over after crossing the coastal regions and the Malnad skies. Agriculture in this region cannot be carried on depending entirely on this uncertain rainfall. Irrigational channels and tanks therefore become important to this region. Kikkeri has not yet been benefited by the provision of canal irrigation, and the village tank, though big get dried up in the years in which the rainfall is scanty.

Flora and Fauna

Good timber yielding trees like neem, banyan, are seen in this part of the country, though these trees are short when compared with the trees of the Malnad. Cocoanut palms and neem trees are also seen in good numbers, *Basali* and *Goni* are the trees which afford fuel here.

The animals most common in this and nearby villages are pigs, cattle, sheep, dogs, cats, rabbits, deer and hyenas.

Size

The total area of the village is 479.15 acres. The subjoined table gives the distribution of this area for the three years 1960-62 :—

Sl. No.	Use	1960 (acres)	1961 (acres)	1962 (acres)
1.	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	143.03	143.03	143.03
2.	Permanent pasture and other grazing ground.	32.20	27.02	25.77
3.	Miscellaneous tree crops and groves.	10.70	10.70	10.70
4.	Net area sown . .	293.22	298.40	299.65
	Area of the Village .	**479.15**	**479.15**	**479.15**

As is clear from the above the area of permanent pasture and grazing grounds is dwindling while the area sown has been on the increase. This is a common enough trend in these days and does not call for comments at this stage.

Residential Pattern

The streets, which are mostly to the east of the main road of the village are regular and the houses are laid evenly. Most of the houses are country-tiled and the houses with Mangalore-tiles and terraced houses are small in number. An even smaller number of houses have thatched roofing.

Communications

The village is on the bus route from Mysore to Hassan, Arsikere, Tiptur and Shimoga *via* Channarayapatna.

There is a branch Post Office in which there is a clearance daily at 9 A.M., but letters are delivered twice every day. There is no telegraph facility in this post office, but all other postal conveniences like money order, Registration and Savings Bank facilities are afforded here. About 750–800 letters are received here on an average daily, and almost all the letters are delivered to the addressees the same day they reach this post office. A few, not exceeding half a dozen may be delivered late and these are usually cases in which the addresses are not written correctly or legibly.

Important Public Places

The Schools, the *Rama Mandiras,* the temples, the mosque, the Co-operative Societies, the Travellers' Bungalow, the Local Fund Dispensary, the Veterinary Hospital, the Panchayat Hall and the Police Station are the important public places here.

There are eight Hindu temples here. The temples are those of the following deities: (1) Brahmeswara (2) Yoga Narasimha (3) Basavanna (4) Anjaneya (5) Ganapathi (6) Kikkeramma and (7) Mathungamma. Of these, the temples of Kikkeramma, Yoga Narasimha and Brahmeswara are the most important. Those of Yoga Narasimha and Brahmeswara are of exquisite architectural beauty.

There are three primary schools, namely (1) Boys Primary School (2) Girls Primary School and (3) Urdu Primary School. The highest class for which instruction is imparted in these schools is Primary IV Standard. There is also a Middle School and a High School. No adult literacy classes are conducted in the village. Except the High School, the other schools have their own buildings and a building for the High School is under construction.

Crematoria and Burial Grounds

The Brahmin inhabitants of the village cremate their dead and have a separate crematorium near the Hassan–Mysore Road which passes through this village. The weavers too have a separate crematorium, which is situated near the road leading to the Mandagere Railway Station. The Vokkaligas and other castes in the village bury their dead mostly near their lands. The Muslims have a separate graveyard to the east of the village near the village tank.

Sources of water

The water supply in this village as also in the surrounding villages is precarious, and needs to be improved a great deal. During the years when rainfall is scanty, people find it difficult to get even drinking water. There are two public wells, one of which is set apart for the use of the Adikarnatakas. The village tank is also used for washing clothes and for getting drinking water, but the tank gets almost dried up in summer especially in the years when rainfal has been below the normal. There are nearly sixty wells near residential houses. But the water in these wells is about fifty feet below the ground level. Put shortly, the position relating to water-supply leaves much to be desired.

Electricity

The village is supplied with electricity. There are 49 street lights and 189 house connections, while six connections have been given for mills and one connection for an agricultural pumpset. The total number of these connections 243 can easily be reckoned as good for a village of the size of Kikkeri.

Welfare and Administrative Institutions

The schools of the village have been referred to already. There is a Local Fund Dispensary and a Veterinary hospital. There are three Co-operative Societies.

The nearest cinema theatre is at Channarayapatna Many people, especially the students, go there on bicycles to witness cinemas. A touring talkie visits this place sometimes, especially during the car festival of Kikkeramma and stays in the village for about fifteen days at a time and draws huge crowds of spectators.

The village is included in a Development Block. This block was started on 1st April 1965. Its conversion from the Pre-extension stage to the first stage took place on 1st April 1958 and the conversion from the first to the second stage took place on 1st April 1961. The village level worker stays in this village.

The village has its *panchayat* and no other village or hamlet comes within the jurisdiction of this *Panchayat.* There are 13 members on this *panchayat* Board.

Health and Sanitation

Besides the Local Fund Dispensary, there is a doctor practising the indigenous system of medicine. There is also a trained midwife who is called in for assistance in maternity cases.

Trade

The village is itself a trading centre and attracts tradesmen and customers of surrounding villages. Both wholesale and retail trading are carried on. There are fourteen big merchants, the most important commodities sold being paddy and jaggery. The wholesale prices, for three years of these commodities are given hereunder :—

Year	Paddy		Jaggery	
	Highest price per *palla*	Lowest price per *palla*	Highest price per bag	Lowest price per bag
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1960 .	36	25	60	35
1961 .	38	27	35	15
1962 .	36	28	50	30

There are five general stores, twelve provision stores, nine cloth shops and sixteen other shops. There are also six Hotels and eating Houses. A shandy is held every Friday in the shandy *maidan.* At a nearby village, called Hemagiri, a cattle fair is held every year. This is a famous cattle fair and about 25,000 cattle assemble at the fair.

The average number of shops of different kinds opened here every Friday on the occasion of the weekly shandy is given below :—

Provision Stores	..	20
Vegetable Stalls	..	35
Fruit Stalls	..	10
Betel-leaves Shops	..	20
Cocoanut Stalls	..	40
Ready-made Garments Shops.	..	30
Fodder Stores	..	10
Stationery Stalls	..	50
Hotels	..	10
Total	..	225

The weekly shandy is a big show for the residents of Kikkeri as well as of those of neighbouring villages. They usually purchase their normal requirements for a week in this shandy and also resort to this shandy to sell their wares and agricultural produce.

At the nearby important town of Channarayapatna, also, a weekly shandy is held every Saturday. There is bus convenience between Kikkeri and Channarayapatna. People of Kikkeri generally purchase rice and ragi in this shandy. On an average they purchase here 25 pallas of rice costing about Rs. 1,500 and 50 *pallas* of ragi costing about Rs. 1,250.

History and Legend

Information which can be deemed as authentic history regarding the founding of this village is very thin. All that can be gathered in this respect is that the village was founded round about the year 1,125 of the Salivahana era. However there is legend current here, that in that year Harihararaya, a feudatory chief who owed allegiance to the Vijayanagar Kingdom wished to take a purificatory bath in the Cauvery to overcome some trouble. He took the bath in the month of *Tula* and was returning to his kingdom. On his way he halted for some time on the eastern side of the spot where Kikkeri is now situated. He came to know that

the Dodda Narasimha Temple near that place was in a dilapidated condition, and that the temple services had been neglected by the local people. The revenues of the temple were not being collected regularly or satisfactorily. The place was also subject to depredations by a tribes man by name *Keeka*. On hearing of these conditions which were represented to him by some local Brahmins, the king sent a contigent of his army against *Keeka* and got him arrested. *Keeka* then laid at the disposal of the king vast treasures and requested the latter to build a village in his name with a temple, a tank and a fort. The village founded in his name came to be called Kikkeri later on. The temple was renovated and the temple service were regularisd. Certain Local Brahmins were settled in the village and assigned specific temple services. The king also made some arrangements relating to the car festival of the temple and returned to his capital.

Important places near the village

(i) SRAVANABELAGOLA :

An important place of pilgrimage to the Jains, Sravanabelagola, is 10 miles away from Kikkeri. Sravanabelagola is a small town in Channarayapatna Taluk of Hassan district. It is situated at a distance of 8 miles to the southeast of Channarayapatna. The tourist may reach this place from Mysore or Bangalore by road. It can be reached by bus from Kikkeri. Mandagere is the nearest railway station to Sravanabelagola.

The principal Guru of the Digambar Jain sect resides in this place. There is a *Mutt* and a Sanskrit *Patasala* here. Apart from this the place is important and sacred according to Jain tradition. It is situated between two rocky hills the Indra Betta and the Chandra Betta. At the summit of Indra Betta, 3,347 feet above the level of the sea and about 470 feet above the level of the town is the colossal statue of Gommatesvara, 57 feet high. On Chandra Betta also there are many temples and between the hills a splendid tank (Belgola)

According to the tradition of the Jains, Bhadrabahu, one of the Srutakevalis, as the immediate successor of the personal disciples of Vardhamana or Mahavira died here in a cave on Chandrabetta while leading migration from Ujjain to the South. He is said to have been accompanied, as his chief attendant, by the Maurya emperor Chandragupta who had abdicated the throne and in accordance with Jain principles adopted the life of a hermit.

The importance of the place is enhanced by the ancient monuments in and around Sravanabelagola. They are monuments of rare excellence and skill, got executed by the illustrious Gangas and Hoysalas who had a profound sense of duty and ardent devotion to religion.

There is a *provasi Mandir* and Dharmasalas for the convenience of visitors. Reference has already been made to the *Kalyani* or beautiful tank in the town. The Vindhyagiri or Indra Betta rises 470 feet above the surface of the soil. The hill is one solid rock and about 500 steps have been cut in the rock and strong railings have also been provided on both sides of the steps. The curious visitor climbs the hill and the climbing is not too difficult. At the top of the hill are to be found the Brahmadevaru temple, Chowvisa Thirthankara Basti, Chennana Basti, Odegal Basti, Thyagada Brahmadevara *kambha* (pillar), Akhanda Bagilu and Gullakayajji.

The most important monument on top of this hill is the image of Gommatesvara ; According to Fergusson (History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vol. II page 70) "nothing grander or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt, and even there is no statue surpasses it in height, though it must be confessed, they do excel it in the perfection of art they exhibit."

According to Jain tradition, Gommateswara is not a mere monolithic image. He is a Jain saint and the image is that of Bahubaliswamy. There is a story as to how this image was got carved.

Purudeva was the first Thirthankara. He had two sons by name Bharata and Bahubali. Once there was a struggle for empire between these two brothers. In the fight between them, Bahubali succeeded, but, overcome by grief and shame at seeing his defeated brother, he renounced the kingdom in favour of his brother and retired to perform penance and attain *Kevala-gnana*. Bharata got his image erected in Pandavapura. After several years, the hill was covered by anti-hills and serpants. Bahubali came to be known as Kukkutesvara, and only the pious could see his image. In course of time Chamundaraya who had heard of the story, resolved to have an image of the same description installed on the hill at Sravanabelagola. He discharged an arrow to the top of Indragiri and the figure of Gommateswara flasted. The image was got carved under the supervision of a sage by name Arishtanemi.

To this sacred image the *Mahamasthakabhiseka* or "head-anointing ceremony" is performed once in twelve years and this ceremony is a grand and celebrated event.

Some of the important monuments on the Chandragiri are the following: (1) the cave of Bhadrabahu (2) Kuge Brahmadevara *kamba* (3) Shanthinatha *Basthi,* (4) Image of Bharatesvara (5) Mahanavami *Mantapa,* (6) Parsvanatha *Basthi,* (7) Manastambha (8) Kattale Basthi (9) Chandragupta Basthi (10) Shasana Basthi (11) Majjiganna Basthi (12) Chandraprabha Basthi (13) Suparsvanatha Basthi (14) Chamundaraya Basthi (15) Yaradukatte Basthi (16) Savathigandharvana Basthi (17) Therina Basthi (18) Shantisvara Basthi (19) Iruve Brahmadevara Temple and (20) Two ponds named Kanchana Done and Lakki Done.

In the town there are some important temples like (1) Bhandara Basthi (2) Akkana Basthi and (3) Siddhanta Basthi.

(2) SASALU :

In this village which is about three miles away from Kikkeri there is a temple of Shambulingeswara. Villagers in these parts have great faith in the idol of this temple. They take vows to attend the annual fair or *Jatra* of this temple if they are rid of their difficulties, mostly relating to sickness of children ; and it is said that their prayers to the deity do not go in vain.

(3) GOVINDANAHALLI :

This village is in Krishnarajapet taluk and is about 4 miles north-east of Kikkeri. In this village there is an ancient temple of Panchalingeswara with five lingas in it and this temple is a good piece of Hoysala architectrue. Regarding this temple there is a glowing and detailed description in the *Mysore Gazetteer,* from which it is enough to quote a few lines here : "The Panchalinga temple at this place is a grand rectangular structure in the Hoysala style, measuring 140 feet by 45 feet. If we include the porch and *Nandi-mantapa* on the east, the width would be 63 feet. It faces east and consists of 5 cells standing in a line surrounded by good stone towers. There are two doorways on the east flanked by *Dwarapalakas* opposite to the second and third cells from the south, with a covered porch and an adjoining Nandi-mantapa in front."

(4) HOSAHOLALU :

This village is two miles to the west of Krishnarajapet. It is a weaving centre. Costly sarees in silk and lace were being manufactured here since a long time past, but their manufacture is probably on the downward trend as handloom weaving has to compete these days with the mills, the products of which have come to be more favoured in the market. The Lakshminarayana temple at Hosaholalu is also a fine specimen of Hoysala architecture. It is a *Trikutachala* or three-celled temple like several other temples of the Hoysala period, as for example the temples at Nuggihalli, Somnathapur and Jawagal. The Lakshminarayana temple faces east. The front is concealed by a plain modern structure attached to it in the shape of a Mukhamantapa. The main cell has a figure of Narayana and the north cell a figure of Lakshminarasimha. The south cell is empty, the *utsava vigraha* being now kept in it.

Chief Features

Agriculture and handloom weaving are the important occupations of the people. The economic condition of the people is far from satisfactory as both the main occupations of the people are proving to be precarious. So far as agriculture is concerned it is mainly dependent on rain and the rainfall is scanty even when it is normal. But rainfall here is an uncertain factor and sometimes the rainfall is below the average in its quantity. While there are not many secondary occupations, for the people, the main household industry, namely, handloom weaving, is facing the competition of the mill-made clothes and other fancy fabrics of these days. In the sphere of trade, a few tradesmen are flourishing and they belong to households which have been rich since several generations. In short this village has all the drawbacks of the Maidan villages in which, for the most part, agriculture is dependent on uncertain and scanty rainfall and other occupational opportunities available to the people are very few.

CHAPTER II

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENTS

Ethnic Composition

There are as many as twenty Hindu castes in Kikkeri. Out of the total number of 526 households here, these twenty Hindu castes account for 505 households, but among these castes only the following castes have more than 20 households to represent them and so these castes may be taken as the more important castes of the village :—

Caste or community	*No. of households*
Brahmin ..	.. 40
Ganiga ..	.. 21
Vokkaliga ..	.. 112
Kuruhina setty ..	.. 216
	389

The other sixteen castes account for the remaining 116 households, some castes having just one or two of their households in Kikkeri. The total number of persons belonging to the four numerically strong castes is 2,115, the total population of the village being 2,847. Thus these four main castes account for 74 per cent of the total population of the village, and an account of the social habits, manners and customs of these castes becomes pertinent in understanding the social set-up here.

There are 21 Muslim households and their total population is 139. A brief account of their customs and beliefs will be revealing the diversity of the ethnic fabric. An account of the Adikarnatakas, who are a Scheduled Caste, and have 20 households and 88 persons in the population is also necessary for the same reason.

The numerically minor castes are (Table IV) the Lingayats, Gangamatha, Viswakarma, Nayanaja Kshatriya, Rajput, Vaishya, Madivala, Mudaliar, Halumatha, Banajiga, Gejjegar, Devanga setty, Thogata setty, Bhovi, Kumbara setty. These castes have also their own belief and customs, but on account of their small numbers, their influence on the cultural ethos of the place is not strong or pronounced. Further, since there is also a good proportion of common beliefs among all Hindu castes, a detailed consideration of these minor castes is unnecessary in this context.

(i) KURUHINA SETTY :

The largest number of people in this village belong to the caste called—Kuruhina setty. There are 216 households of this caste here out of a total number of 526 households of all castes in the village. In the total population of the village (2,847), the number of persons of this caste is 1,197 (571 males and 626 females). What the name of this caste connotes is not clear, though another name of this caste, namely *Bili Magga* is obviously derived from the white fabrics they weave on their looms. This latter term is deemed as one of reproach by the community, and people belonging to it prefer to call themselves Kuruhina settys. The personal names of the male members of this caste ends with the affix *setti.*

Persons belonging to this caste profess to have descended from Isvara and Parvati. While such fanciful claims are common among several castes of the country-side, the real origin of the Kuruhina Setty is not known. They are a distinct caste of the Kannada country and speak Kannada. There are two main divisions in this caste based on religion namely, those who are Lingayats and those who are not Lingayats. The two divisions do not intermarry, but the non-Lingayats have generally no objection to take food in the houses of those who are Lingayats. But those who are Lingayats do not accept food given by the non-Lingayats. The Lingayat Kuruhina-settys are sometimes called Dodda Kuruvinavaru and the non-Lingayats as Chikka Kuruvinavaru and these names indicate that those among them who have embraced the Lingayat faith consider themselves superior to those who are not Lingayats.

There are as many as sixty-six *gotras* or exogamous divisions among them. These gotras are divided into two main groups; the Siva group and

the Parvati group. There is prohibition of inter-marriage among those belonging to the same *gotra*. The names of these 'gotras' are those of plants, animals, implements and the like, such as *Sampige Mallige, Honge, Inachi, Yemme, Halige,* etc., and in many cases the meanings of the names of the *gotras* are not clear.

Birth Customs

These people select names from a wide range in the matter of giving names to their children. Usually the name of a grandfather or grandmother, as the case may be, is given to a child. The name-giving ceremony takes place on the 5th or 7th or the eleventh day after the birth of a child. A part of the observances relating to the name-giving ceremony is the distribution of sweets to children of 4 to 10 years of age, living in the locality. Naming a male child after one of the names of the god Isvara and naming a female child after a name of the goddess Parvathi is quite common. Basappa, Kalappa, Siddappa and Revanna are the commonest names of male members of the community. Common female names are Basamma, Kalamma, Siddamma and Gangamma. Sometimes when a first-born child dies, the next child is given an approbrious name such as Kada (forest) or Gunda (round stone) in the belief that this latter child will be long lived.

When a child is three months of age it is taken to a temple when a *Puja* is arranged to be performed in the temple.

Upbringing of Children, etc.

A child is suckled by the mother upto the time of her next conception. Sometimes as in the case of the weakness or sickness of the mother, the child is given cow's milk. When a child is about a year old, the diet of the household is given to it.

Marriage Custom

In this caste, there is no age limit when a man or a woman may marry. Marriage of girls at the very young age of ten or twelve used to be common in olden days. Now a days marriages take place generally after a boy is over twenty years of age and in the case of girls, two or three years after puberty. In most cases of marriage the initiative in negotiations is taken by the parents of the boy. They intimate to the parents of the girl their idea to enter into a marital alliance with the latter family. The bride-price was used to be fixed at that stage in olden days, but now a days the practice of giving a bride-price is almost non-existent, each party to a marriage alliance having to bear their part of the marriage expenses. Monogamy is the common form of marital union in this community.

As for consanguineous marriages, a man may mally his elder or younger sister daughter or paternal aunt's or maternal uncle's daughter. These connections, however, are the permissible degrees within which marriages may take place. Marriages outside the folds of relations are becoming common.

The marriage ceremonies are almost identical among the Lingayat and the non-Lingayat sections of the community, except for the fact that among the Lingayat section the officiating priest is the *Jangama* while among the Non-Lingayats the officiating priest is a Brahmin.

Marriage takes place in the bride's residence. Prior to the marriage there is a preliminary function known as *veelya sastra,* which consists of the bride-groom and his party going to the bride's house with parents and some articles considered auspicious, such as betel leaves, arecanuts, flowers, jaggery and the like. It is at the *veelya sastra* that the date of the marriage and other details are settled by the elders and a dinner is given to the castemen.

Marriages used to be functions extending over four days, but at present all the observances which used to extend over four days are gone through in a shorter period—of one or two days. The marriages begins with the worship of the god Neelakanteswara, followed by smearing of the bride and bridegroom with turmeric. The next function is the erection of a pandal in front of the marriage house. The pandal will have twelve posts and will be thatched with sugarcane stalks. As a part of this ceremony, the bride and the bridegroom bathe and are smeared with saffron. They clothe themselves in new garbs. The bride's brother ties a branch of the Indian Fig tree (called *Atti*) to the central post called *Halu kamba. Kankana* and a bundle of nine kinds of grains are also tied to it. Twelve *Ariveni* earthern pots filled with consecrated water are also brought to the pandal and installed in it.

The next ceremony is the *Dhare* or marriage proper. Detailed rituals mark this part of the

marriage. In this ceremony the bride pours milk over the bridegroom's palms, and the latter then ties the *Tali* round the bride's neck. The assembled friends and relatives bless the couple by throwing *Akshate* or consecrated rice over their heads. The couple sit side by side and partake of *Bhuma* dinner consisting of cooked rice, ghee and sweet dishes.

The next ceremony is called *Nagavali* and consists of the worshipping of the pillars of the pandal and this marks the end of the marriage celebrations.

Puberty Customs

When a girl attains puberty she has to remain in a separate room or place in the house for three days. On the fourth day she takes a bath and then only she is deemed to have got over her pollution.

Widow Marriage

Marriage of widows is permitted. But a widow who has married again is not allowed to take part in auspicious functions. The marriage of a widow consists of a simple *Tali* tying ceremony followed by giving a dinner to the castemen.

Death

In former days they invariably used to bury the dead. The head of the dead body was turned towards the south. The close relatives generally observed *pollution* for twelve days in the case of death. The funeral ceremonies resembled those observed by the Lingayats.

The *sraddha* or obsequies consisted of the gift of some corn and some other provisions to Brahmins or Jangamas. This ceremony was not performed on behalf of persons dying without issues or for maternal ancestors.

Nowadays they are cremating the dead. On the third and the fifth day the bones are collected and left in the river closeby. On the eleventh day after death a purificatory ceremony is performed and on the twelth day a dinner is given to relatives.

If the first wife has died the second wife propitiates her by observing a feast in her honour one day in the year, and presenting married ladies with clothes and other presents on that occasion.

They have a high sense of their status in the caste hierarchy. The Lingayat section of these people eschew liquor and meat but the others take them on festive occasions.

They follow the Hindu law of inheritance. Disputes within the caste are settled on the advice of the caste elders.

The *Linga* and the sacred bull (*Nandi*) are the chief objects of their worship. They also worship Nilakanteswara and Narasimhaswami. The village gods like Maramma and other deities like Kikkeramma in Kikkeri are also worshipped.

Their traditional occupation and the one which they are mostly following at present also, is handloom weaving. With the growth in popularity of mill made goods their occupation is dwindling and is facing a difficult crises. There are no several agriculturist and labourers among them. A few are following subsidiary occupations like petty trade also, to supplement their income from weaving.

(ii) VOKKALIGAS :

There are 112 households of Vokkaligas in Kikkeri. Of these two households belong to the Hallikar Vokkaliga sub-caste, 21 households are those of the Belkodu Vokkaliga sub-caste and 89 households are those ot he Gangadikara Vokkaliga subcaste. Numerically the Vokkaligas here rank next to the Kuruhinasettys, the total population of the Vokkaligas being 605 (314 males and 291 females). The differences between these sub-castes are minor and a general account of their main customs and beliefs is given below.

The subjects mentioned above do not intermarry. Usually the personal name of an Vokkaliga ends with the suffix *Gauda* in the same manner as the personal name of a Kuruhina Setty ends with the suffix *setty*. the word *Gauda* means a chief or headman and is deemed to be a term of honour.

The traditional occupation of an Vokkaliga is cultivation, but in modern days many Vokkaligas have become educated and have taken to other professions and occupations also. In this State they form an impertant community. They speak Kannada, which is their mother-tongue and dress themselves in the same manner as the other communities and this is the case with all the Hindu castes in Kikkeri. On account of this it is not possible to find out at once, by observing the language spoken or the dress worn by any person, the community of that individual.

Besides the three sub-castes of the Vokkaligas found in Kikkeri namely, the Belkodu, Hallikar and Gangadikar there are several other sub-castes interspersed all over the State, among Vokkaligas like Reddis or Telugu Vokkaligas, Morasu Vokkaligas, Namadharis, Kunchitigas, Sadas, Halu Vokkaligas, and Nonabas. There is reason to believe that all or most of these divisions formerly formed one homogeneous caste which from various causes separated themselves into different groups. Gangadikaras are the most numerous subsect of this caste in the state, and they form the strongest subsect among Vokkaligas in this village also; and so their customs and manners may be taken to be typical of the customs of the Vokkaligas in Kikkeri.

There are two main divisions ; among them namely, the *Pettigeyavaru* and the *Bujjanigeyavaru*. In a marriage among Vokkaligas the former subsect carry the important articles required like the jewellery and things deemed to be auspicious in a *pettige* or box, while the latter subsect carry them in a *Bujjarige* or covered basket. The marriage ceremonies of the former are concise, while those of the latter are elaborate. These subsects never used to intermarry in olden times, but nowadays there have been instances of intermarriage among them. In such cases the marriage ceremonies observed follow those in vogue in the family of the bride-groom. Two other divisions which cut across the divisions named above are the *Mullujanas* and *Dasajanas*. The Mullujanas are Saivites and the Dasajanas are worshippers of Vishnu. The former are teetotallers, while the latter indulge in drink.

Birth Customs

There is a *Dai* among these people and she helps in cases of maternity and delivery, and sometimes the assistance of the midwife of the Local Fund Dispensary is also endented upon. A pregnant lady is taken to her father's house in the case of a first delivery and in the fifth or seventh month of her pregnancy, a ceremony known as *Basiru Osage* is performed. The husband of the girl is also invited for the occasion. The castemen are regaled to a dinner and the pregnant lady is presented with new clothes.

After delivery pollution is observed for 10 days by the household including the husband of the woman. On the eleventh day the lady and her child are seated on a hole dug in the frontyard of the house and are bathed in warm water. The lady is dressed in white and receives the blessings of elders. The house, is sprinkled with consecrated water by a Brahman priest. In the evening the child is put to cradle for the first time. In some households the name-giving ceremony is also observed, but this is not a common practice. The names given to children are those of the Hindu deities.

Adoption

For a boy to be taken in adoption, he must belong to the same subsect as that of the person who adopts him. A brother's son is usually taken in adoption and sometimes a sister's son or a daughter's son is adopted, In case a brother's son is adopted he may even be a married person.

Marriage

Marriages are usually between adults. The ceremonial form of marriage is common, but sometimes a woman is allowed to marry her paramour in *Kudike* form, which consists in the presentation of some new clothes to her and in tying the *Tali*. A woman married in this form has to undergo a purificatory ceremony also.

The prohibited degrees for a marriage are the same as in the other castes.

When a marriage is to be negotiated, the boy's father goes to meet the parents of the intended bride to obtain their consent and pays six rupees as part of the bride-price together with a *Hana* which is returned. Marriages are fixed after consulting an astrologer especially in regard to the compatibility of the natal stars of the bride and bridegroom. When going out to settle a marriage, signs and omens are carefully observed. Turmeric, *Kumkum*, fruits, flowers and clothing for the bride are also taken to the bride's house by the bridegroom's father. He and his party are received with due honours and two letters fixing the date of the marriage are exchanged between the parties in the presence of a priest. The girl is seated on a plank, smeared with turmeric paste and presented with the clothes, brought for her.

On the marriage day, about an hour before the marriage is to take place, the bridegroom and his party with pipes and drums playing before them, go to the Basavanna temple. At this temple, they are met by the bride's party. A *puja* is performed to

the marriage pandal, marriages generally taking place in the bride-groom's house. The girl is brought by her maternal uncle who makes her throw til and cummin seeds on the boy's head. The boy repeat this and then the usual ceremonies of Dhare, Kankana tying and "tali" tying take place. The couple offer puja to a *kalasa*. The marriage ceremonies are conducted by a Brahmin priest. Thereafter there will be a good dinner given to the castemen.

The birde has to remain in the bridegroom's house that day with one of her sisters. The belief is that on that day the bride should not see the light in her father's house. The bride remains in the bridegroom's place for 2 or 3 days. After that period, the bride's parents and relatives go to the bridegrooms place and invite their daughter and son-in-law to their house. At the bridegroom's house, on this occasion, a grand dinner is given to relatives. Then the bride and bridegroom go to the house of the bride's father. The son-in-law stays in his father-in-law's house for a week and then returns to his house. A separate ceremony is observed for consumating the marriage, this ceremony being held at the bride's house, with a good dinner being given to the castemen.

The amount of bride-price varies according to circumstances, the usual amount being twenty to twenty-five rupees. Of this, a small sum-one or two rupees-is returned as it is thought that the marriage should not appear as an outright sale of the girl. The custom of paying a bride-price has undergone a lot of change, sometimes heavy amounts being paid as bride-price.

Puberty customs

Puberty entails pollution for three days, after which a bath is taken and for some days thereafter near-relations are invited to a function considered auspicious, called *Osage*, to which rice, butter. jaggery and some other articles are sent by the girls husband, if she is already married or by her maternal uncle.

Widow marriage

Widow marriage is permitted in this caste, but a widow is prohibited from marrying a brother of her deceased husband, or a bachelor. The ceremony is a simple one compared with the regular sacramental marriage. The bride-price is half of that for a regular marriage.

Divorce

Divorce is fairly easy. A divorced woman is made to return to the husband from whom she is separated the jewels he had given her. There are no *Basavis* in this community.

Death Ceremonies

They usually bury the dead except in cases in which a person, before his death, had expressed a desire to be cremated. When a dead body is cremated the ashes are thrown into water. Sometimes dead bodies are also disposed off by piling stones over them. This method of dealing with the dead body is called *Kallu seve*. Some sections observe ceremonies for the dead on the third and eleventh days after death, while others observe them on the fifth and eleventh days. The Gangadikaras observe pollution for ten days for the death of adults, but in the case of the death of very young persons they take a bath to cleanse themselves of the pollution.

The Vokkaligas do not observe annual *Sraddhas* for the dead. They however honour their dead on the Mahalaya, the New year's day and the Gauri feast. On Mahalaya Amavasya day they set up a *Kalasa* in the name of their ancestors and offer libations to it. This ceremony is observed on other important festive occasions also including New Years Day and Gauri feast already referred to.

They worship both Siva and Vishnu, as well as minor village gods and goddesses like Muniswara, Maramma and Durgamma.

They do not admit outsiders to thier caste. Excepting beef and pork they eat meat. Some of them eschew liquor (those that are called *Mullujana*) but others (*Dasajana*) drink liquor.

They follow the Hindu Law of inheritance. They are agriculturists by tradition, but have entered other occupations also in recent times. They have several groups among them named after animals, flowers and natural objects etc., and the meaning of the names of some of these groups is not clear.

(iii) GANIGAS :

There are 21 households of Ganigas in Kikkeri, seventeen households belonging to the Jyothipana sub-sect three belonging to Ganiga setty subsect and one belonging to Bale Setty subsect. Their total

population here is 98. The traditional occupation of the Ganigas is oil-pressing, and the Bale Setty subsect are engaged also in selling bangles. The main caste of the Ganigas is also known collectively as Jyotiphana or Jotinagara or the tribe of light. The caste is engaged in cultivation of land also elsewhere but at Kikkeri the Ganigas, mostly, do not own lands.

The oil-mill of the Ganigas has been described thus : "The oil-mill is a sort of large wooden mortar, usually formed out of the heart of a tamarind tree and firmly imbedded in the ground. A wooden cylinder, shod with iron, fits roughly into the cavity. A cross beam is lashed to this in such a way that one end is close to the ground and to this a pair of bullocks or buffaloes is fastened. By an arrangement of pulleys the pressure of the cylinder can be increased at pleasure. As the bullocks go round the trough, the seeds are crushed by the action of the cylinder, so that the expressed oil falls to the bottom, while the residuum as oil cake adheres to the side of mortar." (Census of India, 1911-Volue XXI—Part I—Page 166).

It is, however, relevant to notice here that only one household is engaged in their traditional occupation and, further, this household is doing oil-pressing as a subsidiary occupation and the other 20 households are engaged in other occupations but not in agriculture as the Ganigas, for the most part, have no lands in Kikkeri; they are mostly engaged in petty trade, and cooly work, both in agriculture and the other spheres.

The word Ganiga is derived from the word *Gana* meaning oil-mill. The other name of the community, namely Jyotipana signifies that they supply light to the people by supplying oil.

The names of the male members of this caste ends with the words *Appa* or *Ayya* or *Anna* while the names of females ends with *Akka* or *Amma* or *Avva*. Some males have names ending with the suffix Setti.

The Ganigas claim descent from a man who was created by Isvara with the sweat of his body for the purpose of supplying light to the world through the trade of oil-pressing. A section of this caste called themselves Sajjanas. They are Lingayats by faith and trace their origin to the time of Basaveswara. The main body of this case, however, does not profess the Lingayat faith.

The Ganigas also claim that they came from the North to South India. The Ganigas generally worship both Vishnu and Shiva. They also claim affinity with the Nagarthas but do not intermarry or interdine with the Nagarthas.

The Sajjanas, the Jyothinagaradavaru and the other Ganigas form the main subsects of the Ganiga caste. The Ganigas at Kikkeri Speak Kannada though there are Telugu and Tamil speaking Ganigas elsewhere.

The Ganigas are also divided into different groups according to the type of oil-mill they use and also according to the number of bullocks they yoke to their mill, and these groups are called by distinct names such as Hegganigaru, Kiruganigaru, Vontiyettinavaru etc. These groups do not mix as they do not eat together or intermarry.

There are numerous exogamous divisions among them some of them being *Brahmendra, Arendra, Kannendra, Chandramauli, etc.*

Birth Customs

In the case of the birth of a child the purificatory ceremony and the name-giving ceremony are performed on the 11th day, usually with the aid of a Brahman. The child is also cradle for the first time the same day. The Lingayat section or Sajjanas invest the child with a *Linga,* which will be in the custody of the mother until the child grows to be fit to wear it. The umbilical cord of the child is preserved after smoking it with incense and tied to the cradle on the eleventh day as a protective talisman.

The Lingayat section give to their children names of Shiva or Parvathi as the case may be and the other sections give either names of Saivite or those of Vaishnative deities.

Adoption

Adoption is allowed and practised among them. Some of them bring up their sons-in-law as their sons in case they have no male issues.

Marriage

Both adult and infant marriages are in vogue, though the former practice is more common. Marriage, however, is not held to be compulsory for either sex and those who remain unmarried till death

and maintain a good character are held in high esteem by them. They observe the same degrees of prohibition as are in vogue among the other castes. Polygamy is allowed and a man may marry two sisters two siters may also marry two brothers. Exchange of daughters in marriage between two families is also permitted, but the practice is not common.

The preliminary agreement to a marriage is made at a function called *Vilyada sastra.* The regular marriage ceremonies used to last for five days in olden days, but are completed in one or two days at present. The worship of the family god, applying turmeric paste to the bride and bridegroom, putting up a pandal with twelve pillars, worshipping a pond or river and bringing *Ganga* (water) from it, receiving the bride's party with due honour and the installation of *ariveni* pots are some of the functions observed in the early part of the marriage ceremonies.

The marriage proper begins with the bridal pair bathing in *maleniru.* Then there is the mock pilgrimage to Kasi Benares (Kasi *yatra*) observed by some Ganigas. Afterwards a fire is kindled and the bridegroom is invested with the sacred thread.

Thereafter the usual *Dhare, Kankana* and *Tali*-tying ceremonies follow. The bridegroom goes to the marriage pandal with a dagger which he keeps with him till the function is over. The sacred thread is also put on for the occasion only. The marriage ceremony consists of some detailed observances of rituals.

The next day after marriage there takes place a function called *Nagavali* and on that day the couple unite their *kankanas.* Then the milk post is removed in a ceremonial fashion. The bridal couple first go to the house of the bride's parents where they spend a day or two. Then the bridegroom returns to his home.

The consummation of the marriage takes place on the *Nagavali* day in some cases or after the lapse of some period of time after marriage, in others.

Bride price is not paid by the Jyotinagara section, while the others pay it, the amount varying from 12 to 26 rupees.

Puberty customs

Attainment of puberty, entails pollution for four days after which a bath is taken. During the pollution period the person spends the time in a secluded part of the house.

Widow-marriage

Ganigas do not permit widows to marry again. Adultery and sexual licence are not tolerated as they have a high sense of morals and persons of questionable morals are expelled from the caste. The practice of dedicating girls to temples as *Basavis* does not find favour with this caste.

Death ceremonies

The Ganigas bury their dead, the Lingayat section following the rituals of that sect in doing so. The third and tenth day after death are observed with special ceremonies. The Jyotiphana section perform *Sraddhas* every year for the dead.

Other customs

They worship the gods called Muniswara and Yellamma. Those who worship Vaishnava gods have the privilege of following the processions of those gods in the rear.

Present condition

Their trade of manufacturing and selling oil is not flourishing as much as in olden days, especially after the use of kerosene oil has become common. Further they are unable to invest much money in purchasing oil seeds and milling them. They usually mill small quantities of oil seeds and they sell the oil pressed as also the oil-cakes got in the process. At Kikkeri there is only one oil mill and oil-pressing is carried on only by one household and that too as a subsidiary occupation. The quantity of oil seeds grown is also small, being only five maunds a year. In these circumstances the Ganigas are depending for their livelihood on petty trade and several kinds of labour including agricultural labour.

The Jyotiphana and Lingayat sections eschew liquor and meat. The other sections eat meat, but do not drink liquor.

They generally do not admit outsiders to their caste. But when some one thrown out of the caste wants to join the fold ; he is taken in after observing some rituals.

An account of the beliefs and customs of the Brahmans, Muslims and Adikarnatakas have been given in the socio-economic survey reports on Holehonnur, in the semi-Malnad region of the State. The

customs and manners of these castes in this part of the State—that is in the Maidan—also do not vary substantially. As no elaborate account of these castes is proposed to be attempted here also, brief descriptions of these three ethnic groups are given with a view to make this monograph self-contained.

(iv) MUSLIMS :

There are 21 households of Muslims in this village and their total populatiin here is 139.

Birth

As soon as as a child is born it is bathed in warm water. The *Azan* that is the lines uttered when performing *Namaz* are whispered into the right ear of the child. Then a bit of sweet date fruit, soaked in honey, is put into the child's mouth and the name by which the child would henceforth be called is pronounced, this naming ceremony being usually performed by a pious man (*Kazi*).

Circumcision

Circumcision is a compulsory ceremony in the case of all male children. This is performed usually between the fifth and seventh year of the child. It is deemed to be a purificatory ceremony.

Marriage

After negotiations for a marital union are completed, a function is held for ratifying the proposed alliance. The bridegroom's party take with them some sugar, plantains (or other fruits), betel leaves and arecanuts and other accessories along with some articles of presentation to the bride (usually a blouse piece of green colour). The two contracting households meet and finalise the proposals. At this ceremony, it is not obilgatory that the bride-to-be should be present. She is generally represented by her parents or guardians. The would-be bridegroom, however, will be present. After the finalisation of the proposals, sweets are distributed among those present and a presentation (usually a ring or *shawl*) is given to the bridegroom on behalf of the bride.

The marriage (*Nikah*) takes place on a convenient date to be agreed upon by the two households and consummation takes place on the same day.

Funeral customs

When a person dies, the body is first cleansed. Then it is covered in a shroud. In the case of males, white cloth is used and red cloth in the case of females. Usually this cloth is a costly one, and will be annoited with scents. The dead person's eyes are rubbed with *surma* and camphor is burned in front of the body. It is then placed on a bier and taken to the burial ground. There the body is alighted and after the persons assembled offer prayers, the body is burried and the people return home.

Obsequies are performed on the tenth day after death as also on the fortieth day. Annual ceremonies are performed at which alms are given to the poor.

Inheritance

The Muslim Law of inheritance is followed by the votaries of that religion in this village.

Dress

The men use pyjamas and a shirt with a small cap as headgear, in some cases. The ladies use sarees and blouses and they cover their head with a cloth which they draw over their faces when they come out of their houses.

Diet

The common diet consists of rice which is the main crop grown in this region. On special occasions sweets are prepared and also mutton dishes. Tea and coffee are the most commonly used beverages. Liquor and pork are strictly forbidden by Islam Almost all green vegetables are used.

Feasts and festivals

Ramzan, Moharram and Bakrid are the most important festivals observed by the Muslims. It may be stated in passing that though Moharram is called a festival it is really the commemoration of a sad event in Islamic history.

(v) BRAHMINS :

There are 40 households of Brahmins and their total population is 215.

The Brahmins in this village belong to three subsects, namely, the Smarthas, the Madhvas and the Srivaishnavas. The last-named subsect has only two households to represent them; the number of Smartha households is 31 and the number of Madhva households is 7.

The Brahmins were, in the past, a priestly class, and though, in the changing circumstances of life in these days, they have ceased to be such, they have several religious observances all through the year. It would be difficult and perhaps pointless also to give an elaborate account of all these customs and beliefs. So a very brief and suggestive account may suffice here.

The ceremony performed when a child is born is called *Jathakarma* and the name-giving ceremony is called *Namakarana*. The latter function is held along with the cradling ceremony when the child is ceremonially put to cradle and blessed by elderly ladies.

Then in the case of male children the tonsorial ceremony is performed when the child is still very young. The next important function is *upanayanam* or initiation into Brahminhood. According to religious tenets this function is to be held when the boy is about eight or ten years of age, but in practice this is clebrated even later but in any case before marriage.

When a marriage is to be negotiated the intiative is taken by the parents or guardians of the would-be bride. In many cases a dowry had to be paid to the bride-groom in the olden days, but at present no dowry is given because of the present economic stress and practical difficulties. It is said that in the olden days girls were married at the age of 8 or still earlier. But at presnt pre-puberty marriages are almost unknown.

In cases of death the general practice is to burn the dead, though if children die before they are one year old the body is buried. Obsequies are performed for twelve days if the dead person was an adult. Annual ceremonies are performed only if the deceased was a married person. Only males have the right to perform such a ceremony. In case of death of women without sons, the husband has to perform the ceremony. Certain dishes prepared on the occasion of a death ceremony are not prepared on other days.

(vi) ADIKARNATAKAS

There are only 20 households of Adikarnatakas with a population strength of only 88. An account of the Adikarnatakas in this village is necessary only to underline the ethnic diversity of the population. The 1891 Census classification shows that the Adikarnatakas, who were formerly called Holeyas were village watchmen. As the old system of the *Village Twelve* has disppeared in the country yielding place to the village panchayat, the Holeyas have generally become primarily agricultural labourers. But at Kikkeri the Adikarnatakas are in a fairly good condition. Only 4 households among them have no lands and the others are owners and tenants of land.

A good deal of the rigidity of untouchability has disappeared in this village.

The Holeyas mainly depend on the land-holding class in the village for their livelihood. Their staple diet is rice which is the main foodgrain grown here. They live in huts (*gudisalu*) with mud walls and thatched roofing. These huts have usually no proper lighting or ventilation. But they keep their huts fairly clean for the most part.

Houses and house-types

Out of the 526 households in the village there are 10 households with no regular room at all. Two hundred and twenty-four households have only one room each. The number of households having two rooms each is 179. There are 66 households having three rooms each, 34 households with four rooms each, 7 households with five rooms each and 6 households with more than five rooms. It would be inetresting to consider the average number of persons in households of different sizes along with the number of rooms which these households have. The following statement gives, in juxta-position, the sizes of these households number of households and the housing accommodation they are able to have:—

Average number of persons in the household	*Number of households*	*No. of rooms*
(1)	(2)	(3)
4.7	10	No room
4.9	224	One room
5.5	179	Two rooms
6.2	66	Three rooms
6.3.	34	Four rooms
8.1	7	Five rooms
7.7	6	More than five rooms

House-types ; Roofs

There are 11 houses with terraced roofing. The largest number of households namely 458 have houses covered with country-tiled roofing. People of all communities live in these houses. There are only 48 houses with Mangalore-tiled roofiing. There are two houses having a covering of both country-tiles and Mangalore-tiles.

House-types : Walls

Out of 526 houses, 464 houses have mud walls, 4 have walls made of mud and brick, 57 have brick walls, and one house has starw wall.

Briefly, the most common type of house in Kikkeri is the house with mud-wall and country-tile roofing.

Dress

The agriculturists use knickers and shirts with full sleeves or half-sleeves (or half-arms as the latter are called) are more in vogue than shirts. About 25 per cent of the people use knickers. Brahmins and some others who are economically in a better condition use *lungis* or *dhoties,* The officials use either *Pyjams* or pants with shirts and coats.

Ladies use ordinary cotton sarees and blouses. Silk sarees are not common.

Boys of all communities and classes use a knicker and a half-arm or shirt, young girls use a *langa* and a *jumper*.

Muslims wear pyjama and shirts. Half-arm shirts are not common among them. They wear shirts with full sleeves.

Household Utensils

Earthenware are most commonly in use among all communities including Brahmins. Brassware is used for storing water. Besides brass tumblers and cups are also used.

Ornaments

The most common ornament is the *Tali* or *Mangalya* made of gold which is worn round the neck by all married ladies. Besides this, the most common ornament here is the *Bendole* (ear-studs).

Formerly, silver bracelets called *Kadayas* were worn on hands and legs, but they are now going out of use. Rich people wear a gold chain round the neck and gold bangles on hands, but their number is very small.

Household Goods

(i) Cots

Forty-five households possess cots. Out of these the largest number of households having cots with them are those of Vokkaligas (15) Next to them come the Kuruhinasettys, 12 households of this community having cots. There are 9 Brahmin households possessing cots.

(ii) Chairs

A larger number of households have chairs with them. The total number of households having chairs is 83, once again the Vokkaligas, Kuruhina setty and Brahmins have most of the (58) chairs in the village.

(iii) Tables

Forty-seven households have tables in their houses. The tables are also mostly (35) in the possession of the three communities mentioned above.

(iv) Easy-chairs

There are 27 easy chairs in Kikkeri. The above mentioned three communities have 20 out of these 27 easy-chairs with them.

(v) Bench

The position relating to the possession of benches is also the same, the Vokkaliga Kuruhina Settys and Brahmins having with them 51 out of the total number of 66 benches in Kikkeri.

(vi) Foot-stools

The position is not different in regard to this item also. Out of the 47 foot-stools, in Kikkeri, the above three communities account for 32 foot-stools.

(vii) Box

Out of the 8 boxes in Kikkeri, seven are in possession of Vokkaliga, Kuruhina setty and Brahmin households.

(viii) SHELVES

The total number of shelves in Kikkeri is 17. Ten of these are with the three communities already noticed.

(ix) ALMIRAHS

The number of almirahs in Kikkeri is 35. The number of them with these three communities is 33.

The above analysis enables us to conclude that if the possession of furniture articles is any indication of better living condition—as it undoubtedly is then the Kuruhina settys, Vokkaligas and Brahmins of this village are definitely better placed in life than the other communities.

Possession of consumers goods

As can be seen in Table 12-A the other consumer goods in the Kikkeri are as follows :—

(i)	Gramaphones	.. 2
(ii)	Petromax lights	.. 9
(iii)	Torch lights	.. 66
(iv)	Kerosene stoves	.. 23
(v)	Bicycles	.. 48
(vi)	Radio sets	.. 24
(vii)	Time-pieces	.. 74
(viii)	Thermos Flasks	.. 9
(ix)	Electric stove	.. 1
(x)	Electric Fans	.. 4
(xi)	Wrist watches	.. 70
(xii)	Electric Iron boxes	.. 2
(xiii)	Loud speaker	.. 1
	Total	.. 334

A good number of these consumer goods are also in the possession of the Kuruhina Settys, Vokkaligas and Brahmins.

Food and Drink

Four hundred and seventy-one households—in other words the large majority—take two meals a day and the rest—that is, 55 households—take three meals a day. Fifty households take rice as their staple diet. Two hundred seventy households ragi is the staple foodgrains, and 405 households have both ragi and rice as their staple diet. People of almost all communities use ragi in their diet.

Seventy-five households have the habit of taking sugar in their food or drink and they are in the following income—groups :—

Income-group	*No. of households consuming sugar.*
(1) Above Rs. 150 p.m. ..	49
(2) Between Rs. 101 and 150 p.m.. .	16
(3) Between Rs. 76 and 100 p.m. ..	7
(4) Between Rs. 51 and 75 p.m. ..	2
(5) Between Rs. 25 and 50 p.m. ..	1
Total ..	75

Four hundred and fifty-one households do not consume sugar and they are of the following income-groups :—

Income-group	*No. of households not consuming sugar.*
(1) Above Rs. 150 p.m. ..	63
(2) Between Rs. 101 and 150 p.m.. .	106
(3) Between Rs. 76 and 100 p.m. ..	104
(4) Between Rs. 51 and 75 p.m. ..	106
(5) Between Rs. 26 and 50 p.m. ..	62
(6) Rs. 25 or less p.m. ..	10
Total ..	451

It is pertinent to remember here, however, that Kikkeri is a sugarcane growing and jaggery-producing area, and even the households which do not habitually consume sugar as an article of diet consume jaggery and are probably none the worse for it.

The following is an analysis of the number of households taking coffee or tea and the number of those not taking these beverages, classified according to their income levels :—

Income-group	*No. of households taking coffee or tea*
(1) Above Rs. 150 p.m. ..	111
(2) Between Rs. 101 and 150 p.m. ..	112
(3) Between Rs. 76 and 100 p.m. ..	97
(4) Between Rs. 51 and 75 p.m. ..	78
(5) Between Rs. 26 and 50 p.m. ..	40
(6) Rs. 25 or less p.m. ..	5
Total ..	443

Income-group	*No. of households not taking coffee or tea*
(1) Above Rs. 150 p.m. ..	1
(2) Between Rs. 101 and 150 p.m. ..	10
(3) Between Rs. 76 and 100 p.m. ..	14
(4) Between Rs. 51 and 75 p.m. ..	30
(5) Between Rs. 26 and 50 p.m. ..	23
(6) Between Rs. 25 or less p.m. ..	5
Total ..	83

The above two statements also confirm the view that those who do not use sugar must be using jaggery instead as can be easily conceded from the two facts noted above : (1) 443 households (out of a total of 526 households) take coffee or tea and (2) 451 households do not use sugar. After all, the large majority who drink coffee or tea must be using some ingredient to sweeten their beverage.

Health and Sanitation

There is a Local Fund Dispensary and also a doctor who practises the indigenous system of medicine and treats almost all ailments of the villagers. There is also a trained midwife here. For the care of the livestock there is the veterinary dispensary.

Small-pox and flu are occasional occurences. The Panchayat is taking active steps through the Local Fund Dispensary to inoculate the people and so epidemics are on the decrease and in fact, have almost disappeared.

CHAPTER III

ECONOMY OF THE VILLAGE

Castewise Population

As Kikkeri is a village containing as many as twenty one communities, it is necessary to note the population of each caste, which can be gleaned from table IV :—

Caste	*Population*
Brahmins	215
Lingayats	38
Ganigas	98
Gangematha	54
Visvakarma	94
Nayanaja Kshatriya	66
Rajputs	37
Vaishyas	46
Madivalas	91
Mudaliars	3
Halumatha	8
Banajiga	15
Gejjegar	25
Devanga setty	4
Thogata setty	2
Bhovi	11
Vokkaliga	605
Kumbara setty	11
Kuruhina setty	1,197
Adikarnataka	88
Muslims	139
Total	2,847

Households, Population and sex-composition

There are 526 households and the total population is 2,847. The average number of members in a household is 5.3. The population comprises 1,430 males and 1,417 females. The sex composition is thus normal.

Population by age-groups

Table II gives details of population by age-groups. It is noteworthy that the highest number of persons are found in the age-group 5—9, the number of males in this age-group being 217 and the number of females 214. The lowest number of persons are in the age-group 30—34 (77 males and 82 females).

Scheduled Caste Population

Name of Scheduled Caste	No. of Households	No. of Males	No. of Females
Adikarnataka	20	48	40
Bhovi	2	7	4
Total	22	55	44

Age and Marital Status

Out of the total population of 2,847 persons, 1,538 or 54 per cent are never married. Most of them, however, are below 19 years of age. One thousand one hundred and thirty-three persons, that is about 39.8 per cent of the population are married. One hundred and sixty-five persons are widowed and 11 are divorced or separated. Married females are 15 years and above in age, while the males who are married are 20 years and upwards in age.

Education

Details of literacy and education are given in Table VII. One thousand six hundred and seventy-four persons constituting about 58.8 per cent of the population are illiterates. Six hundred and seventy-two persons (23.6 per cent) are literates without any educational qualifications. A still smaller number (414 persons or 14.5 per cent) have primary or junior basic educational qualification. Seventy-eight persons have passed the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination. There are also four graduates and five diploma holders. The educated class is thus a small minority of the popula-

tion, evidently because Kikkeri is mainly an agricultural and trading village.

Working Force

There are here 1,351 workers and 1,496 non-workers. The workers and non-workers fall into the following age-groups:—

Age-group	Workers	Non-workers
0 — 14 . .	130 — M : 45 F : 85	1,103 — M : 583 F : 520
15 — 34 . .	567 — M : 296 F : 271	227 — M : 84 F : 143
35 — 59 . .	517 — M : 285 F : 232	108 — M : 32 F : 76
60 and over .	137 — M : 89 F : 48	58 — M : 16 F : 42

It is noticeable that the workers are smallest in the age-group 0-14. Their number increases in the higher age-groups, dwindling after the age 59. The number of non-workers is highest in the age-group 0-14 and progressively diminishes in the succeeding higher age-groups.

Lands

Kikkeri is mainly an agricultural village, the total area of the village is 479.15 acres. The distribution of the area under several heads for the years 1960-62 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Use	1960 (acres)	1961 (acres)	1962 (acres)
1.	Land put to non-agricultural use.	143.03	143.03	143.03
2.	Permanent pastures and other grazing ground.	32.20	27.02	25.77
3.	Miscellaneous tree-crops and groves.	10.70	10.70	10.70
4.	Net area sown . .	293.22	298.40	299.65
	Area of the Village .	**479.15**	**479.15**	**479.15**

Ownership of Economic Resources

As can be seen from table XXV-A 423 households have no land in Kikkeri. The number of households (103) which have land in Kikkeri and the extent of land they have are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Community	No. of Households having land	Extent of land (acres)
1.	Brahmin	3	3.25
2.	Madivala	3	4.75
3.	Vishwakarma	6	10.48
4.	Adikarnataka	9	32.64
5.	Kuruhina Setty . . .	21	58.98
6.	Rajputs	1	0.40
7.	Vokkaligas	54	191.69
8.	Gejjegar	2	5.00
9.	Vaishya	2	1.75
10.	Gangematha	2	4.00
	Total . .	**103**	**312.94**

As seen above, the Vokkaligas, the Kuruhina settys and the Adikarnatakas own more than 90 per cent of the agricultural land in the village, the Vokkaligas alone owning more than 60 per cent of the total agricultural lands of the village.

The extent of lands owned by the different communities of Kikkeri in neighbouring places like Krishnarajapet, Boregowdanahalli, Krishnarajanagar, Ammanakatte, Bhuvapura, Hatakanahalli, Dabbeghatta, Nellure, Honnasettihalli, Kottahalli, Mandikanahalli, Kodanahalli, Borapura, Ramanahalli, Dasanahalli and others is shown below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Community	Extent of land owned
		A. G.
1.	Kuruhina Setty	1,323—09
2.	Lingayat	82—11
3.	Vokkaliga	719—15
4.	Brahmin	542—35
5.	Kumbara	2—50
6.	Vaishya	230—24
7.	Gangematha	54—10
8.	Nayanaja Kshatriya	42—75
9.	Ganiga	115—72
10.	Madivala	55—95
11.	Rajput	70—25
12.	Adikarnataka	61—25
13.	Muslim	115—81
14.	Vishwakarma	56—61
15.	Gejjegar	36—75
16.	Thogata Setty	4—30
17.	Halumatha	1—50
	Total . .	**3,514—43**

As is obvious from the above, the Kuruhina settys, Vokkaligas and the Brahmins of this village are the communities who own the largest extent of land in the neighbouring villages.

Factors influencing the economic life of the village

Four points deserve to be mentioned regarding the economic life of the place in general. They will be dealt with in detail in the succeeding paragraphs. They are :—

(1) Kikkeri is in a dry Maidan area, where rainfall is scanty, and uncertain and irrigational facilities are unsatisfactory.

(2) The chief local household industry, namely, handloom weaving is dwindling, if not almost extinguished, in the wake of competition from mill-made fabrics, as also due to lack of co-ordinated efforts on the part of the weavers to make use of the facilities available to them.

(3) Trade is going on in a fairly satisfactory manner, but other occupations are all the same necessary for the improvement of the conditions of the people ; and

(4) Some cottage industries if established may be useful in affording employment to people without work especially to people engaged in agriculture (in the off-season) and to weavers, who are without work consequent on the near-extinction of the weaving industry.

Agriculture

The place is at an altitude in the interior plateau-where there is scanty rainfall and where irrigational facilities are not also well developed. It is not at a height in which the Malnad tracts are situated. If it were so there would have been good rainfall—so useful for the crops and also good forest wealth. Neither is the place at a low level in which case irrigational channels could have been easily diverted to this area. In the net result Kikkeri has become a dry area depending for its agriculture wholly on rainfall with attendant difficulties and disadvantages. Whenever there is a failure of rains here, famine conditions set in and agriculture comes almost to a standstill.

Weaving

Cotton, silk and art-silk fabrics are woven at Kikkeri. The cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and the Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society were established to give fillip to the weaving industry at Kikkeri.

Among the fabrics of pure silk woven here mention may be made of ordinary shirtings, *Dupion* shirtings, sarees and *Choli* pieces. The ordinary shirtings are of 40 inches width and the cost of a metre of silk shirting varies from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10-50. The silk sarees woven at Kikkeri are all of 6 yards length, the width being 45 inches. The prices of these sarees vary according to the design of the material of the border, and the usual rates are Rs. 11, 13, 16 and 18 per yard. The *dupion* shirtings are specially fit for bush shirts. These *dupion* shirtings are 45 inches in width and the cost of a metre is Rs. 14. The *Choli* pieces or *kanas* woven here are of different designs and colours, their width is 45 inches and the cost per piece varies from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12.

Among art silk fabrics woven here mention may be made of ordinary art silk sarees, foreign art silk sarees and *Kanas* (*choli pieces*). The ordinary art silk sarees are five yards in length and 43 inches in width. The cost of a saree of this type is Rs.3 per yard. Foreign art silk sarees are designated as *Usha Cuprasa* sarees. They are also five yards in length and the width is 43 inches to 44 inches. The cost of per yard of this saree is Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. These sarees have usually *Boota* or flower designs woven or lines woven on them. The *choli* pieces of art silk are 45 inches in width and cost Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-25 per piece.

Silk sarees can be woven only in pit looms (*Guli magga*). They cannot be woven in frame looms. There are 200 pit looms and eight frame looms in Kikkeri, but the frame looms are not working. In pit looms a silk saree can be woven in one day (eight-working hours) if the saree is of art silk and in two days (eight to ten working hours each day) if the saree is of pure silk.

Cotton fabrics can be woven either in pit looms or in power looms. The cotton fabrics woven here in ordinary pit looms are sarees, towels, and Dhotis. In power looms, *duppaties* or *chaddars* and *patta* or knicker cloth are woven. The *Duppaties* are woven only out of white yarn. Every piece is 50 inches in width and 2 yards and a half in length and costs about Rs. 3 to 3-50. The *patta* or knicker cloth is of 30 inches width and costs Rs. 1.25 per metre.

The number of shuttlesocks used in a pit loom depends upon the texture of the fabric woven, that is, on the number of different colours of yarn to be woven into the fabric.

The minimum number of workers required for turning out fabrics in a pit loom is four, if the preparation of the yarn like brushing it, winding the yarn and the actual weaving are done by different persons. These different processes can also be attended to by the same person. When they are done by different persons one of these will be engaged in actual weaving, one will be engaged in winding the yarn and the two others for other connected work like brushing the yarn. On an average these four workers can produce a cotton saree of 6 yards length in one day (eight hours). The time taken for weaving a *dhoti* is proportionately the same as for weaving a saree.

At least two workers are required to work a power loom, one to mind the machine and the other to assist him by handing over to him the materials required in time. There are nine power looms at Kikkeri. These were supplied to the weavers in 1961-62 by the Industries Department, but the looms are not working as the weavers were in need of some financial assistance to keep them going, in addition to getting the looms on loan. They have not been able to secure this assistance so far and as a result, the looms have remained practically idle.

The hot climate and scanty rainfall of Kikkeri are not impediments to the weaving industry. But the weaving industry is not flourishing since some years, and the condition of the weavers is far from satisfactory. Lack of capital and the competition from mill-made goods are stated to be the reasons for the unsatisfactory condition of the weaving industry here. But the real reasons seem to be lack of initiative and drive on the part of the local weavers as well as lack of unified effort to make the right approach to the authorities to obtain the facilities they require as also mismanagement of the affairs of the local cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative State Cotton Handloom Weavers Co-opeerative The local weavers used to get yarn from the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers. Co-operative Society, through their local society, but the supply of yarn has been stopped since a year due to the mismanagement of the local society. Likewise the Department of Industries supplied twenty power looms. Eight of these worked for sometime and then stopped working. The others never went into working. The reason for the lack of progress in working these looms has also to be ascribed as much to the lack of unified effort on the part of the weavers in obtaining the help they require from the authorities in the form of loans etc., as also to mismanagement of the affairs of the local societies.

Trade

Kikkeri is a good trading centre as it is the meeting place for the villagers of several roundabout villages and as it has good communication facilities.

Need for cottage industries

As local trade cannot answer all the employment requirements of the inhabitants of the village, some cottage industries may have to be started to absorb the adults who have no work or who do not have work all the year round, at present. As this place is connected by buses, with big cities, poultry farming is one of the lines on which development may be effected. A soap-factory may also be established. Other such improvements may also be divised by the authorities, and the cottage industries which can be started here have only to be such as are not hampered by a hot climate and as are not in need of forest produce as raw materials. Kikkeri does not have any forest nearby.

Thus Kikkeri is typical of such of our Maidan villages where there is scanty rainfall and where at the same time there are no irrigation channels also and where, at the same time, there are no flourishing medium or small-scale houshold industries also. The weaving industry, which absorbed a good many workers in days gone by, has fallen into a state of doldrums in the wake of competition from the mills and in the face of the halting steps taken to place the weaving industry on a firm footing. The economic recovery of the place needs the strengthening of the weaving industry, the starting of some more household industries and improved communications, especially a bus connection to the nearest railway-station Mandagere. At present there are buses plying through this village to the district headquarter and other cities and pilgrim centres but there is no bus connection to nearest railway station, which is within four miles here.

Land Reforms

Out of 526 households in the village, 135 households are owner-cultivators, 6 households are tenant cultivators, 2 households are engaged in work as agricultural labourers, 118 households are in the weaving industry, 47 are in other household industries, and 218 households are engaged in other occupations (Table XIX). It is easily seen therefore that those who are engaged in agriculture are mostly owners of lands cultivated by them. So the cultivators are, by and large, indifferent to the new land reforms. The cultivators of this village not only take personal care of their lands in this village, but also manage the affairs of their lands in the nearby villages also. They are also mostly ignorant of the trend of the land reforms and are also not going to be affected by these reforms to any serious extent.

Livelihood Classes

The distribution of the working force of the village (1,351) in the different livelihood classes is as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Livelihood class*	*Number of workers*
1.	Cultivation	194
2.	Cultivation and a subsidiary occupation.	242
3.	Agricultural labour ..	39
4.	Agricultural labour with a subsidiary occupation.	12
5.	Cooly	79
6.	Cooly with a subsidiary occupation..	33
7.	Service	68
8.	Service with a subsidiary occupation	20
9.	Business	65
10.	Business with a subsidiary occupation	16
11.	Hotel-keeping	6
12.	Household industry ..	464
13.	Household industry with a subsidiary occupation.	70
14.	Cattle-grazing ..	35
15.	Masonry	2
16.	Professions	2
17.	Profession with a subsidiary occupation.	3
18.	Cattle-grazing with a subsidiary occupation.	1
	Total ..	1,351

Certain points emerge from the above figures: first, the largest number of workers (464) are dependent on household industry only—mostly handloom-weaving. Next to this category come the workers who are dependent on cultivation as their main occupation along with a subsidiary occupation (242) as cultivation is only a seasonal occupation. Next come the workers dependent on cultivation alone (194). Fourthly those who eke out a livelihood as coolis (79) and next come the traders (65)

The above figures take into account only those who have household industry or cultivation or trade etc., as the case may be, as their sole occupation or as their main occupation with a subsidiary occupation.

Most of the depandents (550 out of 583) are below 14 years of age. Those above that age are only 33 in number. There are only six males between the ages 15-34 who are unemployed, and among them those between the ages 35 and 39 are only 5. So we do not find any large number of employable persons as dependents and to that extent the position is satisfactory. Out of the 550 dependents a good proportion must be of very young age. The students (616) constitute 43.5 per cent of the non-workers and 21.6 per cent of the total population. From these accounts one can safely conclude that Kikkeri consists of an active population and does not consist of any considerable number of employable people who are keeping themselves idle.

Agricultural Production

The important agricultural produce and the annual production of these are as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of crop	Annual Production 1960	1961
1.	Paddy . .	1,010 Pallas	949 Pallas
2.	Ragi . .	1,162 Pallas	1,003 Pallas
3.	Plantains . .	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 1,000
4.	Sugarcane—		
	(i) Sold for cash	Rs. 2,500	Rs. 2,075
	(ii) Converted to Jaggery.	6,215 Maunds	6,764 Maunds
5.	Cocoanuts . .	22,600 Numbers	23,500 Numbers

Some account of the agricultural practices should be interesting :—

(i) RAGI CULTIVATION

Ragi can be grown well both in red soil and in black soil. Both these soils are found in Kikkeri. Red loam mixed with sand is ideally suited for ragi cultivation. Where ragi is to be cultivated in black soil, the soil should not be very sticky and the soil of Kikkeri, in the fields in which it is black, does not have this drawback. Though the soil itself is suited for ragi cultivation the ryots here mix the common mud found in the village with manure and feed their fields with the mixture and this process is said to improve the soil.

Four different kinds of ragi are cultivated at Kikkeri. They are the following :—

(1) *Hain* ragi. This is a five months' crop. For this the sowing is done during '*Aridra*' rains, that is, by about the end of June and the harvest is reaped in November or December.

(2) *Gidda* ragi or *Kar* ragi. This is also a five months' crop. The sowing is done during *Bharani* rains or in March or April and the harvest is reaped in August or September.

(3) *Edda ragi.* This is cultivated as a *Hain* crop or *Kar* crop and in either case the harvest is reaped one month early, that is, in four months after the sowing.

(4) *Muru Thingala* Ragi, so called because the harvest is reaped three months after sowing. This is the common name given to the improved varieties recently introduced to this area by the Department of Agriculture. Of these improved varieties of seeds the most well-known are *Aruna* and *Annapurna.* These improved varieties are mostly cultivated in wet lands, as they require a plentiful supply of water.

Sowing.—For ragi cultivation the sowing of the seed is done in one of the three ways, namely :—

(1) Sowing the seeds with the help of a *Koorige* (Seed drill) an agricultural implement ;

(2) Broadcasting the seeds in the fields ;

(3) Raising seedlings in a separate seed-bed and then transplanting these seedlings in the regular field.

The sowing of ragi seeds in one of the ways mentioned above or transplanting the seedlings into the field, is done only after thoroughly preparing the field to receive the seeds or seedlings. The rainy season commences in June and when the rains set in late the rainy season commenees in July. Much earlier than this commencement of the rains, there will be small showers even from May. When these showers begin, the field is ploughed a few times, and the weeds are removed. When the regular rains commence the field is fed with manure and ploughed again so that the manure mixes with the soil. The clods are broken and the field is made even by drawing a *Halube* or heavy wooden plank over it.

Manures.—The manure fed to the soil is farmyard manure and the quantity is five or six cartloads per acre. Sometimes this quantity is more and may be even eight to ten cartloads, the actual quantity used in any particular case depending on the capacity of the ryot concerned. The ryots collect this manure much in advance of the time when it is required for the field. Generally they begin collecting the manure in summer. Each cartload of manure is unloaded in a different part of the field and these different heaps are spread over the entire field by labourers using small baskets called *mankaries.* The manure unloaded into the field is mixed with the soil the same day as otherwise it may dry up in the sunshine or be washed away in case there is any unexpected rainfall. Using farmyard manure only is the general practice in Kikkeri and only a few ryots use fertilisers. In such cases for an acre of land the fertilisers used are : 75 lbs. of Ammonium sulphate, 70 lbs. of super phospate and 150 lbs. of groundnut oil cakes. Even those ryots who use these fertilisers avoid using Ammonium sulphate unless there is heavy rainfall as they believe that unless there is very good rainfall this manure adversely affects the crops. On a rough estimate only about 25 per cent of the ryots use fertilisers for ragi cultivation. Most of the ryots (75 per cent of them) use only farmyard manure for ragi cultivation. The main reason why many ryots do not use fertilisers is that they believe that these fertilisers are efficacious only when there is plentiful supply of water and as there is scanty rainfall in Kikkeri ; especially in recent years, the ryots feel that use of fertilisers will be ineffective. A less common reason why fertilisers are not used by many ryots is that the ryot often finds it difficult to have ready cash or to raise credit for purchasing these fertilisers when they are required for use.

Method of cultivation

Ragi is cultivated both in dry lands and in wet lands. Whichever is the kind of land in which it is cultivated, the sowing is done in one of the methods already noticed. The sowing or transplanting is done in furrows made by ploughing the land and the distances between the sowings on transplanting is kept even as otherwise the crop will be dense in some places and the yield will suffer. The seedlings are transplanted in groups of three or four seedlings in one place and the distance between these groups will be one foot. The transplanting is done when the seedlings are 10 to 20 days old.

When sowing or transplanting is done every sixth line made by the plough is reserved for sowing jowar, *niger, tadaguni* (cowpea) and *avare* (field beans). The seeds of all these grains and pulses are mixed and sown evenly in every sixth line, the proportion of these seeds mixed per acre being 4 kgs. of field beans, 2 kgs. of jowar, quarter kg. of cowpea and one-eighth kg. of niger seed. Among these grains and pulses, the jowar sprouts first and when the stalks are well grown they are cut for cattle fodder, one stalk at intervals of five or six feet being allowed to stand for the purpose of preserving seed for the next crop. Of the others, the cowpea grows earlier than the field-beans. The seeds of cowpea are gathered and the stalks are used for fodder. In the case of field-beans, the plants in a portion of the field are reserved for seed and the stalks, after the seeds are gathered are used for fodder. The yield of the other plants are used for food and the stalks are used for fodder.

When seedlings of ragi are transplanted the portions of the field on either side of the seedlings are turned over with the help of a *Kunte* a week after transplantation. This is done with a two-fold purpose. It helps arrest the growth of weeds and also strengthens the roots of the seedlings.

The spaces between the rows of ragi plants are sown with horsegram very sparsely so as to obviate a dense growth of horsegram.

There is one difference between the *Bittane* and the *Nati* cultivation of ragi. In the former method, sowing for the other crops grown in every sixth line, namely jowar, cowpea, field beans and niger, has to be done on the same day on which ragi is sown, whereas in *Nati cultivation* there is no harm if there is some interval of time between the transplanting of the ragi seedlings and the sowing in respect of other crops.

The quantity of seed required for *Bittane* cultivation is 5 or 6 kgs. per acre. For *Nati* cultivation the quantity is 3 kgs. per acre. The seeds will be one of the four types already mentioned—namely, *Hain* argi, *Gidd* ragi, *Edda* ragi and *Muru Thingala* ragi, Recently other types have been introduced. They are the Aruna and the Annapurna. These are used by a large number of ryots.

The drawing of the *Kunte* over the field is done usually only in *Nati* cultivation. In *Bittane* cultivation this process is followed only if the crop is dense, this being done when the plants are fifteen days old.

The ears begin to appear about two and a half to three months after sowing or transplanting is done.

Harvesting.—The ears which turn reddish as they ripen become ready for harvesting about four to five months after *Bittane* or *Nati.* Only the *Muru Thingala* Ragi which requires a plentiful supply of water becomes ready for harvest three months after *Bittane* or *Nati.*

After harvesting the crop is threshed at a spot where there is good sunshine. Threshing is usually done in January or February. This means that the crop, after being cut, is piled in the fields for one to one and a half months.

For threshing, the crop is tied into small bundles and removed to a threshing floor called *Kana.* This is a piece of hard ground cleared of all vegetation, well cleaned and hardened. It may also be noted here that this hard ground (*kana*) will be on a higher level than the surrounding area and it is on this platform that the ears of grain are piled for threshing with a view to keep them safe against white ants until they are threshed.

The normal yield in an acre of well cultivated land is 8 quintals of ragi. A slightly higher yield is also obtained in a few cases.

Till recently the ragi crop used to be free from pests and diseases. Of late, however, white worms are appearing in the crop and they eat the plants from

the root upwards. This is a very recent development and the measures to be taken up to render the crop from these worms are under study.

The improvement in the yield per acre as a result of the use of chemical manures may be set down at about 3 to 4 quintals. The use of these fertilisers is beneficial for cultivation of ragi, but the cultivators at Kikkeri affirm that this is so only when there are proper seasonal rains and that if the seasonal rains fail, the ragi crop withers away and dies by the use of fertilisers. This is particularly so, they say, when Ammonium sulphate is used. The published view of the Extension section of the Agricultural College at Hebbal, Bangalore, is that the use of fertilisers is not harmful even when there is failure of the seasonal rains, but the cultivators at Kikkeri categorically affirm that there is the evidence of their practical experience to the contrary.

The average yield of ragi per acre may be put down at three to six *pallas*. Many ryots feed the land with four to ten cartloads, per acre, of farmyard manure. The ryots know that a larger quantity of manure is necessary and that the yield increases in quantity and improves in quality according to the increased quantity of manure supplied to the land. But the paucity of farmyard manure and its high price are hurdles with which the ryot has to contend with. The ryots also know that the quantity and quality of yield improves when both farmyard manure and chemical fertilisers are used.

The maximum benefit from the use of fertilisers is obtained when the land is even. The highest benefit is not derived where the land is slopy, and where there is the possibility of the soil being washed away.

Fertilisers are not substitutes for farmyard manure They can best be used along with farmyard manure.

For the cultivation of ragi the implements used are the country plough, the iron plough, the *Kunte*, the *Halube* and the *Gene*. There are only fifteen iron ploughs at Kikkeri. The *Gene* is used for marking the rows in *nati* cultivation.

The cost of cultivation per acre of land is as follows :—

	Rs.	p.
(1) Ploughing ..	20	00
(2) *Nati* sowing (in *Bittane* cost of sowing is negligible) ..	14	00
(3) Cost of ragi seed (3 kgs.) ..	1	80
(4) Cost of other seeds sown ..	8	00
(5) Manure ..	50	00
(6) For working the *Kunte* ..	8	00
(7) Harvesting—including piling the ears in the *Kana* ..	20	00
(8) Threshing in the Kana .. (This work is paid for in kind. The wages are 3 kgs of ragi for an adult male labourer per day, 2 kgs. of ragi for an adult female labourer per day. One quintal of ragi can be threshed by 2 male labourers and 2 female labourers in 1 day. So 8 quintals—the average yield for an acre—can be threshed by two male labourers and 2 female labourers in 8 days. They have to be paid 80 kgs. of ragi. The cash equivalent of this wage given in kind may be added to the other costs noted above).	40	00
	161	80

The yield being 8 quintals the proceeds come to about Rs. 400 (excluding the proceeds from the other pulses in the land).

The above calculation assumes that the seasonal rains are regular and sufficient in quantity. Unfortunately this is far from the actual conditions prevailing since a few years. As a result of the failure of rains the ryots undergo heavy losses.

(ii) *Paddy cultivation* :—In paddy cultivation both *Hain* and *Kar* crops are taken. For the *Hain* crop the sowing is done in June-July and the crop is got in November-December. For the *Kar* crop the sowing is done in March-April and the crop is got in August-September.

Paddy can be grown in almost any kind of soil except in soils with a large percentage of acidity in them. Farmyard manure is transported from the ryot's stockyard to the field. There it is unloaded on the field itself or at a place nearby. Later the

manure is spread evenly over the entire field by using *mankaries* (small baskets). For an acre of land about 10 to 12 cartloads of this manure is spread. After this is done either one seedbed is prepared or two or three seedbeds are prepared within the field—preferably in the centre—for raising seedlings. In Kikkeri paddy is grown only by *Nati* cultivation, that is, it is cultivated in land which is reduced to a puddled condition in which seedlings separately reared in a seedbed are transplanted. In addition to farmyard manure, chemical fertilisers are also applied to the land, but there is no uniformity regarding the proportion or quantity of the chemical fertilisers used. The chemical fertilisers in common use are ammonium sulphate, urea, and super phosphate. Along with these groundnut oil-cakes are also used. There is a great deal of variation in the quantities of these manures put to use, but the quantities usually fed to one acre of land are : One bag of superphosphate, one bag of groundnut oil cakes, and half a bag of Ammonium sulphate or urea.

The method or raising seedlings in a seedbed and transplanting them in the field is the same whether the crop grown is *hain* crop or *Kar* crop. The plot where the seedbed is to be raised is fed with an extra quantity of manure with a view to see that the seedlings come up well. All round this seed-bed a drainage is constructed and into this drainage water is let in for about a week, so that the seed-bed sucks the water well. The seed-bed should be ploughed well twice or thrice. During these operations there should be water standing in the channel around the seed-bed. The seed for sowing is carefully selected and soaked in water for a full day. Then the soaked seeds are taken out of water, mixed with soil and tied up into a bundle in a bag or filled in a basket. On this seed or bag containing the seed warm water and cold water are sprinkled alternately morning and evening for two days. When this is so done for two days the seeds begin to sprout. Meanwhile the seed-bed is brought to a puddled condition and the sprouted seeds are sown in the seed-bed in that condition. Furrows are made in the seed-bed with a view to be able to remove the seedlings easily when they are to be planted in the field and also with a view to let in water evenly into the seed-bed.

Over the seeds sown in this seed-bed loose manure is sprinkled. The seeds are nicely pressed into the soil with a palmyra feather. Water is not let into the seed-bed for three days. During these three days no operation is undertaken. Thereafter water is let in, by which time small plants are seen to peep out of the soil. For eight days water is let into the seed-bed and then let out of it through an opening made in one corner of it. Then for twelve days water is allowed to stand in the channel round the seed-bed During this period the plants grow up to a height of about 8 to 12 inches. By the time the plants grow to this size the regular field is prepared to receive the seedlings by intense ploughing, manuring and watering. Weeds and useless shrubs are removed. Green leaves and twigs are mixed and ploughed into the soil. Then the seedlings are carefully picked by hand and planted into the field at regular intervals. In olden days these plantings were done haphzard ; but since recently the Japanese method of cultivation is being following by a few ryots and in this method the seedlings are planted in groups of two or three in one place and leaving equal space between the groups. This method of planting has yielded good results. Fifteen days after the seedlings are transplanted in the field, the weeds are removed by hand or by a weeder. This work is done without fail at least thrice to obviate serious damage to the crops. After transplantation the field is not irrigated for two or three days. Thereafter there is regular irrigation of the field. The paddy crop comes up for harvest in about five months.

The ripe ear of paddy is golden in colour. The crop is cut with sickles and dried in the sun for two or three days. This process of drying up takes place in the field itself. Thereafter the ears are tied into convenient bundles, these bundles being removed to the *Kana* or threshing floor which is a hard ground cleared of all vegetation. For threshing paddy no platform is prepared in the *Kana* or threshing floor, as is done when ragi is to be threshed. The bundles of paddy ears are held together and beaten on the ground in order to separate the grain from the hay.

When *Kar* and *Hain* crops are both taken the yield is about 10 quintals per acre for each crop. When only one crop is taken the yield is about 20 quintals per acre.

Cost of cultivation of paddy in 1 *acre*

	Rs.	p.
(1) Cost of ploughing the field four times (including the cost of bullock hire) ..	40	00

	Rs.	p.
(2) Cost of *Nati* 12 female labourers and 4 male labourers work for 1 day: Daily wage of a female labourer 1-50 Daily wages of a male labourers 2-00	26	00
(3) Cost of manure (20 cartloads of farmyard manure and 3 cartloads of *Honge* leaves *or* 10 cart loads of farmyard manure and three cart loads of *Honge* leaves plus fertilisers)	130	00
(4) Seed (20 seers of seed pady) ..	20	00
(5) Weeding (2 times) (12 labourers have to work on Rs. 1-50 per labourer) ..	36	00
(6) Harvesting (12 labourers on Rs. 1.50 per labourer) ..	18	00
(7) Transportation to the *Kana* ..	10	00
(8) Threshing (10 labourers, that is 8 male labourers and 2 female labourers work for 1 day. Wages are as follows :— For male labourers : 10 seers per head .. For female labourers : 5 seers per head .. Quantity of grain to be given is 90 seers or roughly 1 palla ..	100	00
Total ..	380	00

As the yield is 15 quintals per acre, the value of the yiled is Rs. 750. (This figure is however liable to variation depending upon seasonal and market conditions).

The above calculations assume that seasonal conditions especially rains—are normal. Since a few years, however, there has been failure of seasonal rains and so the ryots are put to a lot of privations and difficulties.

Added to the frequent failure of rains there has been the misfortune of the paddy crop becoming subject to a disease called *Katukalaroga*. This disease is caused by a worm which eats away the stem of the plant. The methods followed to control the disease are: spraying folidol over the field; spreading buffaloe cowdung in the field or letting into the field water mixed with kerosene.

The following are the implements and other equipment used in paddy cultivation :—

(1) *Plough* (no ryot is using iron plough for paddy cultivation) ;

(2) *Guddalis* (pick-axes) 2 ;

(3) Baskets 15 ;

(4) *Kudugolu* (sickles) 12.

Country carts are used for transporting the paddy crop cut in the fields to the threshing floor. These carts are either owned by the cultivators or got on hire. The hiring charges vary a great deal depending on the distance of the threshing floor from the field. The cost of a country cart is about Rs. 750.

The working bullocks cost about Rs. 750 per pair.

(iii) *Cocoanut cultivation*

Soil.—Any sandy soil especially a soil in which red loam is found mixed with sand is good for the cultivation of cocoanut palms. But it is always necessary for the cultivation of cocoanuts that the soil should be capable of absorbing moisture and retaining water below ground-level. The Maidan lands generally absorb and retain moisture while in the Malnad generally, water falling on the ground flows away and does not soak into the soil. Maidan areas like Kikkeri are on this score well suited for cocoanut cultivation.

The process of cultivation is as follows: good, ripe fruits of very old trees are selected and first planted in seed-beds. In a seed-bed there will be one pit for planting each cocoanut so chosen, the distance between the pit being 18 inches. The pit will be one foot deep. This depth is covered with sand and over the sand covered to ground level the selected fruits are planted firmly one for each pit, with the eye of the cocoanut upwards. Water is sprinkled over the fruit regularly. The cocoanut thus planted will remain there for a year, by which time these cocoanuts give forth leaves. These seedlings are then planted again in other pit which are one yard apart from one another. The planting of the cocoanuts which have grown leaves in these pits is called the second *nati*. The saplings planted in these pits

are watered well and fed with manure. In the above mentioned period of 36 months the saplings grow to a height of about 5 feet. The stem will be thick by that time. These saplings are planted in the cocoanut garden at a distance of 24 feet from each other both lengthwise and breadthwise. There are generally forty to fifty saplings growing in one acre of garden.

The saplings are planted in the garden in pits each of which has a dimension of 2 cubic feet. Each pit is filled with one pan of manure mixed with two pans of sand and one pan red earth. After these are put in, the inside of the pit is reduced to a puddled condition. Then one sapling is planted in each pit and a support of about four feet height is also planted near the plant, the sapling being tied to the support so that it may be able to withstand the onslaught of wind.

The roots of cocoanut palm spread out over a large area of the field. It is the ends of these roots which suck the plant food from the manure. So manure is supplied to the entire field where the roots spread out and not the plants alone directly. The manure used consists of farmyard manure, groundnut oil-cakes and common mud. The quantity of farmyard manure supplied to an acre of land annually is 20 to 25 cartloads. The quantity of groundnut oil-cakes, and common mud supplied to the land depend upon the capacity of the ryot concerned.

Ploughing of the field is begun in May when the *Mungar* rains commence. From then on the field is ploughed four times both lengthwise and breadthwise upto December or January. After the second *Nati* the saplings are watered twice a week. Watering becomes unnecessary if there are heavy rains. Each plant should get two or three potfuls of water. The space between the plants are sown with pulses and these plants are allowed; to rot and then mixed with the soil.

The plants begin to yield fruits after they are seven years old. Normally 100 to 150 fruits are got from every tree. Some trees produce more, that is, about 200 fruits.

The tender plants are sometimes attacked by a kind of borer. These wasps take birth in manure pits. Sometimes the wasp attacks the plant the very day on which the second *Nati* is carried out. These wasps are destroyed by piercing the hole made by the wasp in the plant with a spike, 2½ feet long and having a sharp point. The wasp generally keeps hiding in the hole made by it and is killed by the piercing.

Another pest is called the *ere* worm which damages the inside of the plant. Local people say that they have found no means of protecting the plants against these pests.

Cost of raising a garden in one acre

		Rs.
(1)	Cost of 40 fruits for rearing seedlings	28
(2)	Digging pits for first *Nati* and filling the pit with sand ..	5
(3)	Planting the seedlings ..	10
(4)	Second *Nati* ..	150
(5)	Watering and feeding the saplings with manure ..	50
(6)	Planting the saplings in the garden 3rd *Nati* ..	20
(7)	(a) spreading manure 3 cartloads in the field (No charge is incurred for supplying red earth and sand to the garden) ..	15
	(b) cart hire ..	13
(8)	Watering the garden (at Rs. 50 for six months) (watering is done only for 2 years.) During each of these 2 years charges are incurred only for 6 months, as during the other 6 months the rains will suffice to supply water to the field ..	100
(9)	Examining the plants, removing warps (This work is done for 3 years) ..	100
(10)	Manuring (Done for 3 years) Rs. 25×3 ..	75
	Total ..	563 or 600

Getting a good crop depends on seasonal rains. The cost of cultivation given above is moderate, and the actual cost may sometimes go up to Rs. 600.

If the plants grow well, they yield at least 100 fruits per tree per year. This means, on a modest estimate, that 40 plants will yield 4,000 fruits every

year and the out turn may be put at Rs. 1,000 per year. But even after the trees grow well, there will be an expenditure of Rs. 150 per acre every year.

(iv) SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

Four varieties of sugarcane are grown in Kikkeri. They are: (1) the *Patapati*, (2) the *Morish*, (3) the No. 8 *Cheni* and (4) the *Watis*. Of these the first three are the more important. The largest quantity grown is the Morish. It is useful for the manufacture of jaggery and sugar. *Cheni* is useful for manufacturing jaggery only. *Patapati* cannot be used for either. The juice of this variety is consumed direct.

No other crop is grown along with sugarcane. The preparation of the field for planting sugarcane is briefly as follows: Channels are dug breadthwise, in the field at intervals of 9 yards each. The local name for a channel is *pille*. The cost of digging these channels is Rs. 20. If the field is hard, dry and elevated it is first ploughed four times with a country plough and ploughed again four times with an iron plough. In case the land is soft it is dug thrice with a *Guddali* (spade). For the first digging the labour charges come to Rs. 120 and the second digging—which is done two months after the first digging costs Rs. 100. Then pits of 9 inches are dug in the field, 6,000 pits being dug in an acre of field. The digging charges in respect of these pits come to Rs. 4 for every thousand pits, the charges for 6,000 pits being Rs. 24. The cultivator provides himself with sugarcane settes for planting them in these pits. Each set will have two "eyes." In every pit two such pieces are planted by the side of each other. For planting in the 6,000 pits, then, 12,000 pieces or rather a sufficient number of sugarcanes from which they are cut are required. These 12,000 pieces cost about Rs. 120, and the cutting charges come to about Rs. 24. The charges for planting them in the pits is also Rs. 24.

After the settes are planted in the pits water is either let into these pits or poured into the pits by using water-pots, the former method being adopted in the case of fields which are at a lower level and the latter being the case in respect of high-level fields. For watering the plantings on the day they are planted the charges come to Rs. 3 for every 1,000 pits or Rs. 18 for the 6,000 pits dug in an acre of field. This amount used to be smaller in olden days.

During the first month after planting, the plantings are watered for 12 days with sufficient intervals of time in between. The charges for this work come to Rs. 60.

Weeds appear near the pieces planted. These weeds are got removed, at a cost of Re. 1.00 per 1,000 pits, the total weeding charges coming to Rs. 6. This work of removing the weeds is got done by female labourers.

After the weeds are removed, the plantings are fed with farmyard manure. Thirty cartloads of farmyard manure will be required for the 6,000 pits in an acre, the cost per cartload (including loading, unloading and transportation charges) comes to Rs. 8. The cost of 30 cartloads will therefore be Rs. 240. In addition to farmyard manure the pits are also served with some fertilisers, usually 3 bags of Ammonium sulphate and 5 bags of potash. The total cost of these fertilisers will be about Rs. 300 for an acre.

After the pits are fed with farmyard manure and fertilisers as detailed above, the plants are watered, (on alternate days) four times, the cost involved being Rs. 24.

Around the plantings the soil is turned over with a spade. This work strengthens the roots. This work is done twice with an interval of one month between two operations. When the plantings put forth leaves, the pits are closed except for the leaves which will be above ground level. When the plants are two months' old watering is done once in every fifteen days. This is done for 10 months and the cost of this work is about Rs. 40.

When the plants are a year old they will be about 10 feet in height. At that time they are cut flush with the ground. The yield for an acre is about 45 tons. The price of a ton of sugarcane being roughly Rs. 62 the value of the yield in an acre is Rs. 2,790.

The cost of cutting the sugarcane and loading it in lorries for being sent to the factory varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 per ton of yield, the lower cost being incurred when the loading is done near the field and the higher cost being incurred when the lorries are stationed away from the fields. The cost of loading the entire yield of an acre therefore varies from

Rs. 135 to Rs. 450. At present the cost of transportation of the yield to the factory premises is borne equally between the cultivators and the factory authorities. Formerly the entire cost had to be borne by the cultivator himself. This cost comes to about Rs. 238. The canes sent to the factory are used for the manufacture of sugar. The transportation charge referred to above relates to transportation of sugarcane from Kikkeri to the Pandavapura factory, which is 28 miles away.

The stem-borer and the top-shoot borer are the principal pests which generally affect sugarcane crops. But these are not much in evidence at Kikkeri. Smut, red-rot and mosaic are the main diseases which attack sugarcane crop in this country. Of these only red-rot is seen to affect the crops at Kikkeri and that too to a small extent only. In fact it may be stated to be even a rare occurence. When this disease appears in the crops the affected canes are weeded out and are not used for crushing. Apart from this no other step is taken to counteract the disease.

So far as manufacture of jaggery is concerned the entire work from the stage of cutting the sugarcane upto the stage of manufacturing jaggery pieces is entrusted to the head of the jaggery manufactory locally called *Ale Mane*. The work includes cutting of sugarcane, transporting the canes by head-loads to the manufactory, cutting the long canes into small pieces each three feet long, crushing these pieces in the country *ghana*, boiling the juice in big pans called *Kopparige*, mixing the juice with lime and when the boiling juice attains a proper consistency pouring it into moulds and thereby converting the juice into pieces of jaggery. The jaggery so manufactured is tied up into bundles, each bundle weighing 67 kgs. or 6 maunds. The sugarcane yield of one acre is thus converted into 100 bundles of jaggery. The wages paid to the proprietor of the jaggery manufactory for converting the yield of an acre of sugarcane into jaggery is about Rs. 1,000 including the cost of lime used during boiling the juice and cost of oil used for lighting, etc.

The cost of fuel used for boiling the juice comes to about Rs. 500 when conditions are unfavourable, especially when there is heavy rains. Otherwise the dried canes (after juice is squeezed out of them) serve as fuel in which case the cost of the extra fuel needed will be only Rs. 200 for converting 70 tons of sugarcane (the yield of one acre) into jaggery.

The price of jaggery is always unstable. Roughly it may be put at Rs. 40 per bag of 6 maunds, and so the price of 100 bags will be Rs. 4,000.

Cost of sugarcane cultivation in one acre of land and transporting the yield to the factory for the manufacture of sugar.

	Rs.
(1) Digging channels (*pilles*) ..	20
(2) Ist digging with spade ..	120
(3) 2nd digging wtih spade ..	100
(4) Formation of pits ..	24
(5) Cast of 12,000 seeds ..	120
(6) Charges for cutting the canes for planting ..	24
(7) Planting the pieces ..	24
(8) Watering charges on the day of planting ..	18
(9) Watering in the first month ..	60
(10) Weeding ..	6
(11) Manuring (Farmyard manure and fertilisers) ..	540
(12) Watering the plants ..	24
(13) Watering from the time the plants are 2 months old (This work has to be done for 10 months) ..	40
(14) Cutting and transporting the sugarcane to the factory ..	500
Total ..	1,620

The price of one ton of sugarcane supplied to the factory is roughly Rs. 62 and so the price of the yield of one acre (45 tons) of sugarcane is Rs. 2,790, as against the cost of cultivation in one acre seen above.

Cost of sugarcane cultivation in one acre of land and cost of converting the yield into jaggery

In the costing statement relating to sugarcane cultivation and jaggery manufacture out of the yield of one acre of land, the expenses remain the same as in the statement given above, for the first 13 items of work. But the cost of tarnsport and fuel will be slightly higher in the case of jaggery manufacture out of the sugarcane than in the case of manufacturing sugar in the factory out of the sugarcane yield.

Agricultural produce and their disposal

We have to go by the 1961 figures for details relating to the quantities produced, quantities used for domestic consumption and quantities sold in respect of the main crops as these are the latest figures obtained in the survey. The information may be summarised in the following form.

Crop	Production	Used for domestic consumption	Quantity sold
Paddy .	949½ Pallas	486 2/5 Pallas	386⅕ Pallas
Ragi . .	1,003¼ Pallas	714 Pallas	252 Pallas
Plantains .	Rs. 1,000 (worth)	Rs. 500	Rs. 500
Sugarcane—			
a) Sold for cash.	Rs. 2,075	Rs. 125 Worth	Rs. 1,950
b) Converted into Jaggery.	6,764 Maunds	446 Maunds	5,728 Maunds
Cocoanuts .	23,500 (Numbers)	3,550 (Number)	19,950 (Number)

It is easily seen from the above data that in respect of all main crops the village is surplus and a good trade is carried on with the agricultural production of the village. It can also be seen from Table XXIV that in respect of the minor products of agriculture also—like horsegram, *avare*, Bengal gram, til, groundnuts, and chillies a sizable quantity of each of these products is sold by the ryots. Thus the agriculture condition of the village is fairly good in times when rainfall is timely and satisfactory, though there may be some difficulty when rainfall becomes erratic. But this situation should be correlated to the fact that most of the lands are owned by three communities—Vokkaligas, Kuruhina Setty and Adikarnatakas and so the benefits of agriculture are shared by these landholders only, though in theory the benefits accrue to the village.

Livestock and Fishery

The following figures give an idea of the livestock in the village :—

Cows in milk	..	70
Cows dry	..	158
Adult females not calved	..	57
Working bullocks	..	127
Other adult males	..	12
Young stock (females)	..	27
She-buffaloes in milk	..	61
She-buffaloes in dry	..	92
Young stock (Buffaloes)	..	80
Sheep	..	68
Goats	..	57
Horses	..	2
Donkeys	..	10
Cocks	..	87
Hens	..	378
Chicken	..	558

It may be added that there are 36 bullock carts and the fish wealth is valued at Rs. 50 only.

Animal husbandry

The cattle of the village are thin but strong. From the figures already given at the beginning of the chapter in regard to the distribution of land under various heads like non-agricultural land, grazing ground and area sown, etc., it becomes clear that the area of the permanent pasture and grazing lands of the village has been dwindling while the sown areas has increased since 1960. This is obviously due to the grant of pasture land for cultivation and to this extent the grazing facilities for the village cattle have diminished, added to the fact that it becomes a little difficult to procure green fodder for cattle when there is scanty rainfall.

The local breed of cattle is called the *Hallikar* and is thin in build but has a strong constitution. Cases of cattle disease are attended to in the veterinary dispensary situated on the main road of the village. The dispensary was started on 12th June 1946 in a *choultry* but was latter transferred to the present building, constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,300, on 24th April 1962. The diseases to which the cattle here are susceptible are seasonal. They are mainly (1) The foot and mouth disease, from which many cattle suffer during summer, that is, from February to the end of May. (2) Block quarter, which affects the cattle during the rainy season, especially during the commencement of that season and (3) Haemorrhagic septicaemia which affects the cattle from June to January. The following statement gives detailes of the number of

cases of diseased animals examined and treated in the dispensary for five years :—

Year	No. of fresh cases	Total cases treated	Percentage of cases belonging to Kikkeri	No. of repeated cases	Average No. of cases attended in a day
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961–62 .	4,005	6,382	46%	2,377	18
1960–61 .	4,373	6,929	50%	2,556	20
1959–60 .	4,694	7,403	68%	2,532	20
1958–59 .	4,388	6,850	62%	2,462	19
1957–58 .	3,728	6,193	60%	2,465	17

Generally most of the cases belong to Kikkeri, but cattle belonging to the neighbouring villages are also treated in this dispensary.

Village Industries

As has already been seen while dealing with the analysis of livelihood classes, there are 464 persons who follow a household industry as their sole occupation and 70 persons who follow a household industry as their main occupation and have also a subsidiary occupation along with it. There are 48 persons following a household industry as a subsidiary occupation, having some other occupation as the main occupation.

The different household industries which are followed as main occupations and the number of persons engaged in them are detailed below :—

	Type of Household industry	*No. of persons engaged in it*
1.	Weaving ..	61
2.	Weaving and dining leaves' stitching ..	296
3.	Tailoring and dining leaves' stitching ..	36
4.	Weaving, tailoring and dining leaves' stitching ..	17
5.	Tailoring ..	5
6.	Dyeing and dining leaves' stitching ..	4
7.	Stone-dressing ..	1
8.	Fixing cattle shoes ..	1
9.	Dyeing ..	2
10.	Weaving and tailoring ..	2
11.	Carpentry ..	8
12.	Blacksmithy ..	4
13.	Carpentry and blacksmithy ..	2
14.	Goldsmithy ..	8
15.	Dining leaves' stitching ..	17
	Total ..	464

The household industries constituting subsidiary occupations and the number of persons engaged in them are as hereunder :—

	Type of Household inndustry	*No. of persons engaged in it*
1.	Weaving ..	13
2.	Weaving and dining' leaves stitching ..	36
3.	Tailoring and dining leaves' stitching ..	17
4.	Tailoring ..	4
5.	Goldsmithy and dining leaves' stitching ..	3
6.	Carpentry ..	3
7.	Blacksmithy ..	3
8.	Goldsmithy ..	1
9.	Dining leaves' stitching ..	31
10.	Mat weaving ..	1
11.	Pottery ..	2
12.	Digging and repairing of wells ..	3
	Total ..	117

(i) DINING LEAVES STITCHING

In this region many persons are accustomed to use a leaf-plate as a substitute for (metallic or earthen) plate for taking food. The leaf-plate is made by using *Muttuga* (Bastard teak) leaves as the leaves of this tree are almost circular and wide and a leaf-plate is made of 7 to 10 of these leaves—the leaves being fastened to one another at the edge so as to make a circular plate by pins got from the

rind of jowar stalk or of thin willows locally available called *Hanchikaddi.*

Traditional industries of the village

Weaving, tailoring, pottery, blacksmithy and goldsmithy are the traditional industries of Kikkeri. One hundred and thirty households are engaged in them, out of which as many as 115 households are engaged in the traditional industry of weaving in this village.

Household business

Cotton fabrics, stitched dining leaves, butter, skins, stationery articles, provisions, bangles, mutton and beedi are the wares in which business is carried on as a main occupation. Of these, cotton fabrics, mutton, beedi, cattle, provisions, cattle, paddy, oil and sheep are the articles in which business is carried on as a subsidiary occupation. Ninety-eight households are engaged in business, 57 of them carrying on business as their main occupation and 41 carrying on Business as a subsidiary occupation. The total number of persons engaged in trade, in the 57 households already referred to, as a main occupation, is 93—87 males and 6 females. The corresponding number of persons engaged in trade as a subsidiary occupation is 52—48 males and 4 females. There are thus in all, 145 persons in trade, and this number barely works out to about 5.1% of the total population.

Income.—There are 135 households of owner-cultivators. The average annual income of a household of this group is Rs. 1,645 or about Rs. 137 per month. Of these households 9 are in the income range of Rs. 301—600 per annum, 29 in the range of Rs. 601—900, 25 in the range of Rs. 900—1,200 and 72 in the range of Rs. 1,201 and above. There are six households of tenant cultivators, their average annual income being Rs. 1,062 or Rs. 88¾ per month. Of these six households one is in the income range of Rs. 301—600, two in the range of Rs. 601—900, and three in the income range of Rs. 1,200 and above. There are two households of agricultural labourers and their average annual income is Rs. 364 or about Rs. 30 per month. Of 118 households engaged in household industries (special) the average annual income is Rs. 1,149 or about Rs. 95¾ per month. Ten of them are in the income range of Rs. 301—600, 36 in the range of 601—900, 36 in the range of 901—1,200 and the others 36 are in the range of Rs. 1,200 and above. Forty seven households are in household industries (others) having an average annual income of Rs. 1,225 or about Rs. 102 per month. Two of them have an annual income of less than Rs. 300, 10 households are in the range of Rs. 301—600; nine of them in the range of Rs. 601—900; eight of them in the range of Rs. 901—1,200 and eighteen of them have an annual income of Rs. 1,200 and above. There are 218 other households with an average annual income of Rs. 1,752 or about Rs. 146 per mensum. Eight of these households have an annual income of less than Rs. 300, 31 have an income between Rs. 301 and 600, 32 are in the range of Rs. 601 and Rs. 900; 42 are in the range of Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200 and 105 are in the range of Rs. 1,200 and above. In other words the 10 households which have an annual income of less than Rs. 300 may be deemed as the most backward and poorest households and the 234 households which have an annual income of above Rs. 1,200 may be deemed to be the best placed in economic conditions in the situtation prevailing in the village. An occupation-wise distribution of these 234 households is given below:—

Sl. No.	*Occupation*	*No. of households*
1.	Owner-cultivators ..	72
2.	Tenant cultivators ..	3
3.	Household industries (special) ..	36
4.	Household industries (general) ..	18
5.	Others ..	105
	Total ..	234

The number of gainfully occupied persons in the several livelihood classes along with the total number of persons in each class is given below:—

	Occupation	No. of Households	Total No. of persons	Gainfully occupied person
1.	Owner-cultivators . .	135	796	454
2.	Tenant-cultivators . .	6	27	16
3.	Agricultural Labourers .	2	4	4
4.	Household industry (weaving).	118	670	377
6.	Household industry (others).	47	232	111
5.	Other occupations . .	218	1,118	389
	Total . .	**526**	**2,847**	**1,351**

Expenditure.—The different livelihood classes do not, naturally, incur the same expenditure for their livelihood. An analysis of their monthly expenditure, according to levels of (income) of the several groups in each category is given below :—

I. Owner-Cultivators—total number of households 135

Sl. No.	No. of Households	Average monthly Expendi ure	Items on which a high percentage of expenditure is incurred, the amount involved and its percentage to total expenditure	
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1.	9—(These households have an annual income ranging between Rs. 301 and 600.)	52 54	Cereals : (40.88%).	21 48
			Non-cereals : (19.03%).	10 00
			Clothing : (10.05%).	5 00
			Others : (7.14%).	3 75
2.	29—(These households have an annual income ranging from Rs. 601 to 900).	65 10	Cereals : (43.32%).	28 20
			Non-cereals : (18.39%).	11 97
			Clothing : (10.70%).	6 97
			Others : (7.13%).	4 64
3.	25—(These households have an annual income ranging from Rs. 901 to 1,200).	89 23	Cereals : (45.22%).	40 35
			Non-cereals : (19.92%).	17 77
			Clothing : (11.30%).	10 08
			Others : (5.51%).	4 92
4.	72—(These Households have an annual income of Rs. 1,200+).	179 62	Cereals : (31.67%).	56 89
			Non-cereals : (17.41%).	31 28
			Clothing : (9.19%).	16 50
			Hired labour : (7.93%).	14 24
			Others : (6.58%).	11 82

Almost the entire expenditure of the owner-cultivators is incurred for food and clothing. Only 72 households who are the most forward, economically, are able to spend nearly 8% of their total expenditure for hiring of labour.

II. Tenant Cultivators—Total number of households : 6

Sl. No.	No. of Households	Average monthly expenditure	Items on which a high percentage of expenditure is incurred, the amount involved and its percentage to the total expenditure	
		Rs. P.		Rs. P
1.	1—(This household has an annual income of Rs. 301—600).	42 88	Cereals : (38.84%).	16 66
			Non-cereals : (23.32%).	10 00
			Clothing : (9.70%).	4 16
			Other miscellaneous services. (9.70%).	4 16
			Others : (7.70%).	3 33
2.	2—(These households have an annual income ranging from Rs. 601—900).	49 88	Cereals : (50.10%).	30 00
			Non-cereals : (23.55%).	14 10
			Clothing : (12.17%).	7 29
			Others : (7.30%).	4 37
3.	3—(These households have an annual income of Rs. 1,200+).	115 41	Cereals : (35.50%).	40 97
			Non-cereals : (21.06%).	24 31
			Drinks : (7.69%).	8 88
			Clothing : (10.11%).	11 67
			Others : (10.48%).	12 08

The major portion of the expenditure of the tenant cultivators is also incurred on food and drinks clothing and other services.

III. Agricultural labourers—Total number of households : 2

Sl. No.	No. of Households	Average monthly Expenditure	Items on which a high percentage of expenditure is incurred the amount involved and its percentage to the total expenditure	
		Rs. P.		Rs. P.
1.	2—These Households have an annual income of Rs. 301—600.	30 49	Cereals : (44.41%).	13 54
			Non-cereals : (17.74%).	5 41
			Drinks : (8.20%).	2 50
			Clothing : (8.20%).	2 50
			Others : (8.89%).	2 71

The major portion of the monthly expenditure budget of the two agricultural labour households is thus taken up by food (cereal and non-cereal) and drinks, clothing and other services.

I V. Households engaged in household industry (weaving)—Total Number of households : 118.

Sl. No.	No. of Households	Average Monthly expenditure	Items on which a high percentage of expenditure is incurred, the amount involved and its percentage in the total expenditure	
		Rs. P.		Rs. P
1.	10—These households have an annual income ranging from Rs. 301 to Rs. 600.	53 36	Cereals : (40.84%).	21 79
			Non-cereals : (21.40%).	11 42
			Drinks : (7.50%).	4 00
			Clothing : (10.08%).	5 38
			Others : (6.24%).	3 33
2.	36—These households have an annual income ranging from Rs. 601 to Rs. 900.	69 58	Cereals : (41.34%).	28 74
			Non-cereals : (18.70%).	13 01
			Drinks : (7.87%).	5 47
			Clothing : (10.54%).	7 33
			Others : (6.06%).	4 22
3.	36—These households have an annual income ranging from Rs. 901 to Rs. 1,200.	94 50	Cereals : (40.84%).	38 09
			Non-cereals : (18.99%).	17 95
			Drinks : (6.65%).	6 28
			Fuel and light : (6.02%).	5 69
			Clothing : (10.32%).	9 75
4.	36—These households have an annual income of Rs. 1,200+.	146 75	Cereals : (38.40%).	56 35
			Non-cereals : (19.18%).	28 15
			Drinks : (7.05%).	10 35
			Clothing : (10.73%).	15 74
			Others : (6.45%).	9 47

In the household budget of the weavers, as can be seen from the above, in addition to food and clothing, a good percentage of the expenditure is taken up for drinks. They are also able to afford some other services.

V. Households engaged in household industries (others) Total number of households : 47.

Sl. No.	No. of Households	Average Monthly expenditure	Items on which a high percentage of expenditure is incurred, the amount involved and its percentage to total expenditure	
		Rs. P.		Rs. P
1.	2—These households have an annual income of less than Rs. 300.	21 36	Cereals : (35.11%).	7 50
			Non-cereals : (18.49%).	3 95
			Drinks : (10.72%).	2 29
			Clothing : (9.74%).	2 08
			Miscellaneous services. (14.61%).	3 12

Sl. No.	No. of Households	Average Monthly expenditure		Items on which a high percentage of expenditure is incurred the amount involved and its percentage to total expenditure		
		Rs.	P.		Rs	P.
	10—These households having annual income between Rs. 301 to Rs. 600.	32	91	Cereals : (38.99%).	12	83
				Non-cereals : (21.27%).	7	00
3.	9—Households with annual income between Rs. 601—900.	67	18	Cereals : (41.62%).	27	96
				Non-cereals : (18.32%).	12	31
				Clothing : (10.34%).	6	94
4.	8—Households having an annual income between Rs. 901—1,200.	91	27	Cereals : (39.95%).	36	46
				Non-cereals : (17.58%).	16	04
				Clothing : (10.44%).	9	53
5.	18—Households having an annual income of Rs. 1,200+.	166	48	Cereals : (35.43%).	58	95
				Non-cereals : (18.41%).	30	65
				Clothing : (10.39%).	17	21

VI. Households engaged in other occupations—Total number of households : 218.

Sl. No.	No. of Households	Average Monthly expenditure		Items on which a high percentage of expenditure is incurred, amount involved and its percentage to total expenditure		
					Rs	P.
1.	8—Annual income less than Rs. 300.	21	88	Cereals : (35.69%).	7	81
				Non-cereals : (18.05%).	3	95
				Clothing : (10.24%).	2	24
2.	31—Annual income between Rs. 301 and Rs. 600.	38	95	Cereals : (43.00%).	16	75
				Non-cereals : (19.36%).	7	54
				Clothing : (10.09%).	3	93
3.	32—Annual income between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900.	78	09	Cereals : (41.72%).	27	37
				Non-cereals : (19.10%).	12	53
				Clothing : (10.72%).	7	03
4.	42—Annual income between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200.	93	69	Cereals : (36.70%).	34	48
				Non-cereals : (18.78%).	17	59
				Clothing : (9.67%).	9	06
5.	105—Annual income of Rs. 1,200+.	182	71	Cereals : (29.34%).	53	61
				Non-cereals : (19.37%).	35	38
				Clothing : (9.88%).	18	04

The households engaged in "other services" are able to meet the expenses, mostly, relating to food and clothing only.

Indebtedness

Out of the 526 households in the village 360 are indebted, the total amount of debt being Rs. 2,40,422. Out of the ten households which have a monthly income of Rs. 25 and below, 4 households are indebted and the total amount of their debt is Rs. 560. In the income group Rs. 26-50 per month there are 63 households 36 of which are indebted and their total indebtedness is to the tune of Rs. 8,900. Of 108 households in the income group of Rs. 51 to 75, 71 are in debt and the total amount of their debts is Rs. 20,532. There are 111 households are in the income group of Rs. 76-100. Of them 82 owe a total debt of Rs. 33,060. In the highest income group (Rs. 100 and above) there are 234 households and 167 of them have a total amount of debt of Rs. 1,77,370.

The average indebtedness of the income group Rs. 100 and above is the highest, namely, Rs. 1,062. The income-group Rs. 76-100 comes next with an average indebtedness of Rs. 403-17. Next comes the income group Rs. 51-75 their average debt being

Rs. 289-18. Next to them is the income group Rs. 26 to 50. Their average debt is Rs. 247.22. Lastly comes the income group Rs. 25 and below with an average indebtedness of Rs. 140.

Source of credit

Of the total amount of debt outstanding (Rs. 2,40,422), a sum of Rs. 13,525 is due to co-operative societies. A small amount of Rs. 1,490 is due to the Life Insurance Corporation. Another small amount (Rs. 1,550) is due to the Package Scheme. Rs. 8,025 is owed to the National Extension Service and the largest amount is due to "others" mostly local *sahukars* and money lenders. The traders get their finance on loan from wholesale merchants, who have contacts with rich merchants in Bangalore, Mysore and other cities.

Causes of indebtedness

The causes for indebtedness are varied, but the most prominent of them are purchase of land, construction of and repairs to houses, marriage, clearance of outstanding debts, normal requirements of life, household cultivation, household business, land improvement, purchase of livestock and education. The biggest single item among these is ordinary wants which goes to show that income is not keeping pace with the spiralling prices of everyday requirements. Purchase of land (Rs. 29,860), house construction and repairs (Rs. 21,448) figure next; but these are constructive activities and loans incurred for these purposes are not unsound economically. Marriage is the next biggest item account for a total debt of Rs. 19,241. Debt of this size on this item seems to be a little big, but as marriages are among the rare occasions when there is a social meet of relatives and friends and the life of the rural folk also normally lacks change from their dull and dreary routine of hard field-work, debts incurred on this item are most probably due to inevitable circumstances involving to necessity to conform to social compulsions of an indirect kind.

Co-operative Societies

Out of the nine Co-operative Societies in Kikkeri, some account may be given of three societies which are more prominent here (i) The Weavers' Co-operative Society at Kikkeri has 210 members on its rolls. One hundred and ninety of them belong to Kikkeri and other 20 belong nearby villages. At present the Society purchases coloured yarn from dealers and sells it to its members on easy terms. About 9 bales of yarn are purchased by the society in a year.

(ii) The Kikkeri Yoganarasimha Co-operative Society Ltd., serves Kikkeri and nearby villages like Lakshmipura, Bhuvanahalli and Sollepura. It has 100 members; out of them 79 are residents of Kikkeri. The society issues credits to its members and shares of the value of Rs. 10 each are issued to any applicant from the above villages. The rules and bye-laws of the society provide for the grant of personal loans, joint loans, hypothecation loans and instalment loans. As this society has a good amount of Reserve Fund it has not received any aid from Government.

(iii) The Service Co-operative society at Kikkeri was started on 11th April 1949. Its share capital on 30th June 1962 was Rs. 4,770. A member is allowed to have from one upto 200 shares. The total number of members is 420, of whom those belonging to neighbouring villages are 70. The registered share capital is Rs. 10,000 and Government have been granting Rs. 575 per year by way of aid since 4 years. This society has also been in receipt of aids from the District Co-operative Society and under the Package Scheme.

But despite the existence of these societies, the economic position here is far from satisfactory, especially in times when there is failure of rains. The agriculturist obtains the money he requires for agricultural operations and for his normal requirements on the mortgage of his next crop and if that fails, his debt grows and his income is hardly sufficient to wash of the debt and also to keep him going. Further, agriculture does not keep his hands full with work and give income all the year round. There is clear indication of the want of some more secondary occupations. In the same set of circumstances involving lack of capital and sufficient earnings, the weavers could only set to work 7 out of the 20 power looms granted to them by Government. They were looking for some monetary aid also in addition to the grant of machinery on loan and when such help has not been obtained, they have not been able to benefit by the machinery fully.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Age and sex distribution

The total number of males in the village is 1,430 and the number of females is 1,417. Females exceed the number of male in the age groups 0-4, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 as shown below :—

Age-group	*No. of males*	*No. of females*
0—4 ..	189	210
20—24 ..	80	105
25—29 ..	90	114
30—34 ..	77	82

The converse is the case in respect of the remaining age-groups, namely 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 35-44, 45-59, and 60+ and the relative figures are furnished hereunder :—

Age-group	*No. of males*	*No. of females*
5—9 ..	217	214
10—14 ..	222	181
15—19 ..	133	113
35—44 ..	161	158
45—59 ..	156	150
60+ ..	105	90

Thus while females preponderate in numbers in early infancy, twenties and early thirtees, males are in greater numbers in early boyhood, in teen age, middle age and old age.

Edducation.—An account of the educational institutions in the village and the number of students studying in them may be given here along with connected matters. The Urdu Government Primary Boys' School at Kikkeri was started on 8th October 1960. The number of students studying in the four standards of this school are as follows :—

Standard	*Number of Boys.*	*Number of Girls.*
I ..	6	9
II ..	2	5
III ..	2	5
IV ..	4	2
	14	21

All the 35 students noted above belong to Kikkeri. The school is run in a portion of the local mosque. The school has a library, but there are no Kannada books in this library. It is a single-teacher school. The children sit on the floor squatting to learn their lessons, as the school is not provided with benches.

The Government Primary Boys School is a basic educational institution. The streength of the school is quite big and the figures for the different standards are as noted below :—

Standard	*Number of Boys studying.*
I ..	52
II ..	45
III ..	45
IV ..	40
	182

The schooi has six teachers, one of whom had been deputed for training at the time of the survey. Three of the teachers have passed their Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination and have also undergone training while the other two have a lower educational qualification. The daily attendance at the school is about 90 per cent. Thirty out of the 182 students of this schools belong to the nearby villages of Bhuvanahalli, Gangenahalli, Devalahalli, Dollanahalli and Siddapur and other villages all of which lie at a distance of about a mile from Kikkeri. This school is run in a rental building. The students

play, among out-door games, kabaddi and football and their favourite indoor game is carrom. The students have physical training or drill classes for three days in a week and are allowed to play games for three days. As this school is a basic school the students are also taught to spin yarn. They produce from 130 to 150 hanks of yarn for a year and the yarn so produced is sold to the Khadi Bhandar in Krishnarajapet, the taluk headquarters.

Another educational institution here is the Primary Girls' School, started in 1909. It was started in a *chavadi*. A building for the school was constructed in 1916, and since then the school has been running in this building. The strength of the school is given below:—

Standard	*Number of students.*
I ..	72
II ..	40
III ..	24
IV ..	27
	163

Of the above students 145 belong to Kikkeri and the others come from neighbouring villages. Of the total number of girls studying in this school, 11 belong to Scheduled Castes. There are five teachers of whom one is a music teacher. Light games using rope or a ring are played by the children. A Betterment Committee was started in 1961 and this committee holds monthly meetings. There are 13 members on this committee, nine of whom belong to Kikkeri.

The Government Middle School at Kikkeri was started in 1918. Prior to becoming a middle school it started as a primary school with only kannada teaching class in 1900. In 1917 classes were opened for teaching English also. But till 1926, there were only middle I and II year classes in this school the III and IV year classes being added in the year 1926.

The High School at Kikkeri was started in 1958. At present the School is run in a choultry and a new building for the school is under construction. The School was sanctioned after the villagers deposited Rs. 33,000 with the Government. The villagers have also promised to donate some lands for the School, but have not done this so far. The strength of the school is of the following order:—

Standard (High School)	*Total number of pupils*	*Number of boys*	*Number of girls*
I year ..	51	43	8
II year ..	58	53	5
III year ..	73	65	8
	182	161	21

The students belonging to Kikkeri number 113. There are eight teachers working in this school of Headmaster, 4 Assistant Masters, 1 Kannada Pandit, 1 Part-time Hindi teacher and 1 Drill master). The students play volley-ball, foot-ball, Kabaddi and *khokho*. In the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination in 1961, 62.4 per cent of the candidates of this school were successful and the result in 1962 was even better and stood at 79 per cent. Some of the students of this school even passed in First Class. But there is no playground or hostel for the students and no arrangement for midday meals. However the school has a good library and also a good laboratory.

Leisure and recreation

It has already been stated that the students play some outdoor games in the villages. But the adults do not play any games. Nor do they engage themselves in folk dances or Bailata (open air play), or *Yakshagana* (a kind of music drama) or in any other similar activity. Prior to 1962 there was a drama company which used to enact dramas. This company had in it about 55 persons all related to each other—and thee decrease in the population of Kikkeri was in part due to this company leaving the village before the survey was conducted. There is no club or other association in which the people can spend their leisure hours in recreational activity. It is no wonder then that the students and others of this village often go to Krishnarajapet or other nearly town—on bicycle and by bus—to witness cinemas there. Since the dramatic company above mentioned enacted Danasura Karna in March 1962 there has been no such diversion for the residents of this village.

Fairs and Festivals

Some of the important fairs and festivals taking place both in this village and elsewhere

which form important occasions for trading and gathering of people in a festive mood may now be referred to. The main cattle fairs are those of Hemagiri (5½ miles from here), Sravanabelagola and Channarayapatna which are 9 and 10 miles away respectively, Chunchanakatte in the nearby Krishnarajanagar taluk which is 40 miles from here and of Hassan which is at a distance of 34 miles. Of these cattle fairs, biggest is that held at Hemagiri every year towards January and or in the beginning of the festival called Rathasaptami attracts the largest number from Kikkeri. The car festival (Rathotsava) of Shri Ranganathaswamy is held at the same time when this cattle fair happens to be both a devotional meet and an occasion for trading in cattle. It is not ascertainable since how long this fair has been held but some 50 to 60 thousand cattle heads are brought here for sale and purchase on the occasion of the fair. Other trading activities are also carried on during the cattle fair the chief articles of trade consisting of household utensils and cloth. The occasion is also enilvened by cinema, drama and circus shows. The N.E.S. take advantage of the occasion of this cattle fair to carry on propoganda work relating to need for rural uplift and development. Every year the number of people who meet during the cattle fair has been found to be on the increase.

Next in importance for people of Kikkeri, comes the Hassan cattle fair. This fair is held on the 1st of January every year. It is said this fair has been in existence since fifty years. Trading in cloth and utensils are carried on during this fair also. Likewise cinemas and drama shows are also conducted.

The Chunchanakatte cattle fair attracts about thirty to fifty thousand cattle. This fair is held on the 14th January and is also marked by a car festival of Shri Rama. Features seen in other such fairs, like cinema and drama shows and trading in articles of everyday needs are also seen in this cattle fair.

The Sravanabelagola and Channarayapatna cattle fairs are of smaller dimensions. Some 4 to 5 thousand cattles gather during the Sravanabelagola cattle fair, which is generally held in the third week of March. At about the same time the Channarayapatna cattle fair is also held and the number of cattle gathering in this fair ranges from 5 to 7 thousand. The other features of these fairs are simlar to those of the fairs already mentioned.

Attitude of the people towards Reform Measures and certain other social problems.

Among the recent measures of reform one of the most important is the Land Reform Act. In certain parts of this State there is strong feeling against this new pece of legislation and as a consequence of this, the relations between the land owners and the tenants have been strained to a great extent. At Kikkeri most of the people who are in possession of land are self-cultivators and so there is no great opposition to be seen to Land Reforms as these reforms do not affect the land owners here. Further, most of the people are also ignorant and indifferent in regard to this piece of legislation.

(ii) INHERITANCE

Property is mostly inherited by the male children of the owner after his death. A few people set apart a portion of their property to their daughters also. This is done not in pursuance of the amendment made to the Hindu Succession Act, but only in pursuance of a custom prevailing among some people.

(iii) PREVENTION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

People are vaguely aware of the existence of a law at present according to which the practice of untouchability is an offence. But untouchability has been going out of practice not because of this law, but because of social change and the pressures of modern life, in a changing society.

(iv) PROHIBITION

Prohibition is in force here. Prohibition law is successful and cases of prohibition offences are rare. There is no attempt at the manufacture of the illicit liquor.

(v) JOINT FAMILY SYSTEM

There are still several joint families in Kikkeri. The system is still holding ground and is not disintegrating.

(vi) DOWRY

The practice of paying a dowry to bridegrooms is not in vogue in any community here at present. At one time this practice was in existence among the

Brahmins. But even they have given up the practice due to economic stringency.

(vii) BRIDE-PRICE

The system of paying bride-price was common, formerly, among the Backward classes. But as in these days it is becoming difficult to meet even the marriage expenses, bride price is going out of practice. In all marriages, at present, the contracting parties meet their expenses themselves.

Urbanisation

There is a very slow change going on in society. While the people still refer to themselves by their cast appellations, the old distinctions of caste and caste prejudices are not seen in any virulent form. This is as much due to gradual change in the life of the village itself as due to urban influences. However the urban influence has not been so strong as to obliterate the old joint family system and inheritance pattern which continue to run in their old ruts. Thus the urban influence is there, but is not very strong. This may be put in a more concrete form by saying that the people have not become progressive enough due to urban influences—to understand the details of modern reform legislations. In some cases as in the case of Land Reforms they are not aware that there has been any legislation at all.

Administration

Kikkeri has a statutory Panchayat Board since 1926. There are 13 members on this Board, all of them belonging to this village as this Board has jurisdiction over Kikkeri alone. Of the 13 members of the Board two are ladies. This Panchayat is taking active steps to keen the village clean and to look after the health of the people. The Panchayat took steps, through the Local Fund Dispensary, to get the people vaccinated when there was an outbreak of small-pox. Epidemics have thus been on the decrease. The Panchayat gets the night-soil sold by auction every year. It has also on its hand a scheme for the supply of water to the village through bore-wells at a cost of Rs. 1,46,650. The Panchayat had to think of this method of water supply as water cannot be easily pumped from Hemavathi river (which is at a distance of three miles from here) as Kikkeri is situated at a higher altitude than Hemavathi.

Awakening among the people

There is a perceptible awakening among the people since independence. This awakening is also due in part to the elections to the Panchayat Board which was last held in 1960. People avidly discuss the news they read in the newspapers. About 200 copies of different newspapers are sold here daily, the most important of these papers being Prajavani, Deccan Herald, Samyukta Karnataka and Prajamatha. These papers are published in Bangalore, the administrative capital of the State, and copies reach the village through buses plying through the village. The awakening among the people is also of the healthy sort and happily, has not led to bitter party feelings so far. Sometimes petty rivalries are seen and also some amount of selfishness and suspicion of others; but this is mostly due to economic causes.

Migration trends

As Kikkeri is a trading centre there are always some households who are coming from other places to settle down here. The immigration period of the immigrant residents at the time of survey extended from 1 month to 50 years. Sixty-four households were found to have had immigrated to this village during that period. These households belong to the Brahmin Muslim, Visvakarma, Ganiga Kuruhina Setty, Rajput Gangematha, Halmatha, Lingayet, Nayanaia Kshatriya, Gangadikar, Vokkaliga, Vaishya, Dhobi, (Madivala, Adikarnataka & Bhovi castes. Marriage, appointment to a Government post and business prusuits have been the main causes and motive forces for these immigrations. Cases of migrations from this village to other places were also studied, as the population during the survey in 1962 showed a decrease as compared with the population of the village in 1961 according to Census enumeration. The population in 1961 was 2,998 (545 households) while the population in 1962 was 2,847, the number of households being 526. Close scrutiny revealed that during the intervening period there was slight depletion of the population due to the following circumstances. There were deaths in 16 households, the number of deaths being also 16. Heads of 21 households who were in Government service were transferred to other places and left the place with their families. The number of persons who left the place on this account was 77. Nine households left the place mainly on their own, the

chief reason for the change being their intention to trade elsewhere. One of these households was a drama company having 40 members in it. Further, sixteen students left this place after completing their education here.

There were a few cases of immigration to the village during the one year period referred to above. Further, there obviously should have been some births during this period, though local enquiry always reveals cases of death more readily than cases of birth, and figures of registration of births and deaths in our country are not yet maintained in such a perfect and correct form that they can be relied upon fully. More people have gone out of Kikkeri during the period intervening between census enumeration and the socio-economic survey, and this is the reason why there was a decrease in the number of households as well as in the population during the survey.

Art and architecture

Apart from some beautiful temples in Kikkeri, chiefly the Brahmeswara temple, and some other temples in nearby places like Govindanahalli, Sasalu, Hosaholalu and Sravanabelagola, to which references have already been made in the opening chapter, there is hardly any achievement of the people of this region in the field of art worth mentioning. The temple architecture of this region, including the architecture of Kikkeri temples is in the Hoysala style, and an account of two chief centres in which this style is exemplified in and around Kikkeri is given below to supplement the information in Chapter I:—

(i) The most striking of the temples at Kikkeri is the Brameshwara temple. It was erected in 1171 A.D. It is not only ornate in style but has also some distinctive features. At the entrance to the temple is an elegant open gallery on each side with a porch. The sides of the temple are convex viewed from the outside and bulge out so as to widen the interior dimensions beyond the base. Another feature and one which adds considerably to the effect is the deep indentation of the horizontal courses in the basement and the knife-edge to which the cornices have been brought. The Linga in this temple, when seen in the glare of the electric light in the temple is uniquely attractive. The 'Archak' of the temple stated that in point of architectural beauty this temple has been all along held to be next only to the beauty of the temple at Somnath in Gujarat and Halebid temples in this State.

(ii) Sravanabelagola, the chief seat of the Jain faith, is about 10 miles away from Kikkeri. This important village contains numerous beautiful monuments and temples of rare architectural skill and beauty and only a passing reference by name to these works of art of a bygone age which are still a source of inspiration and attraction to many can be given here. They are: Santhinath Basti, Suparsvanath Basti, Parsvanaha Basti, Kattale Basti, Chandragupta Basti, Chandraprabha Basti, Chamundaraya Basti, Sasana Basti, Majjigana Basti, Kattle Basti, Savatigandharvana Basti, Terina Basti, Santisvara Basti, Kuge Brahmadeve pillar, Mahanavami Mantapa, Bharatesvara, Iruve Brahmadeva temple, Kanchina Done, Lakki Done, Bhadrabahu cave, Chamundarayas rock and several others, on top of all of which should be mentioned the world-famous Gommatesvara image. *bastis* mentioned above are temples and *Dones* are ponds. Workman, in his book "Through town and jungle" (P. 82-84) has stated thus about this image, "Gommatesvara has watched over India for only 1,000 years, while the status of Rameses have gazed upon the Nile for more than 4,000. The monolithic Indian saint is thousands of years younger than the prostrate Rameses or the guardians of Abu Simbol, but he is more impressive, both on account of his commanding position on the brow of the hill overlooking the widestretch of plain and of his size." The image is 57 feet in height and is carved out of a single rock and stands on top of a hill nearly 500 feet high above ground level. Regarding this image, the following account may make interesting reading:— (page 1,049 of Mysore Gazetteer, Vol. V by Shri C. Hayavadana Rao).

"The figure is standing with shoulders squared and arms hanging straight. Its upper half projects above the surrounding ramparts. It is carved in a fine-grained light-grey granite, has not been injured by weather or violence, and looks as bright and clean as if just from the chisel of the artist".

"The face is its strong point. Considering the size of the head, which from the crown to the bottom of the ear measures six feet six inches, the artist was skilful indeed to draw from the blank rock the wondrous contemplative expression touched with a faint smile with which Gommata gazes out on the struggling world."

A few words on Hoysala art in the field of sculpture and architecture, of which these temples are

good examples are necessary to complete this account. Though the best examples of this art are to be seen in the Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Tumkur Districts, still its influence was so vast that even builders in the Dravidian architecture in the Districts of Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore and Kolar Districts were influenced by it. This art is marked by florid ornamentation and delicate tracery. There is a striking resemblance between figures representing the same objects, although they may be found in different parts of the State. The elaborate and delicate workmanship of this school of art are to be seen in the temples at Kikkeri and in the temples in the vicinity of this village.

This glorious and beautiful architecture is however a legacy of the past and Kikkeri can lay no claim to any continuation to art or architecture in modern times.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Kikkeri as would have become clear from the foregoing chapters is a typical and fairly developed village of the Maidan area of the State. It is a village with a multi-ethic society there being nineteen Hindu castes as also Adikarnatakas and Muslims in the population here.

In the field of agriculture the village produces sufficient quantities of food grains and also plantains and cocoanuts and these quantities are not only enough for domestic consumption but also leave a considerable quantity for being sold. The agricultural land in the village is owned for the most part (more than 90 % by the Vokkaligas, Kuruhina settys, and Adikarnatakas. The Khuruhina settys, Vokkaligas and Brahmins are the communities which are the main communities of this village to own lands outside this village, in neighbouring places. Thus the benefit from the agricultural produce go to these communities, though the village, taken as a whole, has enough agricultural products for domestic consumption.

The other communities are engaged in household industries and household business. The main household industry is handloom weaving. It is stated that in days goneby the people used to wear the sarees and other fabrics turned out from these handlooms and so the products of this household industry had a ready market. On account of this circumstance the weavers were able to make a decent living. But with changing times the people have begun to take a fancy for mill-made goods with the result that the weavers have almost lost their living. It is also stated by some that the condition of the weavers is due to the mismanagement of the affairs of the local Co-operative Societies which formerly afforded them work and earning. Anyhow, Government intervened to set matters right and gave the weavers 20 power looms on loan, but some further assistance, mainly monetary, was required before the weavers could take full advantage of the help extended to them. Only 7 out of the 20 power looms which were given on loan were put to work, and even these have not been doing sufficiently satisfactory work. Some of the weavers have taken to secondary occupations also. The position of the weavers has of late become so bad that they are migrating to the Malnad and the cities in search of work. But the weavers are proficient in their work only and some thorough going measure of rehabilitating them in their special field of occupation seems to be indicated in the circumstances.

The trading activities of the people of Kikkeri relate mainly to purchase and sale of agricultural commodities. The weely shandy gvies them the scope to make their purchases and sales. Besides, there are a few big merchants who have contacts with business men in urban centres like Channarayapatna, Hassan, Mysore and Bangalore.

The communications of Kikkeri are good, but a bus connection to the nearest railway station Mandagere is urgently needed for the improvement of trade and the benefit of travellers also.

A few cottage industries may be established to widen the scope of employment opportunities to the people. These industries naturally should be suitable for the area. Poultry farming may be thought of as one of the possible lines of improvement. Another possibility is the establishment of a soap factory. As a matter of fact, small industries which are not hampered by a hot climate or a high altitude and for which forest produce are not required as raw material (as there is no forest nearby) may be established here.

The people of this place as in many other villages of this kind, lack in healthy and constructive recreational and cultural engagements. Their life consists of an endless round of activities, repeated again and again and all connected with their means of livelihood only. Life however needs to be enlivened by some leisure time activities also and these should be healthy and uplifting in their nature. At present marriages are perhaps the only occasions when the people mix with their relatives and friends and relax a little in a light mood. If there is any other occasion when they take away their minds from their routine work, it is the occasion of the *Jatra* and car festival of the local Kikkeramma temple. Such an occasion which comes once a year

cannot fully answer requirements of the people in the shape of cultural and recreational activities. There is not even a club or reading room in the village. Now there is a radio in the Panchayat Hall with a loud-speaker attached. In the absence of healthy and constructive leisure time avocations, there is petty fogging and a cynical suspicious and unsocial attitude resulting in petty rivalries among some of the people. If these have not degenerated into bitter party strife the credit should go to the local leadership especially the Panchayat Board which consists of very worthy individuals.

Kikkeri is a healthy place but the water-supply position is woeful. There are two public wells for getting drinking water and sixty private wells. But when the rainfall is erratic, water already scarce in itself, has to be drawn from fifty feet below ground level. Whenever there is good rainfall, the local Amanikere—a big tank—meets the needs of the people for drinking water and also for washing. But as rainfal is a very undependable factor in the Maidan plateau the scheme drawn up by the Panchayat to supply water to the village through borewells at a cost of Rs. 1,46,650 deserves every support. The efforts of the Panchayat in keeping the village clean and attending to the health of the people are commendable.

One can see a change coming over the village if one is careful to note it. The young people read newspapers, watch the buses passing through the village, play outdoor games in their schools and are trying to adjust themselves to a changing society. But the older generation still clings to the joint family and are blissfully unaware of the recent legistive and other reforms that have been taking shape in the society. The older people mostly pass their time in their daily routine, but the younger people at least go to Channarayapatna or Krishnarajapet, once a way, on their bicycles or by bus to witness a cinema show.

The landless people and those who do not have enough work suffer a lot in this area, especially in the present context of spiralling prices. The smaller cultivators too share this misery to a considerable extent. On behalf of the landless and those who do not have enough work it may be suggested that the starting of some cottage industriee may help them. For the smaller land holders the grant of grain as loan to be returned by them at the next harvest and starting of Famine Relief works in times of distress would be usefull. Such urgent relief measures becomes all the more necessary as the digging of irrigation wells and channels, affording pumpsets and similar measures involve long delay in execution.

The village needs proper arrangements for drainage, although with the facilities available the Panchayat is doing its best to keep the village clean. For making better arrangements for drainage the Panchayet is agitating for a grant from Government. At present the Panchayat is having an income of Rs. 6,500, to Rs. 7,000, but out of this as much as Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 4,000 is spent away for drainage, water supply, street lighting, sanitary arrangements, (Payment to sweepers and scavengers) and for maintaining the Sisu Vihar. At present the Sisu Vihar is not getting any grant. In this set of circumstance the income of the Panchayat is mostly consumed by sanitary arrangement alone. So it is obvious the Panchayat income should be buttressed by a grant from Government.

There are small libraries only in the schools. The opening of a Reading Room and Library will fill up a real want as also the opening of a play ground near the High School.

The changes that have taken place in the socio-economic conditions of the village since 1941 when an economic survey of Kikkeri had been made, may now be briefly noticed. The number of households in the village in 1941 was 414 while the number of households in 1962 is 526. The population in 1941 was 2,004; and in 1962 it stood at 2,847.

There has been some improvement in the level of the villager's literacy and education. The percentage of literacy in 1941 was 15.9. In 1962 the percentage of the literates in the population was some what higher, being 16.74. There were four schools in the village in 1941. They were: (1) The Boys Primary School (2) The Urdu Primary School (3) The Girls' Primary School and (4) the Middle School. By 1962 a High School had come to be established in the village in addition to the above four schools.

The village saw some improvement in the medical services enjoyed by it as also in the general health of the people. There was a Local Fund Dispensary in the village in 1941 and the nearest veterinary dispensary then was at the taluk headquarters–Krishnarajapet. But within the past two decades a veterinary dispensary has come to be established at Kikkeri. During the same period malaria has almost

been eradicated. There was an outbreak of plague in 1941, small-pox and flue were the common ailments of the people by 1962. Regarding small-pox the Village Panchayat is taking active interest, in collaboration with the Local Fund Dispensary to get the people vaccinated.

As for other facilities there was one tank and two wells in the village in 1941. The position regarding the supply of water for irrigation as also for drinking purposes was far from satisfactory. There was then a proposal to construct a branch channel from the Hemavathi North Bank channel, but this scheme did not materialise. The water-supply position continued to be unsatisfacotry even in 1962. The Panchayat has formulated a scheme for the supply of water to the village through bore-wells at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs as it had been found that, as Kikkeri was at a considerably higher level than the Hemavathi basin water could not be easily pumped from the river to the village.

There were three Co-operative Societies in 1941 and it was reported in the economic survey report of 1941 that these societies were working well. A few more Co-operative Societies grew up by 1962 the total number of societies in 1962 being nine. But the work of the old three societies deteriorated mainly due to maladministration and as a consequence the local weavers who mainly depended on these societies for supply of yarn, for work and for their earnings were put to great hardship.

The village administration improved by 1962 compared with the conditions which obtained in 1941. The annual income of the Panchayat in 1941 was Rs. 1,200, but the income rose to Rs. 4,935 in 1962. The Panchayat has come to take a keener interest than before in keeping the village clean and to protect the health of the people and has also taken on hand a scheme for water supply to the village.

The area of land cultivated in the village registered an increase. While the area cultivated in 1941 was 248 acres the cultivated area in 1960 was 293.09 acres; in 1961 the area was 298.16 acres and in 1962 the area was 299.26 acres.

The villagers owned 816 acres in neighbouring villages in 1941. In 1962 they owned 3,514.43 acres in nearby villages. This generally indicates an improvement in the economic conditions of the agriculturists of Kikkeri. The same conclusion is arrived at when we see that while in 1941 ragi and horsegram were the principal crops grown, by 1962 the cultivation of paddy, sugarcane and cocoanuts, in addition to ragi and horsegram came to prominence. Mention may also be made here that in 1941 the village was not self-sufficient so far as its agricultural products were concerned. By 1962, about 25 per cent of the cultivators came to adopt improved methods of cultivation after the Devleopment Block was started on 1st April 1955 and after the Block came to the 1st stage on 1st April 1958. By 1962 the village came to grow, so far as its principal agricultural products were concerned, quantities more than sufficient for domestic consumption, leaving a margin for sale also. This position was true so far as, paddy ragi, plantains, sugarcane and cocoanuts were concerned. This clearly indicates that agriculture can be carried on with profit in the village when the rainfall is satisfactory.

There was no supply of electricity to the village in 1941. By 1962 the village came to be supplied with electric street lights, housing connections and power connections were also given for some mills and one pumpset.

In this village, the Brahmin households owned the largest extent of land in 1941; but in 1962 the Vokkaligas, Kuruhina setty and Adikarnatakas came to own the largest extents. By 1962 the Brahmins were having only 3.25 acres of land in Kikkeri.

In 1941 there were 54 pairs of bullocks for cultivating 1,064 acres of land (248 acres in Kikkeri and 816 acres in nearby villages). As against this there were 64 pairs of bullocks for cultivating about 3,813 acres (299 acres in Kikkeri and 3,514 acres outside Kikkeri). This means that while there was one pair of bullocks for 20 acres in 1941, there was one pair for about 60 acres in 1962. The position regarding the availability of working bullocks was thus very unsatisfactory by 1962. Again in 1941 there were 714 heads of cattle for a population of 2,004; but there were 684 heads of cattle for a population of 2,884 in 1962. There has thus been a noticeable retrogression in the general supply of cattle wealth as also in the supply of working bullocks between 1941 and 1962. In 1941 there were 79 acres of *gomal* land, but the extent of *gomal* in 1960, 1961 and 1962 was as follows:—

1960	..	32 acres
1961	..	26.01 acres
1962	..	25.31 acres

In 1941 the cultivated land in relation to the availlbility of bullock power worked out to 4½ per pair of bullocks. But in 1962, the corresponding position was 4.7 acres per pair. In connection with this it should also be noticed that these bullocks have to serve, to some extent at least, the lands owned by the residents of Kikkeri in nearby villages. The overall position, then is that the availability of bullocks for cultivation has grown less during the course of two decades.

The changes in housing conditions between 1941 and 1962 may now be mentioned:—

Type of roofing	1941	1962
Tiled . . .	399	458 (country-tiled) + 48 (Mangalore tiled) + 2 (combined).
Thatched . . .	14	7
Terraced . . .	1	11

The above comparison indicates that tiled and terraced houses have become more common, especially the former. Thatched houses have dwindled in number and this may be taken as symptomatic of the general improvement on the economic condition of the people.

While the general economic position improved during the two decades under consideration, the position of the weavers deteriorated mainly because of the mismanagement of the Co-operative Societies which helped to supply them with work and wages.

In 1941, 228 households were indebted, the total amount of their debts being Rs. 61,893. In 1962, 360 households were indebted, the total debts coming to Rs. 2,40,422. The burden of debt has thus enormously increased during the course of twenty years. The biggest category of wants for which debts are incurred are ordinary wants and this shows that inspite of agricultural improvement and general advancement in the economic position, people's incomes are still falling short of the present spiralling prices. But constructive purposes also figure prominently among the causes for indebtedness in the village, and this shows that the villagers are well aware of the need to go ahead to improve their economic positions by constructive programmes of work.

Thus while there has been a general improvement in the economic conditions of the village, the weavers have fallen behind the agriculturists in building up their economic position and the weaving industry here needs to be resusciated and revitalised if their conditions are also to improve.

TABLES

TABLE I

Area, Houses and Population

Area in		Density per sq. mile	Number of Houses	Number of Households	Population		
Acres	Hectares				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
479	194	3,559	614	526	2,847	1,430	1,417

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
2,847	1,430	1,417	189	210	217	214	222	181	133	113	80	105	90	114	77	82	161	158	156	150	105	90	..	..

TABLE III

Size and composition of Households

Total Number of Households	Size of Households														
	Single member			2–3 members			4–6 members			7–9 members			10 members and above		
	House-holds	Males	Females	House-holds	M	F	House-holds	M	F	House-holds	M	F	House holds	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
526	20	4	16	111	138	147	230	581	576	134	523	497	31	184	181

TABLE IV

Households Classified by Religions, Castes and Sub-Castes

Religion	Caste	Sub-Caste	Number of house-holds	Population		
				Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HINDU	Brahmin	Smartha	31	165	85	80
		Madhva	7	39	24	15
		Srivaishnava	2	11	7	4
	Lingayat		1	4	1	3
		Jangama	3	13	7	6
		Sethala	3	21	11	10
	Ganigaru	Bale Setty	1	4	3	1
		Ganiga Setty	3	12	6	6
		Jothi pana	17	82	43	39
	Gengemotha	..	10	54	30	24
	Viswakarma	..	17	94	46	48
	Nayanaja Kshatriya	..	14	66	35	31
	Rajaputs	..	5	17	9	8
		Singhs	3	20	10	10
	Vaishya	..	7	46	23	23
	Madivala	..	18	91	45	46
	Modaliyar	..	1	3	3	..
	Halumatha	..	2	8	5	3
	Banajiga	Dasa Banajiga	1	6	3	3
		Bale Banajiga	1	7	5	2
		Setty Banajiga	1	2	1	1
	Gejjegar	..	4	25	10	15
	Devanga Setty	..	1	4	3	1
	Thogata Setty	..	1	2	1	1
	Bhovi	..	2	11	7	4
	Vokkaliga	Hallikar Vokkaliga	2	8	4	4
		Belkodu Vakkaliga	21	114	62	52
		Gangadikar Vokkaliga	89	483	248	235
	Kumbar Setty	..	1	11	5	6
	Kuruhina Setty	..	216	1,197	571	626
	Adikarnataka	..	16	72	39	33
		Kudusaliga	1	5	3	2
		Jambava	1	2	1	1
		Madiga	2	9	5	4
MUSLIM	Sunni	Anabi	1	9	4	5
		Pavalhuree	1	7	5	2
		Moghal	2	14	7	7
		Syed	3	25	14	11
		Shaik	6	34	14	20
		Pattan	8	50	25	25
		Total	**526**	**2,847**	**1,430**	**1,417**

TABLE V

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Name of the Caste	Scheduled Caste				Name of the Tribe	Scheduled Tribe			
	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females		Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Adikarnataka	20	88	48	40	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi	2	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**22**	**99**	**55**	**44**	..	..	..	..	..

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	**2,847**	**1,430**	**1,417**	**839**	**699**	**551**	**582**	**37**	**127**	**3**	**8**	..	..
0 -4	399	189	210	189	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5- 9	431	217	214	217	214	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	403	222	181	222	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15-19	246	133	113	133	90	..	22	..	..	..	1	..	..
20-24	185	80	105	61	4	19	94	..	2	..	5	..	..
25-29	204	90	114	15	..	74	111	..	2	1	1	..	..
30-34	159	77	82	..	..	76	79	1	3	..	..	..	..
35-39	179	94	85	1	..	89	79	3	6	1	..	..	..
40-44	140	67	73	1	..	66	58	..	15	..	..	..	..
45-49	128	66	62	..	..	63	50	2	12	1	..	..	..
50-54	111	55	56	..	..	52	32	3	23	..	1	..	..
55-59	67	35	32	..	..	33	22	2	10	..	..	..	..
60+	195	105	90	..	..	79	35	26	55	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VII

Education

Age-Group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate without educational standard		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	**2,847**	**1,430**	**1,417**	**615**	**1,059**	**477**	**195**	**265**	**149**	**64**	**14**	..	..	**4**	..	**5**	..	..	..	..	...
0– 4	399	189	210	188	210	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5– 9	431	217	214	155	133	26	12	76	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10–14	403	222	181	33	70	89	60	100	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15–19	246	133	113	28	49	63	42	34	13	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20–24	185	80	105	28	70	32	24	7	8	12	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25–29	204	90	114	25	91	43	20	6	1	12	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30–34	159	77	82	23	68	39	11	6	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35–39	179	94	85	33	72	44	9	7	4	7	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
40–44	140	67	73	27	69	30	4	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45–49	128	66	62	28	53	29	9	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50–54	111	55	56	28	54	21	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55–59	67	35	32	10	30	16	2	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	195	105	90	49	90	44	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE VIII

Workers and Non-workers by Sex and Board 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 . .	**2,847**	**1,430**	**1,417**	**1,351**	**715**	**636**	**1,496**	**715**	**781**
0–14 . .	1,233	628	605	130	45	85	1,103	583	520
15–34 . .	794	380	414	567	296	271	227	84	143
35–59 . .	625	317	308	517	285	232	108	32	76
60 and over .	195	105	90	137	89	48	58	16	42

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	6	11	32	46	24	46	19	10
2.	Cultivation and Service	..	..	9	1	13	3	3	..
3.	Cultivation and cooli	4	2	37	21	36	13	2	..
4.	Cultivation and business	..	..	9	1	19	1	4	..
5.	Cultivation and Agricultural Labour	1	..	9	12	3	10	..	1
6.	Cultivation and Household Industry	..	1	11	1	12	1	1	..
7.	Cultivation and profession	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8	Agricultural Labour	3	3	3	12	3	11	2	2
9.	Agricultural Labour and Household Industry	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..
10.	Agricul ur l Labour and cooli	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1
11.	Agricultural Labourer and service	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12.	Cooli	7	9	5	20	7	22	4	5
13	Cooli and business	..	..	3	1	4	2	1	..
14	Cooli and Household Industry	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	1
15.	Coo i and service	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Cooli and cultivation	..	..	2	1	2	4	1	..
17.	Cooli and Agricultural Labourer	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
18.	Cooli and Hotel keeper	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
19.	Service	..	..	41	2	16	5	4	..
20.	Service and cooli	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..
21.	Service and cultivation	..	..	1	..	8	2	..	..
22.	Service and Agricultural Labourer	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Service and Household Industry	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
24.	Business	..	..	23	1	30	3	8	..
25.	Business and cultivation	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..
26.	Business and Bus agent	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
27.	Business and service	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
28.	Business and Household Industry	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	..
29.	Business and cooli	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30.	Hotel keepers	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
31.	Household Industry	10	40	67	140	62	92	26	27
32.	Household Industry and Business	..	..	4	..	10	..	5	..
33.	Household Industry and cultivation	..	..	8	1	11	..	1	..
34.	Household Industry and cooli	..	2	4	4	5	8	..	1
35.	Household Industry and Agricultural Labourer	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
36.	Household Industry and service	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
37.	Household Industry and cattle grazing	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
38.	Cattle grazing	13	16	4	1	..	..	1	..
39.	Mason	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
40.	Profession	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
41.	Profession and cultivation	..	..	..	—	2	..	..	..
42.	Profession and Agricultural Labour	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
43.	Cattle grazing and cultivation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	**45**	**85**	**296**	**271**	**285**	**282**	**89**	**48**

TABLE X

Workers classified by Sex, Broad Age-group Inudstry, Business and Cultivation belonging to the Households.

Age-groups	Total workers			Workers in cultivation			Workers in Household Industry			Workers in Trade		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Ages . .	**1,351**	**715**	**636**	**487**	**298**	**189**	**581**	**253**	**328**	**145**	**135**	**10**
0–14 . .	130	45	85	25	11	14	53	10	43	..	..	..
15–34 . .	567	296	271	204	120	84	255	104	151	47	44	3
35–59 . .	517	285	232	214	134	80	209	104	105	77	70	7
60+ . .	137	89	48	44	33	11	64	35	29	21	21	..

TABLE XI

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

Nature of Non-workers	0–14		15–34		35–59		60+	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dependents . . .	261	289	5	2	1	4	12	9
Students . . .	322	205	73	16	..	..	..	..
House workers . . .	..	26	..	125	..	72	..	32
Un-employed . . .	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Pensioners . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Beggars . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Disabled persons (including the sick) . . .	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..
Total . .	**583**	**520**	**84**	**143**	**32**	**76**	**16**	**42**

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 room		Households with four rooms		Households with five rooms		Households with more than five rooms	
			No. of households	Total No. of family members	No. of households	Total No. of family members	No. of households	Total No. of family members	No. of households	Total No. of family members	No. of households	Total No. of family members	No. of households	Total No. of family members	No. of households	Total No. of family members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
526	989	2,847	10	47	224	1,100	179	977	66	407	34	213	7	57	6	46

TABLE XIII

Households engaged in Cultivation, Industry, Business and other Occupations.

Name of Occupation	Number of Households	Population			Workers		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cultivation only	27	145	68	77	81	43	38
Cultivation and Agriculture	7	50	30	20	34	18	16
Cultivation and Industry	17	121	61	60	71	39	32
Cultivation and business	24	144	88	56	81	48	33
Cultivation and Cooli	45	238	124	114	139	67	72
Cultivation and Service	14	85	46	39	43	23	20
Cultivation and Profession	2	13	8	5	6	4	2
Cultivation and Cattle Grazing	5	27	14	13	15	8	7
Agricultural Labour	2	4	1	3	4	1	3
Industry only	112	573	266	307	290	126	164
Industry and Profession	1	7	5	2	1	1	..
Industry and Cattle Grazing	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Industry and Agricultural Labour	5	25	10	15	14	4	10
Industry and Cooli	10	45	21	24	32	12	20
Industry and Trade	14	88	47	41	55	26	29
Industry and Service	5	29	18	11	15	8	7
Industry and Cultivation	17	132	64	68	78	37	41
Service only	60	286	149	137	63	55	8
Service and Cooly	10	52	25	27	27	13	14
Service and Trade	1	5	2	3	1	1	...
Service and Industry	5	35	12	23	16	6	10
Service and Cultivation	17	103	57	46	50	36	14
Service and Agriculture	2	9	3	6	4	1	3
Business only	27	170	87	83	44	31	13
Business and Industry	17	112	58	54	56	32	24
Business and Agriculture	1	6	3	3	3	1	2
Business and Service	1	3	2	1	2	2	..
Business and Cultivation	8	68	36	32	20	15	5
Business and Cooli	3	17	10	7	9	6	3
Cooli only	17	40	16	24	22	10	12
Cooli and Agriculture	4	11	5	6	10	4	6
Cooli and Cultivation	15	63	28	35	24	12	12
Cooli and Industry	9	35	11	24	15	6	9
Cooli and Business	2	16	8	8	7	5	2
Cooli and Service	1	2	1	1	1	-	1
Hotel Keeping	4	26	15	11	6	6	..
Hotel and Cooly	1	6	3	3	3	2	1
Profession only	2	5	3	2	2	2	..
Profession and Cultivation	2	13	7	6	2	2	..
Profession and Industry	1	4	1	3	2	1	1
Households with no gainful occupations	8	31	16	15	..	..	..
Total	**526**	**2,847**	**1,430**	**1,417**	**1,351**	**715**	**636**

TABLE XIV

Types of Industry run by the Households.

Types of Industry	Total No. of House-holds	Industry as a main Occupation					Industry as a subsidiary Occupation				
		No. of House-holds	Persons engaged in Industry		Population		No. of House-holds	Persons engaged in Industry		Population	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Weaving	29	23	36	25	62	67	6	7	6	16	15
Weaving and Dining Leaves Stitching	102	92	116	180	245	268	10	11	25	29	38
Tailoring and Dining Leaves Stitching	15	11	16	20	33	33	4	7	10	19	14
Weaving, Tailoring and Dining Leaves Stitching.	4	4	10	7	17	10	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring	5	3	4	1	6	5	2	4	..	7	5
Goldsmithy and Dining Leaves Stitching	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	3
Dying and Leaves Stitching	1	1	1	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
Stone Polishing	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle Shoe Fixing	1	1	1	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..
Dying	1	1	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
Weaving and Tailoring	1	1	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry	7	4	8	..	13	11	3	3	..	9	8
Black smithy	3	2	4	..	6	10	1	3	..	3	3
Carpentry and Blacksmithy	1	1	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
Gold smithy	8	7	8	..	17	22	1	1	..	4	2
Dining leaves stitching	31	13	..	17	8	19	18	..	31	40	62
Mat Weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5
Pottery	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	6
Well repairs	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4	3
Total	...	**165**	**211**	**253**	**432**	**470**	**49**	**42**	**75**	**143**	**164**

TABLE XV

Types of Business run by the Households

Kinds of Business	Total No. of House-holds	No. of House-holds	Business as main Occupation: Persons engaged in Business		Business as main Occupation: No. of Persons in Households		No. of House-holds	Business as subsidiary Occupation: Persons engaged in Business		Business as subsidiary Occupation: No. of members in Households	
			Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cloth Merchant	23	17	26	..	50	55	6	8	..	24	20
Trading in leaves	2	2	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..
Trading in *Cloth and Butter*	1	1	3	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	..
Trading in skin	2	2	2	..	9	7	..	..	..	..	..
Petty shop keeper	13	7	10	2	24	19	6	6	1	19	14
Trading in stationery articles	1	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Business	13	1	2	..	3	3	12	15	2	37	24
Trading in cloth and provisions	6	6	14	1	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
Trading in Bangles	1	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shop keeper and trading in skin	1	1	1	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
Trading in Mutton	5	3	4	..	9	6	2	2	..	6	5
Beedi shop-keeper	1	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Provision stores	15	14	20	2	52	43	1	2	..	7	2
Dying	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3	4
Cattle Trader	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	21	13
Sundry Business	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	12	12
Trading in paddy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	1
Trading in cattle and sheep	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3
Trading in oils	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Retail Trader	1	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	2
Shop Man	1	.	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4
Total	**98**	**57**	**87**	**6**	**196**	**18**	**41**	**48**	**4**	**145**	**108**

TABLE XVI

Traditional Industry run by the Households

Name of Traditional Industry	No. of Households
Weaving and Tailoring	1
Tailoring	1
Pottery	1
Gold smithy	3
Carpentry	6
Carpentry Black smithy	1
Black smithy	2
Weaving	115
Grand Total	**130**

TABLE XVII

Diet

Community	Total No. of House-holds 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
HINDU									
Brahmin	40	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	8	..	..	7	7	1	1	..	..
Vokkaliga	112	..	..	78	78	34	34	..	..
Kuruhina setty	216	..	..	214	214	2	2	..	..
Kumbara	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ganiga setty	20	..	..	19	19	1	1	..	..
Gangematha	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	17	..	..	16	16	1	1	..	..
Nayanaja Kshatriya . . .	14	..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	7	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
Gejjigar	4	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..
Thogata setty	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Devanga setty	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bhovi	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Madivala	18	..	..	15	15	3	3	..	..
Banajiga	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
Rajaputs	8	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	20	..	..	12	12	8	8	..	..
Muslims	21	..	..	19	19	2	2	..	..
Modaliyar	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total . .	**526**	...	...	**471**	**471**	**55**	**55**	...	...

TABLE XVIII

Staple Diet and Food Habits of Communities.

Community	Number of households	Households taking					Vegetarian	Non-vegetarian
		Rice	Ragi	Rice and Ragi	Jowar	Rice and Wheat		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
Brahmin . . .	40	33	..	7	..	..	40	..
Lingayats . . .	8	..	..	7	..	1	8	..
Viswakarma . . .	17	..	1	16	..	..	41	6
Nayanaja Kshatriya . .	14	1	3	10	..	..	..	14
Vokkaliga . . .	112	..	36	76	..	..	..	112
Rajaputs . . .	8	1	..	7	..	..	..	8
Adikarnataka . . .	20	..	9	11	..	..	..	20
Ganiga . . .	20	..	5	15	..	..	..	20
Madivala . . .	18	..	7	11	..	..	..	18
Banajiga . . .	3	..	..	3	..	..	1	2
Halumatha . . .	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Devanga . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Thogata Setty . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bhovi . . .	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Gejjegar . . .	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Modaliyar . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kumbara . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Vyshya . . .	7	4	..	3	..	..	7	..
Gangematha . . .	10	1	5	4	..	..	..	10
Kuruhina Setty . . .	216	6	3	207	..	..	..	216
MUSLIMS . . .	21	3	1	17	..	..	..	21
Total . .	**526**	**50**	**70**	**405**	**..**	**1**	**71**	**455**

TABLE XIX

Distribution of Households by Occupations, Income and Number of Persons

Occupations	Total No. of House-holds	Income-Groups					Total No. of members in House-holds mentioned in Col. No. 2.	Age Groups						No. of equiva-lent adult male per House-hold **	No. of gain-fully employ-ed persons	No. of gain-fully employ-ed persons per House-holds
		Rs. 25 and less	Rs. 26 to 50	Rs. 51 to 75	Rs. 76 to 100	Rs. 101 and above		Males above 14 years	Females above 14 years	Males and Females 10 to 13 years	Males and Females 6 to 9 years	Males and Females 1 to 5 years	Males and Females less than 1 year			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Cultivation of owned lands.	135	..	9	29	25	72	796	253	232	93	90	117	11	4.77	454	3.21
2. Cultivation of lands taken on lease.	6	..	1	2	..	3	27	9	9	2	4	3	..	3.74	16	2.66
3. Agricultural labour .	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	1.74	4	2.00
4. Household Industry (Weaving).	118	..	10	36	36	36	670	195	193	76	85	109	12	4.51	377	3.20
5. Household Industry (Others).	47	2	10	9	8	18	232	69	72	35	20	32	4	4.00	111	2.40
6. Others . . .	218	8	31	32	42	105	1,118	320	334	123	147	168	26	4.06	389	1.79
Total . .	**526**	**10**	**63**	**108**	**111**	**234**	**2,847**	**847**	**842**	**330**	**346**	**429**	**53**	**4.32**	**1,351**	**2.56**

* *Others Include :*

** *Calculated according to Lusk's Co-efficient .—*

Male above 14 years of age	..	1.00 Unit
Female above 14 years of age	..	0.83 Unit
Males and Females aged between 10 to 13	..	0.83 Unit
Males and Females aged between 6 to 9	..	0.70 Unit
Males and Females aged between 1 to 5	..	0.50 Unit
Children below 1 year	..	Nil

TABLE XX

Average Annual Income per Households by Occupation

Occupations	Total No. of House-holds	Average annual income per House-hold Rs.	Average annual income per adult equivalent male Rs. (0.00)	Average annual income per household in the range of									
				Rs. 300 and less		Rs. 301 to 600		Rs. 601 to 900		Rs. 901 to 1,200		Rs. 1,200 and above	
				No. of House-holds	Amount Rs.	No. of House-holds	Amount Rs.	No. of House-holds	Amount Rs.	No. of House-holds	Amount Rs.	No. of House-holds	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Cultivation of owned lands.	135	1,645	344.86	..	..	9	499	29	782	25	1,061	72	2,339
2. Cultivation of land taken on lease.	6	1,062	282.35	..	..	1	515	2	738	..	..	3	1,460
3. Agricultural labour .	8	364	209.20	..	..	2	364	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Household Industry (Weaving).	118	1,149	252.52	..	..	10	555	36	731	36	1,064	36	1,818
5. Household Industry (Others).	47	1,225	306.25	2	255	10	395	9	742	8	1,093	18	2,094
6 Others . .	218	1,752	431.52	8	241	31	404	32	781	42	1,083	105	2,297

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 & above	
	No. of House-holds	Expendi-ture per House-hold Rs. P.	Expendi-ture per equivalent adult male Rs. P.	Percentage of Total Expendi-ture	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Owner Cultivators														
Cereals	135	45.30	9.49	34.90	..	..	9	21.48	29	28.20	25	40.35	72	56.89
Non-Cereals	..	23.21	4.86	17.88	..	..	..	10.00	..	11.97	..	17.77	..	31.28
Drinks	..	6.61	1.38	5.09	..	..	..	1.99	..	2.54	..	3.30	..	9.97
Fuel and light	..	3.52	0.74	2.71	..	..	..	1.44	..	0.85	..	1.43	..	5.58
House rent and repairs	..	0.70	0.14	0.54	..	..	..	0.18	..	0.45	..	0.44	..	0.95
Clothing	..	12.51	2.62	9.64	..	..	..	5.28	..	6.97	..	10.08	..	16.50
Travelling	..	3.16	0.66	2.43	..	..	..	0.79	..	0.80	..	1.15	..	5.10
Recreation	..	0.12	0.02	0.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.23
Education	..	3.19	0.67	2.46	..	..	..	1.62	..	0.98	..	0.82	..	5.10
Other Miscellaneous Services	..	4.84	1.01	3.74	..	..	..	1.99	..	2.56	..	3.26	..	6.67
Interest	..	3.51	0.73	2.70	..	..	..	1.30	..	1.16	..	1.80	..	5.32
Rent	..	1.50	0.31	1.16	..	..	..	0.41	..	0.57	..	0.67	..	2.30
Remittances	..	1.51	0.31	1.16	..	..	..	..	..	0.02	..	0.11	..	2.78
Hired labour	.	8.80	1.84	6.78	..	..	..	2.08	..	2.87	..	2.45	..	14.24
Purchase for Production	..	2.86	0.60	2.20	..	..	..	0.23	..	0.52	..	0.68	..	4.89
Others	..	8.46	1.77	6.52	..	..	..	3.75	..	4.64	..	4.92	..	11.82
Total	**135**	**129.80**	**27 15**	**100.00**	...	..	**9**	**52.54**	**29**	**65.10**	**25**	**89.23**	**72**	**179.62**

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

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 & above	
	No. of House-holds	Expendi-ture per House-hold Rs. P.	Expendi-ture per equivalent adult male Rs. P.	Percentage of Total Expendi-ture	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2. Tenant Cultivators														
Cereals	6	33.26	8.89	38.83	..	..	1	16.66	2	30.00	..	..	3	40.97
Non-Cereals	..	18.52	4.95	21.61	..	..	..	10.00	..	14.10	..	..	..	24.31
Drinks	..	4.44	1.19	5.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.88
Fuel and light	..	1.87	0.50	2.18	..	..	..	0.83	..	1.04	..	..	..	2.78
House rent and repair	..	1.12	0.30	1.31	..	..	..	0.83	..	0.41	..	..	..	1.69
Clothing	..	8.96	2.39	10.44	..	..	..	4.16	..	7.29	..	..	..	11.67
Travelling	..	1.52	0.41	1.79	..	..	..	1.66	..	0.62	..	..	..	2.08
Recreation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	0.69	0.18	0.79	..	..	..	1.25	..	0.41	..	..	..	0.69
Other Miscellaneous Services	..	2.70	0.72	3.14	..	..	..	4.16	..	2.92	..	..	..	2.08
Interest	..	1.49	0.40	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	2.33
Rent	..	0.29	0.08	0.35	..	..	..	..	..	0.41	..	..	..	0.30
Remittances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hired labour	..	2.77	0.74	3.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.55
Purchase for Production	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	8.05	2.15	9.39	..	..	..	3.33	..	4.37	..	..	..	12.08
Total	**6**	**85.68**	**22.90**	**100.00**	...	...	**1**	**42.88**	**2**	**59.88**	...	...	**3**	**115.41**

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

Average Monthly Expenditure per Household by Income Groups and Occupations

Items of expenditure	All Households			Percentage of Total Expenditure	Households with a monthly income of									
					Rs. 25 and below		Rs. 26–50		Rs. 51–75		Rs. 76–100		Rs. 101 & above	
	No. of House-holds	Expendi-ture per House-hold Rs. P.	Expendi-ture per equivalent adult male Rs. P.		No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3. Agricultural Labourers														
Cereals	2	13.54	7.78	44.41	..	..	2	13.54	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Cereals	..	5.41	3.11	17.74	..	..	..	5.41	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drinks	..	2.50	1.44	8.20	..	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fuel and light	..	0.62	0.35	2.03	..	..	..	0.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
House rent and repair	..	1.00	0.57	3.28	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing	..	2.50	1.44	8.20	..	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Recreation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Miscellaneous Service	..	1.46	0.84	4.79	..	..	..	1.46	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rent	..	0.13	0.07	0.43	..	..	..	0.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hired Labour	..	0.62	0.36	2.03	..	..	..	0.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purchase for Production	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	2.71	1.56	8.89	..	..	..	2.71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	30.49	17.52	100.00	..	..	2	30.49	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

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 & above	
	No. of Households	Expenditure per Household Rs. P.	Expenditure per equivalent adult male Rs. P.	Percentage of Total Expenditure	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4. Household Industry (Weaving)														
Cereals	118	39.57	8.77	39.86	..	..	10	21.79	36	28.74	36	38.59	36	56.35
Non-Cereals	..	19.00	4.20	19.09	..	..	..	11.42	..	13.01	..	17.95	..	28.15
Drinks	..	7.08	1.57	7.13	..	..	..	4.00	..	5.47	..	6.28	..	10.35
Fuel and light	..	5.05	1.12	5.09	..	..	..	2.92	..	4.33	..	5.69	..	5.73
House rent and repair	..	0.73	0.16	0.73	..	..	..	0.96	..	0.56	..	1.03	..	0.53
Clothing	..	10.47	2.32	10.54	..	..	..	5.38	..	7.33	..	9.75	..	15.74
Travelling	..	1.89	0.42	1.91	..	..	..	0.75	..	0.93	..	1.22	..	3.83
Recreation	..	0.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.09
Education	..	2.13	0.47	2.14	..	..	..	0.32	..	0.62	..	3.09	..	3.23
Other Miscellaneous Service	..	3.77	0.84	3.82	..	..	..	1.60	..	3.36	..	3.74	..	4.81
Interest	..	1.31	0.29	1.32	..	..	..	0.40	..	0.69	..	1.22	..	2.30
Rent	..	0.45	0.10	0.45	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.25	..	0.51	..	0.67
Remittances	..	1.25	0.28	1.28	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.02	..	4.07
Hired Labour	..	0.57	0.13	0.59	..	..	..	0.29	..	0.06	..	0.64	..	1.08
Purchase for Production	..	0.10	0.02	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.35
Others	..	5.91	1.31	5.95	..	..	..	3.33	..	4.22	..	4.77	..	9.47
Total	**118**	**99.31**	**22.00**	**100.00**	...	...	**10**	**53.36**	**36**	**69.58**	**36**	**94.50**	**36**	**146.75**

TABLE XXI—*contd.*

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 & above	
	No. of House-holds	Expendi-ture per House-hold Rs. P.	Expendi-ture per equivalent adult male Rs. P.	Percentage of Total Expendi-ture	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.	No. of House-holds	Average Expendi-ture Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5. Household Industry (Others)														
Cereals	47	37.20	9.30	37.20	2	7.50	10	12.83	9	27.96	8	36.46	18	58.98
Non-Cereals	..	18.48	4.62	18.48	..	3.95	..	7.00	..	12.31	..	16.04	..	30.65
Drinks	..	6.57	1.64	6.57	..	2.29	..	2.13	..	4.63	..	7.66	..	10.00
Fuel and light	..	4.75	1.19	4.75	..	0.83	..	1.75	..	1.48	..	5.94	..	7.96
House rent and repair	..	1.31	0.33	1.30	..	..	..	0.25	..	2.55	..	1.51	..	1.35
Clothing	..	10.34	2.59	10.34	..	2.08	..	3.21	..	6.94	..	9.53	..	17.29
Travelling	..	1.71	0.43	1.70	..	0.42	..	0.46	..	0.79	..	0.91	..	3.38
Recreation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	..	2.53	0.63	2.53	..	..	..	..	..	0.46	..	1.56	..	5.69
Other Miscellaneous Service	..	4.45	1.11	4.45	..	3.12	..	2.13	..	2.13	..	4.43	..	7.06
Interest	..	1.38	0.34	1.38	..	..	..	..	..	0.37	..	1.50	..	2.76
Rent	..	1.02	0.25	1.02	..	0.13	..	0.32	..	0.17	..	0.83	..	2.03
Remittances	..	1.25	0.31	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	1.93	..	..	..	2.31
Hired Labour	..	1.75	0.44	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.58
Purchase for Production	..	0.18	0.04	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.46
Others	..	7.11	1.78	7.10	..	1.04	..	2.83	..	5.46	..	4.90	..	11.98
Total	**47**	**100.03**	**25.00**	**100.00**	**2**	**21.36**	**10**	**32.91**	**9**	**67.18**	**8**	**91.27**	**18**	**166.48**

TABLE XXI—*concld.*

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 & above	
	No. of Households	Expenditure per Household Rs. P.	Expenditure per equivalent adult male Rs. P.	Percentage of Total Expenditure	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.	No. of Households	Average Expenditure Rs. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6. Other Occupations														
Cereals	218	39.13	9.64	32.13	8	7.81	31	16.75	32	27.37	42	34.38	105	53.61
Non-Cereals	..	23.48	5.78	19.27	..	3.95	..	7.54	..	12.53	..	17.59	..	35.38
Drinks	..	9.25	2.27	7.57	..	1.35	..	2.24	..	3.49	..	6.81	..	14.65
Fuel and lighting	..	6.37	1.57	5.23	..	1.31	..	1.33	..	2.26	..	4.32	..	10.31
House rent and repairs	..	2.43	0.59	1.97	..	0.30	..	0.41	..	1.84	..	1.79	..	3.62
Clothing	..	12.11	2.98	9.93	..	2.24	..	3.93	..	7.03	..	9.06	..	18.04
Travelling	..	2.62	0.64	2.13	..	0.47	..	0.19	..	0.65	..	1.24	..	4.67
Recreation	..	0.07	0.02	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.15
Education	..	3.53	0.87	2.90	..	..	..	0.26	..	0.54	..	1.15	..	6.62
Other Miscellaneous Service	..	5.48	1.35	4.50	..	1.93	..	2.45	..	3.58	..	4.14	..	7.76
Interest	..	1.73	0.42	1.40	..	0.25	..	0.14	..	0.68	..	1.44	..	2.75
Rent	..	0.82	0.20	0.67	..	0.19	..	0.23	..	0.28	..	0.22	..	1.45
Remittances	..	4.94	1.21	4.03	..	..	..	0.20	..	0.15	..	4.51	..	8.34
Hired Labour	..	2.15	0.53	1.77	..	..	..	0.38	..	0.51	..	0.66	..	3.93
Purchase for Production	..	0.09	0.02	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.05	..	0·17
Others	..	7.82	1.91	6.37	..	2.08	..	2.90	..	4.69	..	6.33	..	11.26
Total	**218**	**122.02**	**30.00**	**100.00**	**8**	**21.88**	**31**	**38.95**	**32**	**78.09**	**42**	**93.69**	**105**	**182.71**

TABLE XXII

Households and Development Activities

Total Number of households	Secured					
	Better Seeds	Better Implements (Iron plough)	Use of pesticides	Land Improvement Measures like Reclamation Soil Conservation and Consolidation	Improved Method of Cultivation by 'Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation	Chemical Fertilisers used
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nil						

TABLE XXIII

Indebtedness by Income Group

Income group	Total Number of Households	Number of Households indebted	Amount Rs.	Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2	Average indebtedness for Household in debt Rs. P.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Rs. 25 and below . . .	10	4	560	40.00	140.00	
Rs. 26 to 50 . . .	63	36	8,900	57.14	247.22	
Rs. 51 to 75 . . .	108	71	20,532	50.92	289.18	
Rs. 76 to 100 . . .	111	82	33,060	72.56	403.17	
Rs. 100 and above . . .	234	167	1,77,370	71.98	1,062.1	

TABLE XXIII-A

Indebtedness by Causes

Cause	Amount in debt.	Number of families in debt.	Proportion of debt due to cause to the total amount of debt.
1	2	3	4
(a) Purchase of land	29,860	36	12.42
(b) House construction, repairs to existing buildings	21,448	14	8.92
(c) Marriage	19,241	27	8.00
(d) Funerals	1,600	2	0.66
(e) To give dowry	..	..	..
(f) To clear out standing debts	16,265	59	6.77
(g) Sickness	1,940	9	0.81
(h) Ordinary wants	60,472	182	25.15
(i) Household cultivation	17,365	23	7.22
(j) Industry run by the household	8,251	9	3.43
(k) Business run by the household	14,755	7	6.14
(l) Land Improvement	15,950	33	6.62
(m) Livestock	18,421	27	7.68
(n) Education	11,320	16	4.71
(o) Redeem a pledged house	1,060	1	0.44
(p) To set up pumpsets	2,474	1	1.03
Total	**240,422**	**446**	**100.00**

TABLE XXIII-B

Sources of Credit

Sources	Cultivators						Non-Cultivators	
	Below 3 Acres		3–10 Acres		10 Acres above			
	Amount borrowed	Out-standing	Amount borrowed	Out-standing	Amount borrowed	Out-standing	Amount borrowed	Out-standing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Others (friends, money-lenders, etc.)	35,125	33,650	58,850	57,770	29,060	28,953	95,959	95,459
Co-operative Societies	1,465	1,465	6,500	6,500	5,905	3,505	2,175	2,055
L.I.C., India	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,490	1,490
Package Programme	..	..	1,550	1,550	..	..	..	..
National Extension Service	1,500	1,500	2,975	2,875	3,650	3,650	..	..
Total	**38,090**	**36,615**	**69,875**	**68,695**	**38,615**	**36,108**	**99,624**	**99,004**

TABLE XXIV

Agricultural Produce of Cultivation run by the Households and their disposal

Name of Crop	Unit	No. of Households	Year 1960							Year 1961						
			Total production	Quantity for domestic consumption	Quantity sold	Paid as rent	Paid as interest	Reserved for seed	Balance left over	Total production	Quantity for domestic consumption	Quantity sold	Paid as rent	Paid as interest	Reserved for seed	Balance left over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Paddy . . .	Pallas	49	1,010	$637\frac{3}{4}$	347	6	..	$19\frac{1}{4}$	..	$949\frac{1}{2}$	$486\frac{2}{5}$	$368\frac{1}{2}$	$54\frac{1}{2}$	..	$21\frac{1}{10}$	..
Ragi . . .	Pallas	101	1,162	$848\frac{9}{40}$	277	$11\frac{1}{2}$	..	$26\frac{11}{40}$	..	$1,003\frac{1}{4}$	714	252	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{3}{4}$	..
Horsegram . . .	Pallas	82	143	$111\frac{64}{200}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	..	$9\frac{186}{200}$	..	163	142	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	..
Avere . . .	Pallas	88	146	130	5	..	..	11	..	$163\frac{3}{4}$	$149\frac{1}{4}$	3	..	..	$11\frac{1}{2}$	..
Kadle (Bengalgram) .	Pallas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
Till (Ellu) . . .	..	1	5	$\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Groundnut . . .	Pallas	4	130	7	110	..	..	13	..	103	5	86	..	..	12	..
Plantion . . .	Rupees	2	1,100	600	500	..	..	..	..	1,000	500	500	..	..	..	..
Arecanuts . . .	Maund	4	27	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$25\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..	32	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$30\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	..	..
Sugar-cane—																
(*a*) Sold for cash .	Rupee/ Width	37	2,500	100	2,400	..	..	..	..	2,075	125	1,950	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Converted into Jaggery.	Width	..	6,215	437	5,413	365	..	..	..	6,764	446	5,728	590	..	..	..
Coconut . . .	Number	13	22,600	2,900	19,700	..	..	..	..	23,500	3,550	19,950	..	..	..	..
Chillies . . .	Maunds	1	9	7	2	..	..	..	..	18	10	8	..	..	..	..

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.	Below 1.0 acre	No. of Hhs.	Acreage 1 to 2.4	No. of Hhs.	Acreage 2.5 to 4.9	No. of Hhs.	Acreage 5.0 to 10	No. of Hhs.	Acreages 10 acre and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Vokkaliga . . .	28	A	4	2.73	7	12.34	14	42.72	14	100.36	18	460.57
		B	..	..	..	..	2	5.25	3	18.00	1	52.00
		C	..	..	1	1.25	..	..	2	15.75	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	41.25
		A+C	..	..	1	1.75	2	7.65	6	42.18	7	196.23
		A+B+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10.50
Kuruhina setty . . .	123	A	..	..	2	3.25	10	30.12	4	22.00	8	154.37
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7.50	10	425.71
		A+C	..	..	..	..	2	7.62	2	13.50	3	84.35
		B	1	0.81	10	16.02	7	20.75	8	63.86	25	534.39
Brahmin . . .	17	A	..	..	..	..	2	6.37	2	13.00	6	233.63
		B	1	0.75	..	..	1	4.50	5	36.91	5	179.12
		B+A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45.00
Ganiga . . .	2	A	..	..	2	6.45	3	11.00	6	44.16	3	35.69
		B	..	..	3	3.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16.25
Lingayat . . .	4	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	59.76
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13.50
Adikarnataka . . .	4	B	..	..	..	..	1	4.25	..	..	..	..
		A	..	..	..	..	6	23.00	3	18.63	4	45.00
		A+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23.75
Viswakarma . . .	11	A	..	..	..	..	3	10.73	1	7.50	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	48.86
Nayanaja kshatriya . .	6	A	..	..	..	..	2	4.00	1	7.25	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	3	9.75	1	6.00	1	15.75
Rajput . . .	5	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30.65
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25.00
Madivala . . .	2	A	..	..	5	7.70	2	5.00	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	1	3.25	2	10.50	..	..
		A+C	..	..	..	..	2	7.75	2	18.00	2	32.00
Gangematha . . .	3	A	..	..	2	3.50	2	7.48	..	..	..	..
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	36.37
		A+C	..	..	..	..	1	4.75	..	..	1	10.25
Vyshya . . .	1	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6.25	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8.00	3	123.75
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100.99
Kumbara . . .	..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10.50
Modaliyar . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar . . .	1	A	..	..	1	1.25	..	..	1	6.25	..	..
		A+B+C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26.25
Banajiga . . .	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha . . .	1	B	..	..	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..
Thogata setty . . .	..	B	..	..	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..
Bhovi . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim . . .	10	A	..	..	..	..	3	10.00	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	2	3.75	1	3.75	2	10.21	2	80.00
		A+B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20.00

TABLE XXV-A

Ownership of Land in Kikkeri Village by 175 Residents

Community	No land	Number of Households and extent of land													
		No. of Hhs.	1 acre and 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. Hhs.	15 & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Brahmin	37	1	0.75	2	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	15	1	1.00	1	1.25	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	11	2	1.74	2	2.49	2	6.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	11	1	0.12	2	2.45	4	14.12	1	5.95	..	..	1	10.00	..	..
Kuruhinasetty	195	4	1.43	6	10.37	8	28.62	3	18.56	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	7	1	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	58	9	6.03	13	21.84	19	61.86	7	43.66	5	42.00	..	..	1	16.30
Gejjegar	2	..	..	1	1.25	1	3.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vyshya	5	1	0.50	1	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha	8	..	..	1	1.25	1	2.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshatriya	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banajiga	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modaliyar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurubaru	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	423	20	11.97	29	44.65	36	119.85	11	68.17	5	42.00	1	10.00	1	16.30

TABLE XXV-B

Table Showing the land Owned Outside the Village

Community	Name of villages and number of Households and its Acreage																					
	Dabana-halli		Harihara-pura		Doddabola		Kodimarana-katte		Amani-kere		Voddarhalli		Gooscholur		Koppal		Kolanhatti		Buvana-halli		Doddaball	
	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kuruhinasetty . .	15	46.37	1	60.00	1	24.00	1	1.00	31	198.75	11	83.66	1	20.00	1	9.00	5	48.75	17	36.59	3	55.00
Lingayat . .	2	13.25	1	10.60	..	..	..	..	3	32.01	1	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga . .	20	94.11	..	..	..	..	1	1.30	46	145.40	2	5.00	..	..	..	..	11	115.25	3	9.00	..	..
Brahmin . .	1	4.50	..	..	..	..	4	17.25	14	215.34	1	3.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4.37	..	..
Thogatasetty . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.75	..	..
Kumbara . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vyshya . .	..	..	..	..	1	1.50	1	11.00	4	66.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha . .	1	1.75	..	..	..	..	5	20.48	2	19.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakhatriya . .	6	16.75	..	..	..	..	2	4.75	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga . .	6	19.20	..	..	..	..	2	3.50	11	59.55	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	22.25	..	..
Madivala . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	20.45	..	..
Rajaput . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11.25	..	..
Adikarnataka . .	4	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	22.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.75	..	..	..	..
Muslim . .	8	18.01	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	1	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vsiwakarma . .	2	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6.24	2	26.50	..	..	..	..	2	14.25	1	3.00	1	1.62

TABLE XXV-B

Table Showing the Land Owned Outside the Village

Community	Name of Villages and number of Households and its Acreage																					
	Bidarahalli		Mallapura		Moorihosuru		Gavinahalli		Ganganhalli		Nellure		Honnasetty-halli		Kottahalli		Ganni		Mandikan:-halli		Kodanahalli	
	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kuruhinasetty	15	11.00	4	48.50	7	26.50	2	10.00	1	1.12	2	37.00	1	20.00	1	12.00	1	3.00	1	3.50	1	8.00
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	9	19.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	..	..	1	22.50	..	..	..	..	2	5.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6.25	..	..	..	..	1	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vyshya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangamatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshtriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	2	4.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	..	..	..	..	1	2.40	1	4.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXV-B

Table Showing the Land Owned Outside the Village

Community/	Name of Villages and number of Households and its Acreage																					
	Borapura		Ramanhalli		Chikkololu		Ankonhalli		Chowdena-halli		Mangona-halli		Thengin-ghatta		Madapura		Chinhalli		Kada-thennige		Manikan.. halli	
	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kuruhinasetty	1	3.50	2	11.25	2	17.00	2	3.75	5	30.00	1	2.25	2	9.00	12	200.70	1	20.00	3	39.00	2	15.75
Lingayat	..	..	1	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	4	88·00	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11.25
Brahmin	1	2.12	1	3.50	1	14.87	..	..	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	1	20.00	..	..	..	..	2	138.25
Thogatasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaisya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.50	..	..	1	6.25	2	60.00	..	..	1	55.00	..	..
Gangematha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8.00
Muslim	..	..	1	2.40	..	..	..	..	1	2.25	..	..	..	..	3	21.25	..	..	1	18.00	..	..
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXV-B

Table showing the land owned outside the village

	Name of Villages and number of Households and its Acreage																					
	Basavana-halli		Agasara-halli		Solapura		Madhalli		Byderhalli		Mandikana-halli		Gundena-halli		Chuyalkyatana halli		Bekkalu		Hosakote		Kallankere	
	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kuruhinasetty	2	6.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	..	..	1	3.75	1	10.00	1	3.75	1	30.00	1	8.00	1	5.00	2	3.75	1	6.75	1	5.00	5	88.00
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vyshya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	18.00	1	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajaputs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5.00
Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXV-B

Table Showing the Land Owned Outside the Village

Community	Name of Villages and number of Households and its Acreage																					
	Nadahalli		Anchebeerana-halli.		Agaleya		Karakigere		Mattikere		Lakshmipura		Kaygonahalli		South Kanara		Iyakanahalli		Beechana-halli.		Settihalli	
	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreag	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs	.Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreag
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kuruhinasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	1	4.00	1	4.50	2	32.00	1	20.00	1	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.50	1	8.00	1	8.66	1	14.25	1	5.00	2	42.37
Thogatasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaisya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshtriya		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4.50	1	2.50
Rajputs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslims	..	..	..	..	1	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vishwakarma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XXV-B

Table Showing the Land Owned Outside the Village

Community	Name of Villages and number of Households and its Acreage																					
	Govindana-halli		Jakkanahalli		Gunte Kadana-halli		K.R. Pet		Bowregowdana-halli		K.R. Nagar		Ammana-katte		Bhuvapura		Harakanahalli		Dhabbeghatta		Dasana-halli	
	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage	Hhs.	Acreage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kuruhinasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	1	7.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaisya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9.75	1	3.75	..	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	1	6.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6.25	1	2.50
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	..	..	..	..	1	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vishwakarma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
526	59	4	..	285

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			
		Simple	Intermediate	Joint	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDUS—					
Brahmin .	40	31	5	3	1
Lingayats .	8	5	1	2	..
Vokkaliga .	112	67	20	22	3
Kuruhinasetty	216	126	31	40	
Kumbara .	1	..	..	1	
Ganiga .	20	15	3	1	
Gangemattha	10	5	3	2	
Viswakarma	17	11	4	2	
Nayanaja Kshatriya	14	10	3	1	
Rajput .	8	2	4	..	2
Vaisya .	7	2	5	..	..
Madivala .	15	11	3	3	1
Modaliyar	1	1	..	..	..
Halumatha	2	2	..	..	..
Banajiga .	3	3	..	..	..
Gejjegar .	4	2	..	2	..
Devanga .	1	1	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	1	1	..	..	..
Bhovi .	2	2	..	..	..
Adi-Karnataka	20	17	..	3	..
MUSLIM .	21	15	4	2	..
Total .	**526**	**329**	**85**	**84**	**28**

TABLE 2

Association of Deity.

Caste	Deity/Object of Worship																				
	Venkataramanaswamy	Lakshminarasimha	Narasimhaswamy	Manjunatha	Veerabhadraswamy	Shambhulingaswamy	Subramanyaswamy	Siddalingaswamy	Raghavendraswamy	Kotaiswamy	Byatarayaswamy	Sringeri Sharadamba	Kala Bhairava	Basaveswaraswamy	Eswara	Kariyamma	Gundlu Pattamma	Nataraja	Annamma	Baireswaraswamy	Channakeshava
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Brahmin	5	3	1	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	15	..	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kuruhinashetty	24	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1
Kumbara	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gangematha	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanaja Kshathriya	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rajput	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Vaisya	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Modaliyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banajiga	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bhovi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Adi-Karnataka	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2—*concld.*

Association of Deity

Caste	Deity/Object of Worship																					
	Mylaralingaswamy	Hanumantharaya	Malligamma	Hariyaladamma	Nanjundeswara	Ranganathaswamy	Avkereyamma	Lakshmidevi	Chikkalamma	Periyaputtadamma	Kikkeriyamma	Singamma	Yellamma	Gavi Rangappa	Lakshmamma	Cheluvarayaswamy	Dindigallamma	Somanallamma	Ankeswaraswamy	Gopal Krishna	Allah	Total
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Brahmin	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Lingayath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vokkaliga	..	..	1	1	10	..	..	2	1	7	52	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	112
Kuruhinasetty	1	2	1	2	3	7	12	7	14	13	101	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216
Kumbarasetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Gangematha	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Nayanajakshathriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Modaliyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not Stated
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Banajiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Devanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Thogatashetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bhovi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Adi-Karnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
																			Total			526

TABLE 3

Awareness of Untouchability Offences Act.

Caste	Number of persons interviewed	Number of persons aware of prohibition of untouchability under Law
1	2	3
HINDUS—		
Brahmin	40	39
Lingayat	8	5
Vokkaliga	112	Nil
Kuruhinasetty	216	115
Kumbara	1	Nil
Ganiga	20	7
Gangematha	10	3
Viswakarma	17	13
Nayanajakshathriya	14	4
Rajput	8	6
Vaishya	7	7
Madivala	18	Nil
Modaliar	1	1
Halumatha	2	3
Banajiga	3	3
Gejjegar	1	3
Devanga	1	1
Thogatasetty	1	1
Bhovi	2	Nil
Adikarnataka	20	17
MUSLIM	21	5
Total	**526**	**232**

TABLE 4

Contravention of Marriage Rules

Caste/Tribe	No. of marriages in contravention of Caste/Tribe	Frequencies of each type of contravention					
		Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NIL							

TABLE 4-A

Permissibility of Intercaste Marriage

Caste/Tribe	Number of persons interviewed	Number of persons who consider it is permissible to form marital ties with				Remarks including running notes on background of the persons giving affirmative reply (educated youngman 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
All the households in the village were interviewed	523	Inter caste marriages are not permissible				

TABLE 5

Awareness of changes in Hindu Laws of Succession and Adoption

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of persons interviewed	Number aware that there have been changes in Hindu Succession Act	Number aware that there have been changes in Hindu Adoption Act
1	2	3	4
HINDUS—			
Brahmin	40	14	14
Lingayat	8	2	2
Vokkaliga	112	5	5
Kuruhinasetty	216	3	3
Kumbara	1	..	..
Ganiga	20	..	..
Gangematha	10	2	2
Viswakarma	17	..	..
Nayanajakshathriya	14	..	..
Rajput	8	2	2
Vaishya	7	1	1
Madivala	18	..	..
Modaliyar	1	..	..
Halumatha	2	..	..
Banajiga	3	..	..
Gejjegar	4	..	..
Devanga	1	..	..
Thogatashetty	1	..	..
Bhovi	2	..	..
Adikarnataka	20	1	1
MUSLIMS	21	..	..
Total	526	30	30

TABLE 5-A

Inheritance of property as in practice

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of persons interviewed	Number indicating that relations of the following categories are entitled to inherit property in their respective caste/tribe							
		Son	Daughter	Wife	Mother	Brother	Sister's son	Brother's son	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDUS—									
Brahmin	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	112	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruhinashetty	216	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gangematha	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Viswakarma	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshatriya	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Rajput	8	8	..	..	..	..	..		
Vaisya	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madivala	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modaliyar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banajiga	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**526**	**526**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5-B

Share of property for different categories of relatives—Sons

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of persons interviewed	Number indicating that sons inherit property in the following manner						
		All sons get equal share	Only eldest son inherits	Only youngest son inherits	Larger share is given to eldest son, other sons inherits equally	Larger share is given to youngest son other sons inherit equally	If there are children by more than one wife, property first divided per stripe among sons of different wives, and then per capita among sons of the same wife	Any other manner
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Brahmin . . .	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat . . .	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga . . .	112	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruhinasetty . .	216	216	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	.	..
Ganiga . . .	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha . . .	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma . . .	17	17	..	..	..	..	.	..
Nayanajakshatriya . .	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput . . .	8	8	..	..	..	..		..
Vaishya . . .	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala . . .	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Modaliyar . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banajiga . . .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar . . .	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togatasetty . . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka . . .	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIMS . . .	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	**526**	**526**	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6

Reciprocal Aid in Agricultural practices

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households practising agriculture	Number of households that take help of neighbourers at the time of sowing or harvesting	Number of households that assist neighbours and receive help at the time of cultivation in the shape of mannual labour
1	2	3	4
Brahmin	11	..	..
Lingayat	2	..	..
Vokkaliga	78	19	19
Kuruhinashetty	42	2	2
Kumbara	1	..	..
Ganigasetty	15	3	3
Gangematha	7	2	2
Madivala	13	2	2
Gejjegar	3	..	..
Viswakarma	4	.	..
Nayanaja Kshatriya	3	1	1
Rajput	2	..	..
Vaishya	1	..	..
Adikarnataka	15	9	9
MUSLIMS	3	2	2
Total	200	40	40

TABLE 7

Livestock Statistics including Fishery

Caste/Tribe/Community	Cows in Milk		Cows in dry		Adult females not calved		Bulls		Working Bullocks		Other adult males		Young stock (Females)		Young stock (Males)	
	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
Brahmin	8	9	4	7	4	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	5	5	9	11
Lingayat	2	2	3	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Vokkaliga	19	21	29	50	8	12	..	..	30	72	4	6	7	7	15	18
Nayanajakshatriya . . .	1	1	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Viswakarma	1	1	4	6	4	5	..	..	3	6	..	..	2	2	2	2
Gangemathi	1	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vaishya	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4
Kumbara	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rajput	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2
Gejjegar	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1		
Devanga . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	6	8	8	13	1	1	..	..	4	10	..	..	6	7	4	4
Madivala	1	1	4	5	3	6	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	2	2
Adikarnataka	1	1	7	12	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Muslims	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruhinasetty . . .	17	17	26	42	10	18	..	..	7	14	4	5	5	5	18	20
Total . .	**63**	**70**	**117**	**158**	**37**	**57**	**..**	**..**	**57**	**127**	**9**	**12**	**26**	**27**	**61**	**71**

TABLE 7—*contd.*

Livestock Statistics including Fishery

Caste/Tribe/Community	He-buffaloes (Adult)		She-buffaloes in Milk		She-buffaloes dry		Young stock (buffaloes)		Sheep		Goats		Pigs		Horses, ponies and mules	
	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.	No. of Hhs.	Total No.
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Brahmin	..	..	7	11	8	11	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	1	1	2	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vokkaliga	..	..	28	35	36	47	39	46	10	22	8	30	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	..	..	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Gangemathasta	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	9	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajput	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	10	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	1	15	2	5	..	..	..	..
Muslim	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruhinasetty	..	..	11	11	17	25	12	12	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	..	..	**52**	**61**	**69**	**92**	**67**	**80**	**23**	**68**	**19**	**57**	..	..	**2**	**2**

TABLE 7—*concld.*

Livestock Statistics including Fishery

Caste/Tribe/Community	Donkeys		Cocks		Hens		Chicken		Ducks		Others		Bullock carts		Fisheries	
	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	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	..	..	19	33	54	118	34	149	..	..	..	..	20	20	..	..
Nayanajakshatriya	..	..	2	2	8	11	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gangemattha	..	..	1	1	4	10	4	27	..	..	1	4	3	3	2	50
Vaishya	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Rajputs	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	5	6	10	17	4	25	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Madivala	3	9	4	5	7	12	5	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	3	4	13	25	10	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	..	..	3	4	14	36	9	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruhinasetty	..	..	20	27	65	138	24	147	..	..	1	1	6	6	..	..
Total	**4**	**10**	**60**	**87**	**182**	**378**	**95**	**558**	..	..	**2**	**5**	**36**	**36**	**2**	**50**

TABLE 8

Village Industries—Products

Name of the Industry	Name of Caste										
	Ganiga	Muslim	Vokkaliga	Nayanaja-kshathriya	Rajputs	Vaishya's	Kumbara	Viswa-karma	Gejjegar	Bhovi	Kuruhina Setty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Stitching of Dining Leaves	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
Mat weaving	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cattle Shoe fixing	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tinker	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailoring and Stitching Dining Leaves	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11
Pottery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tailoring and Weaving	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Black Smithy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Polishing of Stones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gold Smithy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Carpentry and Black Smithy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Weaving and Tailoring and Stitching of Dining Leaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Stitching of Dining Leaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
Weaving	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Dying and Stitching of Dining Leaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gold Smithy and Stitching of Dining Leaves	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE 9

Land Reclamation and Development

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of families benifited by Land Reclamation and Development Measures	Brief description of the land Reclamation and development Measures	Remarks
1	2	3	4
..	..	..	..

TABLE 10

Co-operative Societies

Caste	M.P.C.S.	Yoganarasimha Co-operative Society	Kikkeri Sahakara Sangha Co-operative Society	K.R. Pet Co-operative Society	Service Co-operative Society	Mysore City Co-operative Society	Cotton Society	Silk Society	Sri Rama Co-operative Society
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Brahmin	12	16	1	..	..	1	1	..	.
Lingayat . . .	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuruhinasetty . .	20	15	..	..	..	..	93	23	10
Ganiga	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajputs	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . .	**83**	**43**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**94**	**23**	**10**

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 orless	Above 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
HINDUS—												
Brahmins	12	2	2	1	..	..	8	6	6	1	2	..
Vokkaliga	9	5	1	..	1	..	15	27	18	17	17	2
Halumatha	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ganiga	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	6	3	1
Lingayat	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
Vaishya	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	4	2	2	..
Rajputs	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..
Banajiga	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Kuruhina Setty	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gangematha	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	2	..
Nayanajakshathriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	3	..	1
Modaliyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	6	2	1
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..
Devanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Thogata Setty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bhovi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	8	4	..
Kuruhina Setty	12	3	2	..	..	..	29	44	43	52	26	5
MUSLIMS	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	1	..
Total	**49**	**16**	**7**	**2**	**1**	...	**63**	**106**	**104**	**106**	**62**	**10**

TABLE 11-A

Habit of taking Tea or Coffee as correlated to income

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households taking tea with monthly income of						No. of households not taking tea with monthly income of					
	Above Rs. 150	Rs. 101–150	Rs. 76–100	Rs. 51–75	Rs. 26–50	Rs. 25 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
HINDUS—												
Brahmin	20	8	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	24	25	13	9	8	1	..	7	6	8	10	1
Kuruhina Setty	40	47	43	47	24	4	1	..	2	5	2	1
Kumbara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	3	4	3	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gangematha	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Viswakarma	2	6	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Nayanajakshathriya	1	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rajputs	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madivala	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	3	3	5	2	1
Modaliyar	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Halumatha	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banajiga	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devanga	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogatasetty	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	2	5	3	1	..	..	..	1	5	3	..
Muslim	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..
Total	**111**	**112**	**97**	**78**	**40**	**5**	**1**	**10**	**14**	**30**	**23**	**5**

TABLE 12

Material Culture—Possession of furniture

Caste/Tribe/Community	No. of households possessing									
	Bedstead	Cot	Chair	Table	Easy Chair	Bench	Stool	Box	Shelf	Almirah
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDUS—										
Brahmin	..	9	18	16	7	6	8	2	1	2
Lingayat	..	2	3	3	2	1	1	..	..	.
Vokkaliga	..	15	22	13	6	22	8	2	3	2
Kuruhinasetty	..	12	18	6	7	23	16	3	6	29
Rajputs	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..
Modaliyar	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Banajiga	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nayanajakshathriya	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	..	1	5	2	1	2	5	..	2	..
Ganiga	..	1	1	1	..	4	3	1	1	..
Viswakarma	..	..	2	..	2	1	4	..	1	..
Gangematha	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	..	2	5	3	1	3	..	..	1	2
Total	...	**45**	**83**	**47**	**27**	**66**	**47**	**8**	**17**	**35**

TABLE 12-A

Material Culture—Possession of Consumer Goods

Caste/Tribe/Community	Grama-phone	Patromax or Hazak	Battery torch light	Kerosene stove	Bicycle	Radio set	Time piece	Thermas Flask	Electric stove	Fan	Wrist watch	Electric Iron box	Loud speaker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HINDUS—													
Brahmin	..	3	14	15	9	6	17	3	1	..	15	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	3	2	3	1	3	1	..	..	4	..	..
Vokkaliga	..	1	18	..	13	2	12	..	..	..	11	..	..
Kuruhinasètty	1	3	13	3	12	6	29	1	..	2	25	..	..
Rajputs	..	..	2	1	2	1	2	2	..	..	1	..	..
Devanga	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banajiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Halumatha	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Modaliar	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nayanajakshthriya	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	1	2	5	2	4	5	5	2	..	2	4	1	1
Viswakarma	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Gangematha	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Adikarnataka	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
MUSLIMS	..	..	2	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
Total	**2**	**9**	**66**	**23**	**48**	**24**	**74**	**9**	**1**	**4**	**70**	**2**	**1**

TABLE 12-B

Material Culture—Habits

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households that use mosquito curtain having monthly income of				Number of households that do not use mosquito curtain having monthly income of				Number of households that use toilet soap/ washing soap having monthly income of			
	Rs. 150 and above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 and above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 and 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
HINDUS—												
Brahmins	5	1	2	..	15	7	8	2	19	8	89	1
Lingayat	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	5	2	1	..
Kuruhina Setty	..	1	1	1	41	46	96	30	41	1	94	23
Vokkaliga	2	..	..	1	22	32	36	19	24	32	35	17
Gangematha	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	2	1	3	4	2
Rajputs	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	5	1
Modaliyar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Kumbara	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	..	..
Nayanaja Kshathriya	..	..	..	..	1	4	8	1	1	4	8	1
Banajiga	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
Devanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Thogata Setty	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Bhovi	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	2	..	1
Vaiswakarma	..	..	..	..	2	6	7	2	2	6	7	2
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	4	..	2	14	4
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	3	..	3	12	3
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	3	4	9	4	3	4	9	4
Muslims	1	..	..	..	4	5	10	1	5	5	10	1
Total	**12**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**100**	**117**	**215**	**71**	**110**	**76**	**294**	**61**

TABLE 12-B—*concld.*

Material Culture—Habits

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households that do not use toilet/ washing soap having monthly income of				Number of households that send clothes to washerman having monthly income of				Number of households that do not send clothes to washerman having monthly income of			
	Rs. 150 and above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 and above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less	Rs. 150 and above	Rs. 101 to 150	Rs. 51 to 100	Rs. 50 or less
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
HINDUS—												
Brahmins	1	..	1	1	11	..	3	..	9	8	7	2
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	1	..
Kuruhina Setty	..	46	3	8	3	2	..	..	38	45	97	31
Vokkaliga	..	..	1	3	5	3	2	1	19	29	34	19
Gangematha	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	2
Rajputs	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	1
Modaliyar	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumbara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Vaishya	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	..	..
Nayanaja Kshathriya	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	8	1
Banajiga	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Halumatha	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Devanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thogata Setty	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Bhovi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Gejjegar	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	5	6	2
Viswakarma	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	12	4
Adikarnataka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	3
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	4
Ganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	10	1
Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	**2**	**46**	**5**	**12**	**29**	**11**	**9**	**1**	**83**	**111**	**210**	**72**

TABLE 13

House Type—Roof

Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of Hhs.	Number of Hhs. with terace roof	Number of Hhs. with tile roof	Number of Hhs. with tile roof		Number of Hhs. with C.T.+M.T.	Number of Hhs. with straw/grass roof	Number of Hhs. with leaf roof
				C. T.	M. T.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDUS—								
Brahmin . .	40	..	..	36	3	1	..	..
Lingayat . .	8	2	..	6	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga . .	112	3	..	95	12	..	..	2
Kuruhina Setty .	216	1	..	200	14	..	1	..
Madivala . .	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
Viswakarma . .	17	1	..	16	..	..	..	..
Ganiga . .	20	..	..	19	1	..	..	..
Gangematha . .	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Nayanajakshathriya	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Vaishya . .	7	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
Banajiga . .	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Halumatha . .	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Modaliyar . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gejjegar . .	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Devanga . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thogata Setty .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Kumbara . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rajputs . .	8	..	..	6	1	1	..	..
Bhovi . .	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Adikarnataka .	20	1	..	8	7	..	3	1
MUSLIMS . .	21	..	..	12	9	..	..	..
Total . .	**526**	**11**	..	**458**	**48**	**2**	**4**	**3**

C.T.—Country tiles.

M.T.—Mangalore tiles.

TABLE 13-A

House Type—Wall

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of Households with				
	Number of Hhs.	Mud wall	Mud and brick wall	Brick wall	Straw grass wall
1	2	3	4	5	6
HINDUS—					
Brahmin	40	35	1	4	..
Lingayat	8	5	..	3	..
Vokkaliga	112	98	..	13	1
Kuruhina Setty	216	201	1	14	..
Madivala	18	18	..	..	..
Viswakarma	17	15	..	..	2
Ganiga	20	19	1	..	..
Gangematha	10	10	..	..	..
Rajputs	8	6	1	1	..
Kumbara	1	1	..	..	..
Thogata Setty	1	..	..	1	..
Devanga	1	..	..	1	..
Gejjegar	4	3	..	1	..
Nayanaja Kshathriya . . .	14	14	..	..	..
Vaishya	7	5	..	2	..
Banajiga	3	1	..	2	..
Halumatha	2	1	..	1	..
Modaliyar	1	1	..	..	..
Bhovi	2	2	..	..	..
Adikarnataka	20	17	..	3	..
MUSLIM	21	12	..	9	..
Total . . .	**526**	**464**	**4**	**57**	**3**

WD P-7389—GPB—750—3-11-72