

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



KARNATAKA STATE

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT



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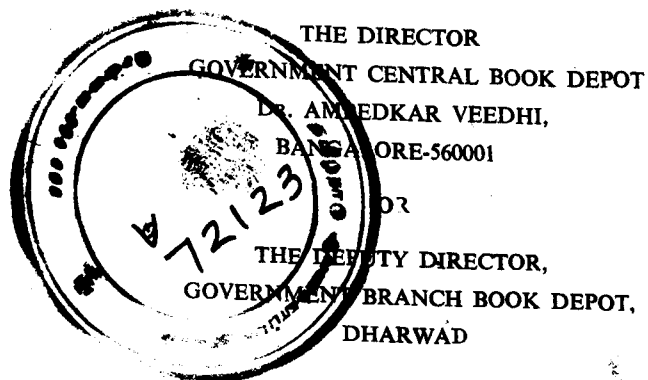
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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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PREFACE

It is with great delight that we present this veritable cyclopaedic monograph on the Chikmagalur District. Such a volume entirely devoted to it is the first of its kind for this district. For the country as a whole and for the State in general, reference works on various subjects are available both for the specialist and general readers. But hardly there are any self-contained standard books focussing on the many aspects of individual districts which have a special pivotal position as units of administrative organisation and social and economic life of the people. The volume is intended to meet this desideratum which has been all the more felt now when stupendous changes and developments have been taking place in the many spheres.

Enormous efforts, involving laborious and time-consuming processes from the commencement to completion, are needed for the production of such works which have to maintain a high standard from the points of view of precision, reliability, objectivity, comprehensiveness and virtual uptodateness in order to present an integrated picture in a coherent and readable manner. It is relatively harder to obtain/isolate much of the mass of required source-materials for a district than for the State as a whole. Particulars and data if incomplete or inconsistent do not lend themselves for cogent treatment, and hence often the matters have to be pursued persistently. Further, the gaps between the years of facts and figures and the time of actual publication have to be reduced to the minimum by keeping abreast of the developments and securing and utilising also the latest data. Quality and thoroughness are of the highest value in this enduring work of such complexity and magnitude. There has been some inevitable delay in releasing this volume since attention had to be diverted to the tasks of preparation of a separate Karnataka State Gazetteer volume and four district supplements, as required by the Central Government.

We have a splendid tradition of Gazetteers. Towards the end of the 1860s, several manuscripts were prepared for the districts of the old Mysore State; but only two (one each for Mysore and Kolar Districts) were printed. Then in the later part of the 1870s, Mr. B. Lewis Rice brought out two volumes,

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one of which treated of the former Mysore State in general, while the other was on Mysore by districts. This work was extolled by Sir William Hunter, who held a pre-eminent position in field of Gazetteers, as "better than anything he himself had been able to do even for Bengal". Mr. Rice himself revised the two volumes by 1897. For the districts of the Bombay and Madras Provinces, well-done volumes were issued between the last quarter of the 19th century and the first decade of this century. In the meanwhile, the first edition of the Imperial Gazetteer of India was published in nine volumes in 1881 under the direction of Sir William. It was augmented to 14 volumes in the 1880s and to 26 volumes in the first decade of this century when a provincial series were also published. The Imperial Gazetteer of India was highly valued all over the world as the best work of its kind for any country. The third decade of this century saw the publication of the Mysore Gazetteer in five volumes under the editorship of Shri C. Hayavadana Rao. Whereas the first four which comprised seven parts, dealt on the princely State in general, the fifth dealt with its eight districts individually, in which the Chikmagalur District (then called the Kadur District) occupied 134 pages. Earnest endeavours have been made to maintain and further enhance the heritage.

After the dawn of Independence, the design of Gazetteers had to be totally transformed to suit the altogether-altered conditions. The Union Government sponsored a scheme for publication of new Gazetteers for all the districts in India and asked the Governments of all the States and Union Territories to undertake the execution of this task of national importance and offered a grant-in-aid. With a view to having a broad and basic uniformity for these volumes, the Central Gazetteer Unit, in consultation with its counterparts of the States, devised a common outline and arrangement of chapters for all-India, so that the readers can readily lay their fingers on what they wish to know. While adhering to the recommended framework, additions of many other items have been also made in our volumes.

This is the first so repatterned series. For Karnataka, already, the Gazetteers of the Districts of Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada (South Kanara), Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu (Coorg), Kolar, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur have been published (that of Dharwad, which was done by the erstwhile Government of

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Bombay, was purchased and amended by the Gazetteer Unit of this State). This volume on the Chikmagalur District is the fifteenth one. These District Gazetteers are also constituents of the State Gazetteer, and in a wider sense, parts of the Gazetteer of the whole country, too. Therefore, they are superscribed both as the Karnataka State Gazetteer and the Gazetteer of India.

Ideas and ideals, perspectives and approaches, values and aspirations have undergone immense changes. There is awakening of an unprecedented kind. Since the days when a Gazetteer meant only a geographical index, the concept about it has vastly widened, and the Gazetteers of the present times have to cover diverse and extensive dimensions in the light of new values. This demands a good deal of constant caution and circumspection. The volume is the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the district, pertaining to the past and contemporary times, and presents an integrated, all-round depth-study made right from the grass-roots. It unfolds the panorama of the variegated life of the people and the area they inhabit. The local history is brought into larger relief with particular allusion to the events that took place there as the chronicles of wider regions have to skip many matters of local significance which have though contributed to enrich the tapestry of provincial and national life. Besides tracing the evolution or development of numerous aspects, the trends and potentialities have been also indicated.

The District Gazetteers can serve also as all-round, integrated sample surveys of the various parts of resurgent and developing India. Administrators, public workers, journalists, teachers, writers, researchers, others in the learned professions, industrialists, curious or general readers, many others, *et al*, can find various matters of their interests in the volume. It is noteworthy that Documentation Centres abroad are preparing and issuing microfiche editions of old and new Indian Gazetteers as these works "constitute basic research literature and comprehensive ready sources for studies concerning India".

Since the historical background, topography, ethos, achievements, contributions, problems, weal and woes of the past and present times, resources, progress made, developments being undertaken, future prospects, many other factors and the fundamental unity amidst a profusion of diversities are mirrored in these extraordinary, polymathic works, they can be also of

considerable help in dispelling prejudices and parochial tendencies and in promoting understanding and emotional and national integration among the people.

The pretty District of Chikmagalur is distinguished in various ways. It is pre-eminently mountainous with a flat projection in the east. Among its several ranges the Baba Budans are the loftiest on the Karnataka table-land, with Mullaiyana Giri, which is the highest, and other lesser peaks. The tract has luxuriant vegetation with dense forests which have exciting fauna, delightful dales, the Tunga, Bhadra, Hemavati, Netravati, Vedavati, other streams, brooks and lakes, lavish natural scenic splendours, bracing climate and abundant iron-ore deposits. There are captivating cascades like the Hebbe Waterfalls, Kalahasti or Kalhatti Waterfalls and several smaller ones, and the K.R. Hill Station which has enrapturing environment. The contrast between the extents of rainfall being received by the western and eastern belts is amazing. The latter part is prone to frequent scarcity conditions.

The serene spots of the hills, valleys and river-banks were congenial resorts for sages and saints about whom many legends and traditions are current. From ancient times, there were numerous *agharas* which were lively centres of educational, cultural and religious pursuits. Sringeri and Balehalli (Ramabhupuri) have renowned pontifical seats. Both the Hindus and Muslims venerate a noted Dattatreya Peetha on Baba-Budan Giri. The district, which has an illustrious historical background, has a legion of lithic records. An epigraph found on the *yopastambha* (sacrificial post) at Hiremagalur is considered to be of a time between the second and third centuries A.D.

Singanagadde has a Jaina Matha and basadis. Asandi was a noted centre of the then influential Kalamukha sect. Angadi (old Sasakapura or Sosevur) was the original home of the Hoysalas who played a decisive role in the history of Karnataka and South India. They have bequeathed some magnificent specimens of their architecture and sculpture in the district such as those at Belavadi, Amritapura, Marle and some other places. Monuments of other periods too exist at many other places. There is the unique Vidyashankara temple of the early Vijayanagara period at Sringeri. There are a host of places of antiquities and other attractions which afford plenty of scope for development of tourism.

The tract has been the cradle of coffee-cultivation in India. About 150 years back, the people of the district came into close contact with enterprising Europeans who pioneered large-scale coffee-plantations. The sylvan hill slopes are studded with coffee-plantations, and have a few tea-plantations too on higher reaches. The district is known for its rich areca, cardamom and pepper crops also. There is a prosperous economic base on the whole, with a per capita income which is much higher than the State average. The *malnad* parts had been afflicted by the scourge of malaria which has been now mostly eradicated. Of late, much headway has been made in the educational field. The Kudremukh Iron Ore Project has organised the country's largest iron-mining complex along the Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamoola range of the Western Ghats in the district. This has added a dimension of high significance, which has opened up a hopeful vista for expanding the industrial sector. The many beneficial measures implemented under the successive plans have created a momentum for progress. It can be said that there is indeed a bright future for all-round development of the district if the vast and varied resources are utilised in a judicious way, with a spirit of adventure and speedy steps, in the years to come.

The various chapters in this *magnum opus* being correlated, complement one another; for instance, the chapter on history gets supplemented when the relevant background of several other features is sketched in other sections; some particulars of places of interest can be found in chapters other than the 19th also. Meticulous attention has been paid to details and nuances too. We have been striving perseveringly for excellence of volume after volume in quality, coverage and thoroughness. In addition to a detailed table of contents, general appendices, addenda, select bibliography, alphabetical index, corrigenda, graphs, maps and considerable number of illustrations, a glossary and a list of revenue villages (including *bechirak* ones) and towns (excluding their hamlets which are quite numerous in a *malnad* district like Chikmagalur) have been provided in this volume. Such of the 1981 census figures as could be had at this time have been also used.

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The State Gazetteer Advisory Committee consists of the following distinguished, versatile men of erudition :

Chairman

- (1) **Shri N. Narasimha Rau**, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bangalore.

Members

- (2) **Shri T. S. Narayana Rao**, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Education and Youth Services Department, Bangalore (earlier his three predecessors in office being **Shri C. B. D'Mello**, **Shri S. Dorairaj** and **Shri G. Aswathamarayana**)
- (3) **Shri K. Balasubramanyam**, I.A.S., (Retd), Bangalore.
- (4) **Shri H. L. Nage Gowda**, I.A.S., (Retd), Bangalore.
- (5) **Prof. S. S. Malwad**, Retd. Principal, Karnataka College, Dharwad.
- (6) **Dr. G. S. Gai**, Retd, Chief Epigraphist of Government of India, Mysore.
- (7) **Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat**, Retd, Principal, M.G.M. College, Udupi.
- (8) **Shri Annadanayya Puranik**, Advocate and Author, Bangalore.
- (9) **Dr. P. N. Chopra**, Editor, Indian Gazetteers, New Delhi.

We are deeply beholden to them for their generous interest in the work, the many valued suggestions they made and the highly esteemed inspiration they provided.

The Secretariat Departments of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Education, many other Departments of the State Government and of the Union Ministries functioning in the State and elsewhere, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chikmagalur District, his Headquarters Assistant, who was ex-officio Liaison Officer for Gazetteer work in the district and their staff, District-level Officers, Tahsildars, Block Development Officers and other Taluk-level Officers, local bodies, non-official institutions, public and private enterprises, eminent citizens, journalists, scholars, other knowledgeable persons, photographers and many others have been of help in a variety of ways. We are much indebted to them and to the numerous published and unpublished sources of information made use of.

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Shri N. V. Ranganatha Rao, Senior Editor, who was in charge of the Gazetteer Unit and bore the brunt for over a year (and who has since opted for voluntary retirement) very earnestly and ably carried forward the work with commendable zeal.

Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath, a reputed historian, joined as Chief Editor, Karnataka Gazetteer, in September 1981 when this volume was under printing. He has evinced immense interest and spared no pains in executing the remainder of this work, with ardent alacrity.

The undersigned, subsequent to his relinquishing office on the 31st July 1980 after serving for fifteen years and three months, continued to collaborate in, guide, edit and finalise this work in its several aspects till its end, as a moral obligation and dedication. He is profoundly grateful to all those who were associated with him in the monumental tasks of Gazetteers and in building up the institution pertaining thereto, during the past sixteen years and eight months.

Bangalore

30th December 1981

K. ABHISHANKAR,
Ex-Chief Editor/Adviser,
Karnataka Gazetteer.

CHIEF EDITOR'S NOTE

Chikmagalur District volume of the **Karnataka State Gazetteer** is the fifteenth in the series of District Gazetteer brought out in the repatterned series after Independence and with the release of this volume, four more districts from Karnataka remain to be covered, viz., Bangalore, Belgaum, Mysore and Uttara Kannada. In addition to this, the Gazetteer Unit has also been assigned the work of producing a Gazetteer for the whole State and supplements for the four districts viz., Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Kodagu. There has been considerable delay in the release of this volume, after the volume on Bidar District had been released in 1977. While expressing regret over the delay we are constrained to crave the indulgence of the readers to give us an opportunity to lay bare the causes for this delay. Sri K. Abhishankar, who was the Chief Editor and who had worked in the office for many years and edited the District Volumes of Tumkur, Mandya, Kolar, ^{Chikmagalur} Hassan, Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Shimoga and Bidar, retired in July 1980. Sri N. V. Ranganatha Rao, Editor who was in charge of this office in the capacity of Advisor till I joined duties in September 1981, has opted for voluntary retirement. These two senior officers during the last period of their stay in this office had to pay much attention to the work of planning the State Volume, which included preparing its outline, finalising the chapters, assigning them to scholars (as most of the chapters in State Volume are being got written by experts and scholars in various fields of knowledge) and corresponding with and meeting such scholars to discuss the contents of their write-ups.

Some chapters of this volume had been drafted in 1978 itself. Updating and revising these chapters was a task as heavy and time-consuming as that of gathering information at the first round itself, as the same agencies who had been approached earlier had to be contacted again in a majority of cases. The Gazetteer has to present a factual picture of the latest developments in various fields of activity, both Governmental and otherwise, and the myriad items covered here required the recording of latest available information as this volume will be used as a reference book for decades to come. In addition to securing details by way of facts and figures, we have tried to include the information made available by the 1981 Census, though they could not be as detailed and comprehensive as that provided by the 1971 Census.

The areas in present Karnataka which were formerly under the direct rule of the British (eg : those in Bombay and Madras Presidencies) had the advantage of having had separate district gazetteer volumes as in the case of Dharwad or Bellary Districts. But a separate District Gazetteer for Chikmagalur is being issued for the first time as in the case of many districts of the former princely Mysore State. This is not to deny the fact that

princely Mysore had high traditions of publishing Gazetteers. The first Mysore Gazetteer was edited by no less a scholar than Mr. B. L. Rice. His **Gazetteer for Mysore and Coorg** has been hailed as a model for such other publication. Not less important was the five-volume giant publication edited by Rao Bahadur Shri C. Hayavadana Rao under the title **Mysore Gazetteer**, brought out in 1920's. The latter had separate though short sections on each and every district. The traditions established and standards reached by these publications were of a very high order.

The Gazetteer is no longer a geographical index that it had been during its early days of publication in India under the British. Our concepts of the Gazetteer now have vastly widened. The Gazetteer now has to present a picture of an area in all its dimension, in new perspective and try to outline a cogent integrated objective picture. It has to give an idea of the areas place in the various fields of human activity whether social, cultural or economic and also indicate wherever possible, the avenues for future progress. The items covered here are numerous and collecting facts and figures regarding them and arranging them in a readable form is a laborious time-consuming process. Reference works for the state as a whole or a district on any one aspect can be available. Some of them may be of use to only specialists and experts. But making use of all such sources and presenting them with reference to a single area like a District from the point of a layman as well as an expert in a single handy volume is an onerous task. It has to serve all including administrators, merchants, industrialists and research scholars whether in science or arts, and even curious men eager to know details about an area or a place. Our sources are not only books. Truth has to be sought after from whichever source it comes and through whichever channel it can flow. We are indebted not only to the various published works-books, scholarly journals, periodicals and reports published by various agencies including government or the information we have gathered here, but also to leading citizens and knowledgeable persons, many of whom can be even illiterate.

The chapters here have been arranged according to the pattern laid down by the Central Gazetteer Unit. But our District Volumes have been able to present many new details in addition to the guidelines provided by the Central Unit. Every district volume has tried to include new aspects in it and has been an improvement upon the earlier one. Even this volume has new sections and of these mention can be made of welfare activities regarding the physically handicapped, included in Chapter XVII. Similarly a glossary and a list of villages and towns have been added. The last named was found necessary for a variety of reasons including academic, and our idea was to include all place-names including hamlets. But in a **malnad** district like Chikmagalur, the hamlets attached to every revenue village are more than 12 in an average and this would have swollen the list by 12 folds than what it is now. Therefore only a list of present revenue villages and

bechirak ones is included. To help know correct pronunciation, the names have been printed in Kannada script as well.

Like every other district, Chikmagalur has its own specialities. This hilly **malnad** tract full of rich forests is renowned for its coffee plantations. Of late the Kudremukh project has raised new hopes in these regions. Culturally, the District has a rich historical background. It had been in the core of Hoysala territory and the remains of scores of Hoysala temples and inscriptions proclaiming the existence over 100 **agraharas**, which were great centres of learning and religious activity, speak of the glowing traditions of the multifarious cultural activity. The celebrated Sringeri Matha of the Smarthas, the Balehonnur (Rambhapuri) Matha of the Veerashaivas, the famous Dattatreya Peetha at Baba-Budangiri, a centre of veneration for both the Hindus and Muslims and the fine Amriteshwara temple at Amritapura, place the District in the religious map. Many quiet beautiful hill resorts have left behind memories of the stay of **Siddhas** and saints who are held in veneration even today. The lofty hill ranges like Mullaiyana Giri and Kudremukh and the enchanting hill station at Kemmannugundi have placed the district in the tourist map for those who love nature, not to speak of the Hebbe Falls or the Kallatti Falls for their lustrous beauty. The district has a rich tourist potential and its economic potential offers challenges to enterprise, individual or collective.

The members of the Advisory Committee who have been mentioned in the preface have been guiding this office with the most useful suggestions and I express my heart-felt thanks to them for their kind service. I am sure they will continue to inspire us in our future work especially in the challenging task of publishing the State volume.

The various agencies and departments of the Central and State Governments, the Deputy Commissioner of Chikmagalur and his staff and the District-level officers, the Tahsildars, the Block Development Officers and other officials at the taluk-level have all been highly co-operative and but for their generous help we could not have gathered the information included here.

The printers of the volume, the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications Shri D. Narasimhaiah, Deputy Director of Printing Shri M. P. Bommannaiah, Assistant Director Shri B. Doreswamy and their colleagues have been immensely helpful, despite the fact that the volume was in the press for nearly two years, and lot of revision and corrections had to be made to update the materials causing a lot of inconvenience to them. They have borne with us patiently, their interest in our work being unflagging and I extend them our heartfelt thanks.

The whole volume was planned and seen through by Shri K. Abhisankar, Chief Editor who retired in July 1980, but who has worked as though he is the **de facto** Chief Editor till the end, even after 17 months after his

retirement, due to the deep love he bears for the work. Shri N. V. Ranganatha Rao, Advisor, had shouldered all responsibilities of the work till my joining duties in September 1981. To them I am deeply indebted. I will be failing in my duty if I do not make a mention with gratitude of the help and guidance generously rendered by the staff, Central Gazetteer Unit, New Delhi, and specially by Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Central Gazetteers, who has been the friend and guide to this office.

My dear colleagues, Shriyuths D. N. Nagabhushana Rao, B. S. Satyanarayana, M. B. Patil, M. Keshava Rao, N. Narasoji, P. Veerasetty, A. S. Nagaraja, S. N. Ramachandraiah, H. M. Rangegowda, A. Nurulla, M. B. Veerabhadrappe and T. R. Krishna Swamy (all Editors) and S. Lakshminarayana Setty, Siddalingaiah, R. Murugeshaiah, R. Jagannatha Rao, G. Bhanudas, K. G. Nagaraja, R. Madhwaraj and Stephen Paul (all Investigators), C. S. Jayaram (Stenographer), Ramalinga, C. N. Madhu Rao and B. Abdul Khuddus (Typists), H. G. Gangaiah (Office Superintendent), S. R. Peethambaraiah (Assistant since transferred) and K. Rajasekhara and G. S. Ramamurthy (Assistants) and S. Ramachandrappe (Junior Assistant), M. N. Benhal and A. Lakshminarasimhan (Proof Readers-cum-Assistants), J. Swamidas (Librarian since transferred) and G. S. Patil (Librarian) have all worked with zeal and enthusiasm. Their team spirit has been exemplary. My thanks are due to them all. I must also make a mention of Sri N. Venkataswamy, Senior Editor and Shri H. P. Sreenivasa Murthy, Editor, who have left this office, but had drafted a few chapters here. The late Shri B. P. Marigowda, Editor has to be remembered with tears, as he died while the work on the volume was in progress. I thank Sri K. S. Narayanaswamy (Office Superintendent since transferred) and Sri C. R. Gadgoli (Investigator since transferred) who had taken much pains in the work of Chikmagalur District Gazetteer.

The Gazetteer Unit will next busy itself with the work of the State Volume which we hope to release by 1982.

Bangalore,

Dated : 30-12-1981.

Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath,
Chief Editor.

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CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

THE Chikmagalur district (which was called Kadur district till 1947) is one of the nineteen districts of Karnataka. It is situated roughly in the south-western part of the State. A large area of this district is *malnad*, i.e., a largely forested hilly region of heavy rainfall. The stupendous barrier of the Baba-Budan mountain range is in the centre of the district. The western ghats range, which borders the western part of the district, rises into some of the loftiest peaks. The landscape of the tract is highly enchanting. The slopes of the mountains and hills here are replete with fascinating natural beauty. They are clad with thick forests, through which the shining streams wind their way, fertilising the narrow valleys and glades.

Origin of name

Like most of the districts in the State, this district also has derived its name from its headquarters town, Chikmagalur. *Chikka+Magala+Ooru* literally means "younger daughter's town". It is said to have been so named, having been given as dowry to the younger daughter of Rukmangada, a legendary chief of Sakharayapatna. The name of another locality of the town called Hiremagalur, (*Hire+Magala+Ooru*), signifies "elder daughter's town". This place, according to the same tradition was similarly bestowed upon his elder daughter. But several old inscriptions reveal that these two places were previously known as *Kiriya-Muguli* and *Piriya-Muguli* respectively. Where *Kiriya* and *Piriya* mean younger and elder; *muguli* is the name of a plant. Perhaps these names were later altered.

Location

The district is situated between $12^{\circ} 54' 42''$ and $13^{\circ} 53' 53''$ north latitude and between $75^{\circ} 04' 46''$ and $76^{\circ} 21' 50''$ east longitude. Its greatest length from east to west is about 138.4 km and from north to south 88.5 km.

General boundaries

It is bounded on the east by the Tumkur district, on the south by the Hassan district, on the west by the western ghats which separate it from the Dakshina Kannada (South Kanara) district, on the north-east by the Chitradurga district and on the north by the Shimoga district.

Area and population

The geographical area of the district as per the 1971 census is 7,199 square km. The population, which was 5,97,305 (3,13,795 males and 2,83,510 females) in 1961, had increased to 7,36,647 (3,80,297 males and 3,56,350 females) by 1971. In respect of area, the district occupies the 15th place, while in regard to population, it gets the 18th place in the State. It accounts for 3.76 per cent of the total area of the State and 2.51 per cent of the total population of the State (as in 1971). In point of density of population, the district ranked 16th among the districts of the State in 1971. It was recorded that there were 102 persons per square km in this district. This was much below the State average which was 153 per square km in 1971.

History of the district as an administrative unit

From an early period, the area was a part of the dominion of the Kadambas of Banavasi. Later, the Gangas of Talakad held sway over some parts of the district. In the 7th century A.D., Santara Deva founded a principality at Humcha in Shimoga district and then his dynasty extended its control southwards as far as Kalasa in this district, which became their new capital. The Santaras ruled over the area for a long time. It was in this district that the illustrious Hoysalas had their origin in the early part of the 11th century, at Sosevur, known also as Sasakapura (now called Angadi), in the Mudigere taluk. Later, with their capital at Dorasamudra (Halebid in the Hassan district), they gradually rose to great power, built-up a formidable kingdom and played a memorable role in South India upto about the fourth decade of the 14th century.

Under the Vijayanagara empire, the western part of the district was under the Santaras who had their capital at Karkal in Dakshina Kannada, the southern part under the Nayakas of Aigur and the north-eastern parts under the Basavapatna (later known as Tarikere) chiefs. Later, a greater part of the district became a possession of the Keladi kingdom. In the 17th century, Shivappa Nayaka, the Keladi ruler, gave shelter to Sriranga Raya, the fugitive emperor of Vijayanagara with Sakharayapatna (Sakrepatna), Belur and the neighbourhood, as the latter's estate. However, after a few years, Sriranga Raya left the region. As a result of a treaty between the kingdoms of Keladi and Mysore, some parts came into the possession of the Wodeyars of Mysore in 1694 A.D. In 1763 A.D., on Haidar Ali's seizure of Bednur, the area of the district became completely a part of Mysore.

After the downfall of Tipu Sultan in 1799 A.D., when royal power was restored to the Wodeyars of Mysore, this district formed a part of the Nagar Division.

Territorial changes

There were frequent local changes in regard to the taluk limits of the district. It appears that originally the district had only Kadur, Yagati, Garudanagiri and Banavar taluks. Later, Garudanagiri taluk was merged with Banavar taluk, and the Yagati taluk was absorbed in Kadur taluk. Till 1875, the western portion of Chikmagalur taluk formed a part of a separate taluk of Vastare, formed earlier in about 1863. The taluk of Mudigere was brought into existence in 1876, bringing together some of the villages of Manjarabad, Belur and Vastare taluks. Lakkavalli gave its name to a taluk which included Baba-Budan mountains and parts of Koppa and Balehonnur taluks till 1882. In that year, Kadur and Banavar were combined into one taluk of Banavar. The district was restricted to its present limits in 1886 when the Hassan district was restored. The Kalasa *magani* (a group of villages) was transferred to Balehonnur taluk in 1897. The headquarters of Koppa taluk was at Hariharapura till 1897. The Yedehalli sub-taluk (now Narasimharajapura taluk) was attached to Koppa taluk till 1897.

In 1947, the name was changed from Kadur district to Chikmagalur district. Prior to this change, in 1865 itself, the district headquarters was changed from Kadur to Chikmagalur town. Till 1958-59, there was a separate Jagir of Sringeri (see ch. XI). During that year, it was made an independent taluk with the single Sringeri hobli. Later in 1965-66, Kigga hobli was transferred from Koppa taluk to Sringeri taluk. The taluks of Koppa and Sringeri, which were in Tarikere subdivision, were transferred to Chikmagalur subdivision in 1973.

Subdivisions and taluks

For administrative purposes, the district is divided into two subdivisions, viz., Chikmagalur subdivision and Tarikere subdivision. The former consists of Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Sringeri and Koppa taluks, while the latter comprises Tarikere, Narasimharajapura and Kadur taluks. The area of each taluk and number of its inhabited villages * and population of each

* The Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, has defined a village as follows.

"Village means a local area which is recognised in the land records as a village for purposes of revenue administration and includes a town or city and all the land comprised within the limits of a village, town or city".

For the Census purpose, a village has been defined as the area included within the jurisdiction of a revenue village and as such, is inclusive of also scattered hamlets and isolated home-steads coming within the boundaries of a revenue village.

A hamlet may be said to be a subsidiary village which is not considered to be an independent village, but is a part of the main village.

taluk are indicated in the table given below.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in Sq km	No. of inhabited villages	Population (1971)
1	Chikmagalur	1,609.2	216	1,76,265
2	Kadur	1,414.6	241	1,87,280
3	Koppa	572.4	80	67,566
4	Mudigere	1,163.6	139	86,567
5	Narasimharajapura	804.8	58	43,077
6	Sringeri	433.7	47	27,632
7	Tarikere	1,224.8	203	1,49,260
Total		7,223.1*	984**	7,36,647

The seven taluks of the district have been further subdivided into 32 hoblis (revenue circles), each of which, in turn, consists of a number of villages. The statement given hereunder shows the number and names of hoblis grouped under each taluk in the district for purposes of revenue administration.

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of hoblis	Name of hobli
1	Chikmagalur	8	Chikmagalur, Vastare, Aldur, Avati, Khandya Jagara, Ambale, Lakhya.
2	Kadur	6	Kadur, Birur, Hirenallur, Yagati, Singatageri Sakrepatna.
3	Koppa	3	Koppa, Jayapura, Hariharapura.
4	Mudigere	5	Mudigere, Gonibeedu, Banakal, Balur, Kalas
5	Narasimharajapura	2	Narasimharajapura, Balehonnur.
6	Sringeri	2	Sringeri, Kigga.
7	Tarikere	6	Tarikere, Lakkavalli, Lingadahalli, Amrutapura, Ajjampura, Shivane.
Total		32	

A village without any residents is referred to as 'uninhabited' or 'bechirakh'. The latter word literally means without any light.

*The taluk-wise figures are for the reporting area for land-utilisation purposes, worked out by the State Survey Department and local bodies. The geographical area of the district as computed by the Survey of India is 7,199.0 sq km. The slight difference is due to different methods employed in measuring the areas.

**In addition, there were 125 uninhabited villages in the district as per the 1971 Census

TOPOGRAPHY

Natural divisions

Large parts of the Chikmagalur district are mountainous. There is a formidable ghat range in the west of this area which has some of the loftiest peaks between the Himalayas and the Nilgiris. The stupendous barrier of the Baba-Budan chain of superior elevation is in the centre. There is a network of high hills in between these two towering masses. There are also more modest ranges which extend throughout the north and the east with a little exception eastwards. The magnificent Merti peak of Kalasa is a conspicuous land mark. Thus, this district (with a small exception in the east) may truly be described as pre-eminently a high-land area. The eastern parts of Kadur and Tarikere taluks partake the features of *maidan*, an open tract (level-land). The transition from *malnad* to *maidan* is very abrupt and striking on approaching Lakkavalli from the west.

Mountains

The congeries of mountains seem to range themselves into a central ridge running north and south, with a great loop or circle on either side. The main ridge commences at Ballalarayanadurga, and passing east of Merti-gudda and Koppadurga, separates the basin of the Bhadra from that of the Tunga, and runs up towards Mandagadde, connecting with the central range of the Shimoga district. On the west of this ridge is the valley in which lies Sringeri, enclosed with a girdle of mountains. To the east of it, beyond the right bank of the Bhadra, is the Jagara valley, which is completely surrounded by the Baba-Budan mountains.

Chandradrone or Baba-Budan range

The Chandradrone or Baba-Budan range, the loftiest range on the Karnataka table-land, is situated in the centre of the Chikmagalur district between 13° 25' 46" latitude and 75° 45' 27" longitude. This range is called Chandradrone in the *Puranas*. In recent times, it is known as the Baba-Budan range. The form of the chain is that of a horse-shoe, with the opening to the north-west. The northern arm, commencing with the Hebbegudda* 1,337.4 metres (4,385 feet), stretches eastwards without interruption for about 25 km. Bending southwards, it presents to the east an unbroken wall of more than 32 km. The southern arm is formed by the Basavanagudda and Woddinagudda ranges. The character of the chain is that of a tremendous ridge, 1,829 metres above the sea-level, and in some parts only a few yards wide at the summit, rising at intervals into loftier peaks. The summit of the hills consists of steep grassy slopes, well wooded in the ravines. The sides are densely clothed with forests, among which are numerous coffee plantations.

*Gudda — a hill in Kannada

Loftiest peaks

The highest point in the district and in Karnataka is Mullaiyanagiri * which rises to 1,926.7 metres (6,317 feet) above the sea-level and is situated towards the south of the range. It is one of the loftiest mountains between the Himalayas and the Nilgiris. Another lofty peak is the Kudremukh (correctly *Kudure Mukha*) signifying 'horse-face' mountain. It is called so because of its such appearance from the sea. It is a well-known landmark for navigators on that coast. It is 1,895.6 metres (6,215 feet) high. Next to this is Baba-Budangiri 1,895.3 metres (6,214 feet). Near it are the sources of the Veda and the Avati rivers. The conspicuous conical peak on the outer verge of the eastern face is Devirammanagudda. Near the north-east angle is situated Kallahattigiri which is 1,877.3 metres (6,155 feet) in height. On the north-east of the mountains is the Hebbe Falls (descent of 183 metres or 600 feet) of a stream which runs into the Bhadra river. On the Baba-Budan mountain, there is a noted shrine known as Sri Guru Dattatreya Peetha also called and recognised as Guru Dattatreya Baba-Budan Swami's Dargha which is highly venerated by both Hindus and Muslims. Ballalarayanadurga is a fortified hill in the western ghats. It is 1,506.7 metres (4,940 feet) high and is situated in 13° 8' north-west angle of the Mudigere taluk. The fortifications here were erected by the Hoysalas. It was an important stronghold of the rulers in the past.

Other summits

The Gangamoola ** in Varaha-Parvata † is 1,458.2 metres (4,781 feet), Woddinagudda 1,526.8 metres (5,006 feet) and Lakke-Parvata 1,421.9 metres (4,662 feet). Of greater height is the superb hill near Kalasa called the Mertigudda, situated in the heart of the mountain region to the west, and presenting, especially towards the north, a grand and symmetrical outline, towering above all the neighbouring heights, its summit being 1,662.6 metres (5,451 feet). Other prominent peaks in the district are Kanchinakaldurga 1,244.7 metres (4,081 feet), Shakunagiri 1,419.2 metres (4,653 feet) and Koppadurga 902.8 metres (2,960 feet).

WATER RESOURCES**Rivers**

A larger portion of the district, i.e., 86 per cent, falls under the Krishna basin, while the Cauvery basin covers 8.4 per cent and the west-flowing rivers include 5.6 per cent. The principal rivers of the district are the twin streams—the Tunga and the Bhadra, the latter running most of its course in this area. Other rivers, which originate in the district are the

*Giri — a mountain in Sanskrit and Kannada.

**Moola — Source in Sanskrit and Kannada.

†Parvata — Mountain in Sanskrit and Kannada.

Hemavati, the Yagachi, the Veda, the Avati, the Netravati, etc. The Tunga, the Bhadra and the Vedavati come under the Krishna basin, while the Hemavati and the Yagachi under the Cauvery basin and the Netravati among west-flowing rivers. There are also several minor streams in the district, but they are not of much importance. There are also two big tanks namely, the Ayyanakere and the Madagakere.

The Tunga

The river Tunga rises at Gangamoola on the Varaha-Parvata, high up in the western ghats, at an elevation of about 1,198.0 metres in Sringeri taluk. The source of this river is very close to that of the river Bhadra. It first flows north-east, passes Sringeri, the famous seat of Shankaracharya monastery, and then to Baggunji where it turns north-west, and crossing Hariharapura, enters the Shimoga district. The length of the river in this district is about 50 to 55 km. The river bed here is of rocky outcrop. The water of this river has a fine taste which has given rise to the saying "Bathe in the Ganga, but drink of the Tunga" (*Ganga snaana, Tunga paana*).

The Bhadra

The river Bhadra also rises at Gangamoola on the Varaha-Parvata, on the western boundary of the Chikmagalur district at an elevation of about 1,198.0 metres. It first flows eastwards for some distance past Kalasa. Then it flows in north-east with a winding course past Balehonnur and then to Hebbe where it receives the Somavahini from the Jagara valley. It continues to Lakkavalli and then flows on to Bhadravati in the Shimoga district. The length of the Bhadra in this district is about 32 km. A dam has been constructed for this river near Lakkavalli for irrigation and also to produce electricity. It unites with its sister stream, the Tunga, at Kudli in the Shimoga district, whereafter the combined river is called the Tungabhadra.

The Netravati

The river Netravati also rises at Gangamoola on the Varaha-Parvata where the rivers Tunga and Bhadra rise. After flowing towards west for a short distance, down the Bangadi valley past Belthangady in the Dakshina Kannada district, after which it joins at Uppinangady by another stream called the Kumaradhara.

The Hemavati

The Hemavati-nadi, meaning 'golden river', is also called Yenne-hole (the oily or shining river). It has its source near Javali in the Mudigere taluk, and is one of the chief tributaries of the Cauvery. After running in a south-eastern direction for about 35 km, it leaves this district near Hiresagara in the Mudigere taluk and enters the Hassan district.

Mythological association

A puranic legend relates that demon Hiranyaksha, son of Kashyapa by Diti Devi, seized large parts of the earth and submerged it in water. Those aggrieved by this implored god Vishnu to rescue their land. Being moved by their plight, he assumed the form of Varaha (boar), plunged into the ocean, entered the lower world, destroyed the demon, and brought up the earth again. The perspiration arising from this exertion of the boar trickled down its tusks as it rested on the Varaha-Parvata and from the high (*tunga*) left tusk became the Tunga river and the stream coming down from its right tusk which was pleasant and beautiful (*bhadra*) became known as the Bhadra river; the Netravati sprang from the drops which fell from the eyes (*netra*) of the boar, so says the myth.

The Hemavati river is fabled to be Dakshayini (Parvati), the daughter of Daksha, and consort of god Shiva. Daksha once performed a sacrifice to which he did not invite her husband. Feeling slighted by this, Dakshayini cast herself into fire. But when she emerged from the fire unscathed, she was of the colour of *hema* (gold). She performed penance for getting reunited with Shiva who appeared before her and asked her to take the form of a river for the good of the world, and so she did, according to a legend.

The Vedavati

The Vedavati is also called the Hagari. It is formed by the confluence of two streams, the Veda and the Avati, which spring from the eastern side of the Baba-Budan range. The immediate source of the Veda is the Gauri-halla which rises near Mullaiyanagiri peak. After emerging from the valleys, the stream flows eastwards and is embanked at a gorge near Shakunagiri, called the Ayyanakere, not far from Sakrepatna on the Kadur-Chikmagalur road. The stream, on leaving this tank, is called the Veda and it flows north-east to Kadur. The northern stream, the Avati, which also rises near the peak of Mullaiyanagiri flows eastwards and is embanked at a gorge, formed by two hills, Shivanagiri and Hagarikanagiri, and forms the large Madagakere. The two streams join near Kadur whereupon they are together called the Vedavati as the single river. The bed of this river is of sandy soil. It flows for about 55 km in the district and then runs into the Chitradurga district.

The Yagachi

The river Yagachi, also called Badari, rises in Seethalayyanagiri of the Baba-Budan range in Chikmagalur taluk. The length of its flow in this district is about 20 km. After running through Hiremagalur, it leaves the district near Ambale village of Chikmagalur taluk and flows into the Hassan district. It is the chief tributary of the Hemavati and joins it near Gorur in the Hassan district.

Ayyanakere

The Ayyanakere, a large tank, is a fine expanse of water, situated at the eastern base of the Baba-Budan range about six km north-west of Sakrepatna. It is formed by the embankment of the Gauri-halla stream at the foot of Shakunagiri. Its out-flowing waters are called the river Veda. The tank provides irrigation facilities to about 1,560 hectares in Kadur taluk (see ch. IV). The construction of this tank is attributed to Rukmangada Raya, a ruling Chief of Sakrepatna. According to a myth, the 'guardian-goddess' of the lake once forewarned Honbilla, the *nirganti* (waterman) about an impending danger from breach of its bank. He obtained a promise from her to stall the catastrophe until he returned with orders from his master about what to do. He hastened to the town and appraised the Chief of the impending danger. The wily Chief, thinking that under the condition of the promise by the goddess, prevention of return of the messenger would avert the calamity for ever, had him put to death on the spot. And so, the legend says, the embankment remained intact.

Madagakere

Another tank called the Madagakere is constituted by an embankment of the Avati stream at a point where the two hills called Shivanagiri and Hagarikanagiri so nearly meet as to form a natural basin. This tank provides irrigation facilities to about 2,039 hectares in the Kadur taluk.

Ground water

A separate Ground Water Cell was created in the Karnataka State Department of Mines and Geology in 1966, with a view to carrying out systematic studies and to collect basic data. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,989.8 mm. (78.34"). The taluks of Tarikere and Kadur and parts of Chikmagalur taluk, which receive lesser rainfall, depend, to a considerable extent, upon ground water for irrigation and other purposes. The irrigation by tanks is seasonal. All the seven taluks of the district have been surveyed by the department. According to this source, there is good ground water potential in the area. The main source for ground water is atmospheric precipitation. It is discharged artificially by abstraction of water from wells. The ground water recharge and discharge in the district are as stated below.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Recharge Mm3	Discharge Mm3	Balance potential available Mm3
1	Chikmagalur	118	1.00	117.00
2	Kadur	68	4.00	64.00
3	Koppa	34	0.02	33.98
4	Mudigere	114	0.38	113.62
5	Narasimharajapura	44	0.05	43.95
6	Sringeri	48	0.08	47.92
7	Tarikere	32	10.00	22.00
Total		458	15.53	442.47

As disclosed by this statement, only a very small part of the available ground water has been utilised. There were 1,839 wells. Of these 1,143 wells were fitted with pumpsets and 696 with other devices as in 1979. The taluk-wise details thereof were as under.

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of wells with pumpsets	No. of wells with other modes of lift	Total No. of wells
1	Chikmagalur	100	34	134
2	Kadur	330	113	443
3	Koppa	2	0	2
4	Mudigere	31	0	31
5	Narasimharajapura	41	0	41
6	Sringeri	7	0	7
7	Tarikere	632	549	1,181
Total		1,143	696	1,839

MINERAL RESOURCES

Geology

This district is made up entirely of Archaean schists and gneisses. The Dharwar schists occupy 50 per cent of the area of the district and occur in three well-defined belts, namely, (a) the Kudremukh-Gangamoola belt, (b) the Koppa and (c) the Baba-Budan belt.

Kudremukh belt

The Kudremukh belt runs from Kudremukh to Gangamoola and northwards for a length of 96 km with an average width of 3.2 km to 4.8 km except near Sringeri where it is much wider and covers altogether an area of about 388.5 sq km. The belt comprises hornblende schists, amphibolites, chlorite schists, mica schists and thick beds of magnetite quartzites. The hornblende schist and amphibolite form the oldest units. The major parts of hornblende schists are dark and fine-grained and very often grade into dark chlorite and biotite schists. The amphibolites are entirely composed of matted aggregates of actinolite and tremolite, and are often intimately mixed up with fine-grained dark hornblende schist. The chlorite schists are exposed prominently near Malleshwara, Shitebhome and Gangrikal ridges. The mica schists are usually found developed at the contact zones of the belt, with granite gneisses. The magnetite quartzite forms a striking unit in the belt and is intricately folded.

Koppa belt

The Koppa belt extends from near Kalasa in a north-north-east direction for a distance of 48 to 64 km. It has a width of 4.8 km and covers about 155 to 181 sq km before passing on to the Shimoga district. The rock-types met within this belt are hornblende schist, chlorite schist, gritty argillites and magnetic quartzites.

Baba-Budan belt

The Baba-Budan belt which is located east of Koppa belt, includes crescent-shaped hill range and the lower ground to its east. The Baba-Budan belt is made up of hornblende schists and traps, amphibolite quartzites, mica chlorite schists and capped by ferruginous quartzites. A younger group consisting of feldites, porphyries, chlorite schists, thick beds of conglomerate (Kaldurga conglomerate) and argillite and other rocks of sedimentary origin are found near Tarikere.

Granitic gneisses

The rest of the area is made up mainly of granitic gneisses and granites collectively grouped under the name peninsular gneissic complex. Granites are found near Chikmagalur town. The gneisses around Balehonnur are considered to be the oldest rocks in the State formed more than 3,000 million years ago.

MINERALS

Several economic minerals, viz., asbestos, bauxite, chromite, clay, copper, corundum, garnet, graphite, iron ore, kaolin, kyanite, limestone, manganese, mica, etc., are found in this district. Of them, iron ore is found extensively and being exploited on a large scale.

Iron ore

Extensive deposits of iron ores of varying grades are found in this district. The occurrence of iron ores in the Baba-Budan range had been known from a very long time. The ridges show massive beds of magnetite and haematite quartz rocks, dipping towards the centre of the range. The ferruginous quartzite beds are capped by a crust of iron ore which may range from 15 to 30 metres in thickness.

The beds in the lower portion of the series appear to be largely composed of magnetite and quartz. In the middle portion is found haematite and quartz with some magnetite, while the upper layers are made up of hard haematitic ore mixed up with ochres and limonitic material. Rich ore concentrations are found at Kemmannugundi, Kallahattigiri and Jenusurigudda. Except for ten metres where ore is hard, the rest of the material is friable and soft.

The iron ores of Kemmannugundi are mined by the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Bhadravati. The iron content of the ore varies from 55 to 65 per cent, with less than 3 per cent of silica and about 6 per cent of alumina. In recent years, their production has ranged from 1 to 1.5 lakh tons. The southern Baba-Budans extending from near Baba-Budangiri upto the Somavahini river are formed of massive beds of magnetite quartzite. In the neighbourhood of Kallahatti in the eastern

branch of Baba-Budans, iron ore beds are seen over an area of nearly ten sq km. The ore contains between 58 and 62 per cent of iron and is mostly haematite and limonite. The iron ore is found as cappings over ferruginous shale at Jenusurigudda, a hill within the crescent shaped Baba-Budan range. The reserves are estimated at seven million tons analysing 58.9 per cent iron with a lump recovery percentage of 35.

Kudremukh and Gangamoola

Extensive beds of magnetite quartzite ranging in thickness from 120 to 200 metres and extending continuously over a length of 50 km are seen forming the lofty ranges of Kundremukh—Gangamoola and Gangrikal on the western borders of the Chikmagalur district. The magnetite quartzites which are seen overlying amphibolites are black in colour and friable to a depth of 30 metres. Beyond this depth they are dark, compact and massive. The reserves of readily workable ore are estimated at over 3,000 million tonnes and the average iron content of the ore is 30 per cent.

The Kudremukh iron ore deposit is located in the Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamoola range of western ghats and is about 64 km from the developing port of Mangalore. It is also approachable by road through Kalasa, a small town 25 km to the east-south-east of the deposit. The ore body is described by geologists as a sedimentary pre-cambrian formation, composed of thin laminated layers of magnetite and quartz. The deposit was first discovered in 1913 by late P. Sampat Iyengar of the Mysore Geological Department. Detailed exploration was carried out by the National Mineral Development Corporation in 1965. The ore body extends over a length of 6 km longitudinally, and laterally, over a distance of 800 metres. The deposit is estimated to contain about 610 million tonnes of weathered ore and about 520 million tonnes of underlying primary massive low grade magnetic ore. Iran evinced a keen interest in the development of the Kudremukh mines and extended credit facilities for its development. Kudremukh Iron Ore company Ltd., a Government of India enterprise and administered by the Union Ministry of Steel and Mines, was established in April 1976. This organisation has been entrusted with the task of mining beneficiation and transporting the ore as slurry to Mangalore and shipping it abroad (see ch. V).

Corundum

Ruby-red corundum associated with blue kyanite, in the form of isolated sporadic crystals in decomposed granitic gneisses has been located at Kadumane about five km north-north-east of Sringeri. The crystals are of fairly good colour, but show numerous cracks on cutting and polishing. Corundum is also found at Melukoppa, about 15 km north of Kadumane.

Kaolin

Deposits of Kaolin (China clay) of varying degrees of purity occur beneath cappings of laterite at Mattagodi, Asagodu, Hoskoppa, Kakkod

and Hariharapura in Koppa taluk, Kikkare, Honnavalli, Nidadale Somlapur, Puradtola and Malhalli in Sringeri taluk, and Garbail in Narasimharajapura taluk. Some of the deposits are fairly extensive and yield good material on washing.

Kyanite

Kyanite, ranging upto an inch in length or slightly more, is found occurring in association with red corundum in decomposed granitic gneisses at Kadumane. It is also found at Kelakoppa, Addegonda, Kirkod, Kikkare, Heruru, Hulgur and Bachinakoppa of Sringeri taluk, and Dayamballi, Marikudi and Kakkod in Koppa taluk.

Mica

There is a mica-bearing zone extending from Sringeri to about 25 km northwards. In this tract, deposits near Kikkare were mined to some extent in previous years. Green-chrome mica (fuchsite) bearing quartzite occurs at Belavadi. It forms a pretty ornamental stone. Fuchsite-quartzite is found at Yarehalli.

Asbestos

Amosite asbestos is found to occur in Manikyadhara mine area (Arasinaguppe), Dhoopada-giri tract and Dattatreya Peetha. It is being mined by M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd.

Garnet

Garnetiferous mica schist is exposed about one km north-west of Kigga. The garnets are of almandine type. It is also located near Magibailu of Sringeri taluk, Sunkadamane, Kesgod and Deveramane of Mudigere taluk.

Bauxite

Low-grade ferruginous bauxite occurs in the scrap region of the Kemmannugundi iron ore fields of Baba-Budan range. The bauxite horizons range in thickness from 2.5 to 3.5 metres. Below this depth, they grade into ferruginous laterite. The percentage of aluminium oxide ranges from 39 to 58.

Clay

Occurrences of clay, suited for the manufacture of pots and tiles have been found to occur near Hariharapura, Halmatturu and Markalli in Koppa taluk. A plastic yellowish clay occurs on the east bank of the Tunga river opposite Sringeri. Black clay is being mined at Bairapura in Mudigere taluk.

Gold

Gold has been found and worked out to a small extent in this district. It occurs at Tambadihalli, Jalagaragundi, Siddarahalli, Nandi (Hosahalli),

Devarakal, Ajjampura and Bukkambudhi. Extensive old workings are found at these places.

Limestone

Crystalline limestone is some what rare in this district. There are a few of thin runs of highly siliceous and argillitic limestones between Tarikere in this district and Channagiri in the Shimoga district. Kankar is widespread around Birur, Gulihalli, Kodihalli, Nagadevanahalli, and Timmapura in Kadur taluk.

Other Minerals

Soapstone is found to occur in Bairagondanahalli and Hochihalli of Kadur taluk. It is being mined at the latter place. Steatite is located at Halanduru, Bemane, Nalluru, Heggarasu, Cholaramane and Begaru of Sringeri taluk. It is generally of a low grade. Granites and granitic gneisses, which occur at several places are being quarried and used as building stones and also as road metal.

Manganese, a low grade ore, occurs at Siddarahalli. Greenish stains of copper carbonate are seen on the conglomerate beds to the north of Chikmagalur. Chromite of a low grade occurs near the villages Bandre, Banuru and Gijikatte in the Tarikere taluk and Kuppalu, Banehalli and Chamenahalli in Kadur taluk. Graphite is found to occur on the scrap of the Baba-Budan range near Hoskan in Chikmagalur taluk. Zinc-blend-ore sphalerite is found to a very little extent along the pyrites and other sulphide-ore minerals, in some of the old workings at Bukkambudhi in Tarikere taluk. These minerals are not of much economic importance.

FORESTS

The western parts of the district are covered with some of the dense and most useful forests in the country. There is a continuous stretch of valuable forests encompassing the whole of the Jagara valley and most of Koppa and Mudigere taluks. It clothes the hill-sides densely and gives shelter for coffee cultivation. Sholas and hanging woods occupy almost every ravine and hollow tracts of the Baba-Budans. The loftier heights are clothed with much coarse grass, but always bare of trees.

The eastern taluks of Kadur and Tarikere are generally devoid of trees. In the north of Tarikere, the jungles, though not yielding large timber, are valuable as affording a supply of fuel for a poorly wooded neighbourhood. The sandal tree grows on the slopes of the hills leading upto the Baba-Budans from the south and the east.

The types of forests found in the district are (1) Southern tropical wet-evergreen forests, (2) Southern tropical semi-evergreen forests, (3) Southern moist-deciduous forests, (4) Southern tropical dry-deciduous forests and (5) Southern tropical thorn forests. Most of the forests of the

maidan areas in Chikmagalur and Kadur taluks have suffered a great deal by over-exploitation, over-grazing and forest fires. The moist deciduous forests and evergreen forests have been preserved considerably and they are catering to the needs of various forest-based industries like ply-wood, slate-frames, packing cases and match wood besides yielding bamboos, firewood and other produce for the use of the general public.

Forest produce and revenue

The chief sources of forest revenue are the hard and soft woods and sandalwood. There are also other minor forest produces like bamboos, canes, *thangadi* and *Kakke* barks, *tupra* leaves, tamarind, honey wax and *honge* seeds. Timber, which serves many purposes, is also used by the Railway and Defence Departments and also by the Electricity Board. Firewood and charcoal are utilised in several industries. Bamboos are supplied to the paper mills, the medars and also to others. Canes are made use of for rattan works. *Halamaiddi* serves as an ingredient in manufacturing *agarbathis*. Sandalwood is in great demand for distilling sandal oil and use by *gudigar* craftsmen for making artistic objects. *Thangadi* and *Kakke* are utilised in tanning, while *tupra* leaves are used in manufacturing beedies. There are Government Forest Depots at Kadur, Lakkavalli, Sangameshwarapet, Narasimharajapura, Muttinakoppa, Koppa, Sringeri, Kanekatte and Malleswara in this district. In 1971, the total forest area of the district was about 1,51,641 hectares and by 1979-80, it had been increased to about 1,87,465 hectares (1874.65 sq km) which worked out to 26.04 per cent of the geographical area of the district. The total revenue realised from the forest produce during the year 1976-77 was Rs. 53,95,799.

FLORA

The charm and economic welfare of Chikmagalur district is, in some measure, dependent on its varied flora. Variety and beauty characterise the vegetation of the district. The rampart of the western ghats which blocks the south-west monsoon clouds from June to September supports rich tropical evergreen forests interspersed by lush grassy slopes on its windward side. On its leeward side, the hills around Mudigere, Aldur and Koppa form a transition zone with semi-evergreen or wet deciduous forests. The Baba-Budan range rises to over 1,600 metres and presents a fine example of peninsular montane vegetation with compact sholas and flower-decked meadows on its higher slopes. By contrast to the east, near Kadur, Birur and Tarikere, the plant cover changes to dry deciduous and thorn scrubs.

Tropical Evergreen Forests

(i) *West-Coast Tropical Evergreens*.—The valleys opening on to the western coastal lowlands, when undisturbed, present fine examples of the west coast tropical evergreen monsoon forests. These multi-storeyed forests

form rich wet fragile ecosystems that have reached a climax after millenia of evolution and selection. The closed forest canopy is made up of tall trees with erect unbranched trunks supporting dense spreading crowns that merge with neighbouring trees to form a veritable roof. The crowns are exposed to wind, mist and rain during the monsoon. During the drier months from October to May they filter the tropical sunlight on to the trees, shrubs and herbs growing under their protective shade. *Artocarpus hirsutus* Lam., *Colophyllum elatum* Bedd., *Dipterocarpus indicus* Bedd., *Holigarna grahamii* (Wt.) Kurz, *Lophopetalum wightianum* Arn. and *Vateria indica* L. are common canopy trees. There is a stratum of smaller trees beneath this canopy. Frequent among them are *Cinnamomum malabathrum* (N. Burm) Kostermans, *Elaeocarpus serratus* L., *Harpullia arborea* (Blanco) Radlk., *Persea macrantha* (Ness) Kosterm., *Pterospermum acarifolium* Willd. and *Scleropyrum pentandrum* (Dönst.) Mabberley. *Caryota urens* L. is a tall palm in these forests. Among the other palms *Pinanga dicksonii* (Roxb.) Scheffer is shorter and more slender. The coconut-like *Arenga wightii* Griffith is very common and easily noticed because of its short bole and large fronds. A third stratum of shrubs thrives in the subdued light of the forest. *Ixora nigricans* R. Br. ex W & A., *Ixora polyantha* Wt., *Mycetia acuminata* (Wt.) Kuntze and *Rhynchosyris permolle* (Nees) Burt prefer this situation. There are also a number of plants from the ginger family growing in the dimly lit forest undergrowth. *Alpinia malacensis* (N. Burm.) Roscoe, *Ammannium cannicarpum* (Wt.) Benth. ex Baker, *Zingiber montanum* (Koenig) Link ex Dietrich are some of these. When autotropism fails parasitism seems to take over. *Aeginetia indica* L., *Balanophora fungosa* J. & G. Forster *Christisonia bicolor* Gard. flower and fruit as total root parasites.

The forest debris and leaf litter support a number of bacteria and fungi which break down the organic matter and return it back to the soil. *Agaricus*, *Coprinus*, *Clavaria*, *Dictyophora* and *Polyporus* are some of the common genera of macro fungi seen in these forests. Besides the plants in the different strata, there are a number of lianas that reach up to the forest canopy. *Bauhinia phoenicea* W & A. *Beaumontia jerdoniana* Wt. *Chone-morpha fragrans* (Moon) Alston, *Entada pusaetha* DC., *Gnetum ula* Brong., *Moullava spicata* (Dalz.) Nicolson are some of the striking and interesting woody climbers. *Thubergia mysorensis* (Wt.) Anderson often relieves the sombre forest undergrowth by its bright pendulous inflorescence. The tree trunks are clothed with innumerable plants. *Pothos scandens* L. and *Raphiphorus pertusa* (Roxb.) Schott and several species of *Peperomia* and *Piper* cling to the forest trees by their climbing roots. During the monsoon epiphytic mosses and ferns flourish on the tree trunks. *Microsorium punctatum* (L.) Copel and *Microsorium membranaceum*, *Pleopeltis nuda* Hooker and *Pyrrhosia ceilanica* (Gies.) Sledge are some of the rhizomatous epiphytic ferns. The delicate lilac of *Utricularia striatula* Sm., the white

of *Impatiens stocksii* Hooker & Thomson and the wet-season flowers of *Sarcanthus pauciflorus* Wt. and *Thunia venosa* Rolfe add to the richness of these forests.

(ii) *Higher Altitude Tropical Evergreens*.—With the increase in altitude the composition of the evergreen forest gradually changes. *Bischofia javanica* Bl., *Canarium strictum* Roxb., *Mesua nagassarum* (N. Burm.) Kostermans, *Myristica dactyloides* Gaert., *Palaquium ellipticum* (Dalz.) Baillon and *Poeciloneuron indicum* Bedd. are some of the useful canopy trees at this elevation. The sub-canopy also may have different constituents. *Cinnamomum macrocarpum* J. Hooker, *Litsea floribunda* (Blume) Gamble, *Symplocos cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Moore and *Syzygium laetum* (Ham.) Gandhi are frequent.

(iii) *Ecological niches*.—There are several ecological niches in these forests. One of these is the montane swamp. *Elaeocarpus tuberculatus* Roxb., producing massive buttress roots, is typical of this niche. *Calamus thwaitesii* Beccari and *Pandanus canarapus* Warburg as well as the white-flowered *Costus speciosus* (Koenig) Sm. inhabit these marshes. Another specialised plant community is found along the mountain streams. *Cyathea gigantea* (Wall ex Hooker) Holttum and *Angiopteris evecta* (Forst) Hoffm., giant ferns with fronds over two metres long, are common. Nestling among the riparian rocks are *Cryptocoryne retrospiralis* (Roxb.) Kunth, *Lagenandra toxicaria* Dalz. and *Osmunda regalis* L. *Calophyllum apetalum* Willd., *Madhuca nerifolia* (Moon) H.J. Lam, *Memecylon angustifolium* Wt. and *Vitex leucoxylon* L.f. are frequent trees along stream banks. The stream bed itself may support *Homonoia riparia* Lour and *Rotula aquatica* Lour., shrubs that can survive long periods of immersion. *Hydrobryum sessilis* (Willis) Engler encrusts the boulders provided the streams are limpid and clear. The stony outcrops in these forests offer another ecological setting for numerous lithophytes. *Ensete superbum* (Roxb.) Cheesm., the wild banana, is a hardy perennial. During the monsoon the dripping rocks are clothed with *Argostemma courtallense* Arn., *Epithema carnosum* Benth. *Impatiens acaulis* Arn., *Impatiens scapiflora* Heyne ex Roxb. and *Sonerila Wallichii* Benn.

(iv) *Grasslands*.—The evergreen forests are interspersed with grassy slopes. The grass is burnt down during the dry months from February to April. However with the first convectional showers a fresh flush of leaves begins to appear. *Eulalia trispicata* (J. Schultes) Henrard, *Jansenella griffithiana* (C. Mueller) Bor. *Heteropogon contortus* (L.) Pal. Beauv., *Pseudopogonatherum contortus* (Brong.) Camus and *Themeda tremula* (steudal) Hackel are common. *Curculigo orchioides* Gaert. and *curcuma neilgherensis* Wt. produce yellow flowers even before their leaves appear. As the monsoon begins there is a quick succession of ground orchids. *Habenaria grandifloriformis* Bl. & McCann, *Habenaria longicorniculata* Graham and *Habenaria Marginata* Coleb are very common. The most attractive orchid

however is *Platanthera susannae* (L.) Lindl. Susan's orchid, especially abundant around Kudremukh. *Hypericum mysurense* W & A is a common yellow-flowered shrub that dots the open grassy slopes.

Semi-evergreen and Wet Deciduous Forests

(i) The evergreen forests are imperceptibly transformed into semi-evergreen and wet deciduous forests as one moves eastwards from the ghats. *Lagerstroemia microcarpa* Wt. with its smooth whitish stem belongs to this transitional zone. The tropical deciduous forest is characterised by complete leaf-fall during the dry season. Flowers and fruits normally appear during this leafless period which in the wet deciduous forests is short. The canopy is not very compact so that a higher proportion of the sunlight reaches right to the forest floor. *Anthocephalus chinensis* (Lam.) Rich. ex Walp., *Celtis tetrandra* Roxb., *Haldina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Rids., *Hymenodictyon excelsum* wall., *Kydia calycina* Roxb., *Terminalia paniculata* Roxb. *Vitex altissima* L.f. and *Xylia xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taub are some of the common and useful trees in these forests. Shrubs are numerous. Common among these being *Ardisia solanacea* Roxb., *Clerodendrum viscosum* Vent., *Helicteres isora* L. and *Holarrhena antidysenterica* (Roth) DC., *Argyreia pilosa* Wt. & Arn., *Asparagus gonocladus* Baker and *Strychnos dalzellii* C.B. Clarke are some of the climbers on bushes and trees. During the early rains the terrestrial herbs sprout giving the hooded *Arisaema tortuosum* (Wall.) Schlecht., the intriguing *Disperis zeylanica* Trimen or the delicate *Liparis nervosa* Lindl.

(ii) *Epiphytes*.—As the dry season to wet, epiphytic orchids that abound in this region flower in quick succession. The pale flowers of *Dendrobium barbatulum* Lindl. are followed by the orange of *Dendrobium nutans* Lindl. and the pink of *Aerides crispum* Lindl. *Aeschynanthes perrottii* A. DC. and *Hoya ovalifolia* Wt. & Arn. drape the trees with their thick leaves and elegant flowers. The bat-pollinated *Fragraea ceylanica* Thunb. starts its life as an epiphyte but gradually sends roots down to the soil.

(iii) *Seral stages*.—When the original forests are disturbed new plants appear giving rise to secondary formations. *Callicarpa tomentosa* (L.) Murr., *Macaranga peltata* (Roxb.) Muell. and *Trema orientalis* (L.) Bl. are early colonisers of the wet areas. *Bombax ceiba* L. and *Dillenia pentagyna* Roxb. prefer relatively open forest glades. Extensive patches of *Phoenix humilis* Royle occurring between Mudigere and Chikmagalur may represent seral stages of degraded forest land.

Dry Deciduous and Thorn-scrub Forests

The eastern parts of the district are dry. *Terminalia bellirica* (Gaert.) Roxb. and *Terminalia chebula* Retz., both sources of myrobalans, are frequent but scattered. The Bignoniaceae is represented by *Oroxylon indicum* (L.) Vent., *Radermachera xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Schum. and

Stereospermum colais (Dillw.) Mabblerley. *Gmelina arborea* Roxb. and *Tectona grandis* L. f. generally occur as secondary forests. Extensive bamboo brakes may be found especially in the region of Lakkavalli. *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retz.) Roxb. and *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxb.) Nees form dense clumps which are being used for paper pulp. The unarmed deciduous trees are replaced by thorny trees and shrubs as the area becomes drier. *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Delile and *Albizia amara* (Roxb.) Boivin herald thorn-scrub forests. When trees are cut the degraded terrain supports shrubs that are protected both against drought as well as browsing. *Argyrea cuneata* (Wild.) Ker. Gamler with its scarlet flowers is very common. *Canthium parviflorum* Lam. forms compact clumps bristling with thorns. *Dodonaea viscosa* Jacq. is protected by its resinous leaves. *Andrographis serpyllifolia* (Vahl) Wt. has a stout rootstock from which radiate prostrate shoots with dark rounded leaves. The succulent *Euphorbia antiquorum* L., *Caralluma umbellata* Haw. and *Sarcostemma acidum* (Roxb.) Voigt are typical xerophytes growing on stony exposed hillsides on the eastern limits of the district.

Peninsular Montane Vegetation

The mountain ranges both at Kudremukh and the Baba-Budan hills reach an altitude of over 1,600 mts. These higher ridges and slopes have a special vegetation of grassy mountain meadows interspersed with compact forest formations termed sholas generally associated with swift flowing cool streams. The shola often fits into a mountain depression and has a low profile that blends with the contours of the hills. The trees especially near the ridges tend to be stunted. Their branches are covered by lichens, mosses and numerous epiphytes. Climbers are few. There is a good ground cover. The cream racemes of *Meliosma pinnata* (Roxb.) Walpers stand out in the sholas in the months of April-May. *Gordonia obtusa* Wt. and Arn. and *Michelia nilagirica* Zenk. gently shed their scented flowers on to the humus laden soil. *Schefflera micrantha* (Cl.) Gamble is a large erect tree different from the other epiphytic Araliaceae. *Bischofia javanica* Bl., *Daphniphyllum neilgherrense* Rosenth. and *Pittosporum neelgherrense* Wt. and Arn. are common at these altitudes. *Vernonia arborea* Ham. is the only tree of Asteraceae found in the district. Several species of *Cinnamomum*, *Litsea* and *Neolitsea* also occur in these sholas. Among the climbers the coppery leaves of *Capparis cleghornii* Dunn ex Gamble and the globose fruits of *Cayratia pedata* (Lour.) Juss. ex Gagn. are quite noticeable. The undergrowth of the sholas harbours the delicate *Viola serpens* Wall. and the white-flowered *Disporum leschanaultianum* D. Don. *Arisaema leschenaultii* Bl. with its caudate spathe comes into flower in May and remains in fruit till August. The ground orchid *Calanthe wightii* Reichb. occurs in profusion in the undergrowth of larger sholas at the peak of the monsoon in July-August.

The grassy meadows afford a quick succession of herbs that appear in short-lived profusion. The slopes that have been burnt during the months of March-April revive with the first convectional showers. *Pancratium parvum* Dalz. is one of the first to send up a couple of white flowers. The tufts of grasses also produce new shoots so that in a few weeks the charred mountain slopes become green again. *Chrysopogon asper* (Heine) Blatt. and McCann and *Arundinella nepalensis* Trinius are among the tall grasses. *Isachne lisboae* Hooker and *Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf. are some of the smaller ones. As the monsoon advances, the grassy slopes become veritable carpets of flowers. *Chlorophytum malabaricum* Baker is very common and produces spikes of white flowers. *Habenaria grandifloriformis* Blatt. and McCann *Habenaria longicorniculata* Graham and *Habenaria heyneana* Lindl. follow each other in quick succession. The double-spurred *Satyrium nepalense* Don dots the green slopes with pink spikes. *Oldenlandia stocksii* Hooker and Thomson covers relatively open areas with a fascinating carpet of white and blue. The pointed blue petals of *Gentiana quadrifaria* Blume bloom around midday during the months of September-October. *Swertia corymbosa* (Griseb.) Clarke appears in profusion during the post-monsoon period and is soon replaced by the striking beauty of *Exacum bicolor* Roxb. Nestling among the grasses are *Drosera peltata* J. E. Smith and *Viola patrinii* DC. As the cold season sets in, the perennial shrubs start flowering. On stony ground *Lepidugathis spinosa* Wt. ex Nees sprouts cream-coloured spikes. The total root-parasite *Striga gesnerioides* (Willd.) Vatke is commonly associated with this plant. The most frequent shrubs on the hillsides are *Hypericum mysurense* Wt. and Arn. and *Pleocaulus sessiloides* (Cl.) Bremekamp. The rocks on the ridges often host many plants among which are the Pteridophytes *Cripsinus montanus* Sledge and *Botrychium lanuginosum* Wall. ex Hooker and Grav.

FAUNA

The fauna is rich and varied in this district which has tropical evergreen, moist deciduous and dry forests.

Mammals

Mammals including those animals that produce milk are homoiothermal (maintain constant body temperature) and have a single bone in the lower jaw. They occupy the highest place in the animal kingdom chiefly because of the superior organization and complexity of their brain structure. Major group of Indian mammals, i.e., cats, civets, mongooses, dogs, otters, bears, bats, monkeys, elephants, bison, antelopes, rodents, etc., are well represented in the district.

Cat tribe

Tigers (*Panthera tigris*) and leopards (*Panthera pardus*) are found in the forests of the district. The former are found in heavier forested areas and

prey upon the wild hoofed animals and occasionally on domestic animals. Leopards, on the other hand, are relatively in large number and prey upon smaller deer, pigs and rodents, village dogs and other smaller domesticated animals. The jungle cats (*Felis chaus*) are a little bigger than the domestic cats. They feed on smaller rodents and birds.

Civet

The civets are closely related to the cat tribe. They have narrow pointed muzzles, long bodies and short legs. The Indian civets (*Viverricula indica*) are met within the district. They shelter in holes or under rocks or under bushes, often near villages. They seek their food at night, preying upon rats, squirrels, small birds and the like.

Mongoose

A long body, short limbs, bright eyes, a sharp snout and trailing bushy tail are the characteristics of the mongooses. Two species of mongooses are commonly seen in this district; they are the Indian brown mongoose (*Herpestes fuscus*) and the stripe-necked mongoose (*Herpestes vitticollis*). The former prefers scrub jungles for its habitat. It takes shelter in bushes, hollows of trees and holes in the ground. It eats small rodents, snakes, lizards, wild birds, centipedes, etc., and fruits and roots. The stripe-necked mongoose prefers forests, where it preys on small rodents, birds, reptiles and ground-dwelling invertebrates.

Hyena

Hyenas resemble the dog family in general appearance and build. Their legs and feet are typically those of a dog; but the structure of the skull, the teeth and other points of the anatomy are more like that of the cat family. The type of hyena scientifically called as *Hyaena hyaena* is found in this district. It frequents the cultivated areas and lies hidden in caves, holes and hollows during the day. It is mostly active at night and is a well-known scavenger, living chiefly on animal carcasses. Occasionally, it may carry off dogs, goats or sheep from the vicinity of villages.

Dog tribe

The members of the dog tribe found in the district are the wolf, jackal, fox, wild dog and otter.

Wolf

The wolf (*Canis lupus*), seen in the forests of the district is a large dog-like animal. It prefers a more bare and open region for its habitat and lies in fields or patches of scrub. It hunts by day as well as by night and mostly preys upon young ones of the bigger hoofed-animals and larger rodents.

Jackal

The jackal (*Canis aureus*), which is commonly met with in the district, shelters in holes in the ground among ruins or in dense grass. Its eerie

howling is heard at dusk or just before dawn. Jackals go about singly, in pairs or in small packs in search of food. They feed on sugarcane, melons, small berries and also prey on small animals.

Fox

The Indian fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) lives in burrows dug by itself in open ground or in scrubs. It is active during nights and preys upon small mammals and reptiles, and also turns vegetarian on occasions.

Wild dog

The Indian wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*) resembles very much the domestic dog, but has shorter legs and muzzle. It preys upon young ones of larger hoofed-animals.

Otter

The common otter (*Lutra lutra*) is also found in this district. It varies in colour from blackish to tawny brown. Fish is its staple food, and in hunting for them, families of otters may combine.

Bear

The sloth bear (*Melarsus ursinus*) is seen in forests of the district. It has distinctive shaggy coat and long snout. This animal prefers areas where out-croppings of rocks and tumbled boulders offer shelter. Fruits are its main food.

Bat

As many as thirty varieties of bats are found in this district. They are flying mammals and are most easily identified. They are nocturnal and carry destructive raids on fruit trees and orchards.

Monkey

There are two types of monkeys commonly found in the district. (1) Hanuman langur which has a black face, ears and soles and usually found in the forest and semi-urban surroundings. They live mainly on fruits, flower buds and leaves. (2) The other is the familiar Bonnet monkey (*Macaca radiata*) with a smaller body size and reddish brown in colour. Its habitat is also the same but it is frequently found in towns also. This causes a greater damage to fruit trees and orchards. Both live in troops and religious sentiment tolerates them to a considerable extent.

Elephant

The elephant (*Elephas maximus*) is occasionally met with in Kigga, Muttodi and other remote heavily wooded parts of the areas. Sometimes, they play havoc with crops like sugarcane, paddy, etc. The Forest Department in the district maintains a few tamed ones for carrying timber. In 1894-95 a stockade was formed at Hebbe to capture elephants; but the animals went to Sakrebail in Shimoga district, where they were caught.

Three wild elephants roaming about freely and causing havoc to agricultural crops, particularly, sugarcane, paddy and arecanut were captured by "Mini-Khedda" operation in 1973 near Hunasaghatta in Tarikere taluk. Later on, they were taken to the elephant camp at Sakrebail. At times stray elephants are being driven away or captured by the Forest Department.

Bison

The bison (*Bos gaurus*) is found in some of thickets of forests of the tract. It grazes early in the mornings, and then during hot hours, it retires to shady spots in the seclusion of the forests. Its food is chiefly grass, but sometimes, it browses on leaves also.

Deer tribe

Of the deer tribe, spotted deer (*Axis axis*), which is the most beautiful in build and colouration, is now less numerous than it used to be. The barking deer (*Muntiacus muntjak aureus*), which derives its popular name from its well-known cry, which at a distance resembles the single bark of a dog, is also present in this district. The Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), perhaps the largest of the deer tribe found in India, is also seen in some of the forests of this area.

Rodents

Numerous species of squirrels, hares, porcupines, mice and rats are found in the district, both in the open cultivated areas and in the forests. They are easily distinguished from all other mammals by the presence of two large incisors separated by a large gap from the grinding teeth. They are known for their destruction of crops and fruits.

Of squirrels, the flying squirrel (*Petaurista philippensis*), which is nocturnal in its habits, the Indian giant squirrel (*Ratufa indica*), which lives in summits of high trees and makes loud rattling call, and the northern palm squirrel (*Funambulus pennati*), which makes a low chirping call, are worth a special mention. The Indian hare (*Lepus nigricollis*), and the Indian porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*) are also commonly seen. The house rat (*Rattus rattus*), the house mouse (*Mus musculus*), the little Indian field mouse (*Mus booduga*), the Indian bush rat (*Gomunda ellioti*), the lesser bandicoot rat (*Bandicota bengalensis*), the large bandicoot rat (*Bandicota indica*), the Indian long-tailed tree mouse (*Vendeleuria oleracea*), and soft-furred field rat (*Millardia melitana*) are also found in this district.

Other mammals

The Indian wild boars (*Sus scrofa*), which are found in this district, live in grass or scrub jungles or in forests and are destructive to crops. They are omnivorous, living on crops, roots, tubers, insects, snakes, offal and carrion. The house shrew (*Suncus murinus*), and the Savi's pygmy shrew (*Suncus castrucius*), are also seen in this area. They are sometimes mistaken for rats. Their soft grey fur and long snout are distinctive. They are beneficial.

as they feed largely on noxious insects and are also intolerant of rats in their territory. The Indian Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*), is also occasionally found. Its body is covered by scales, and its jaws are toothless. It feeds on ants, termites and their eggs. It moves slowly, and rolls up into a ball when frightened.

Birds

The Avifauna are abundant and varied in this district. The availability of a large supply of insects and vegetable food in the forests of the district supports rich bird life. The species of birds that live in or near water for food and protection are chiefly the herons, storks (*Ciconia ciconia*), Spotbill ducks or grey ducks (*Anas poecilorhyncha*), common teals (*Anas crecca*), etc. Among the birds of prey, eagles, hawks, kites (*Milvus govinda*), vultures (*Gyps bengalensis*) and owls are commonly met with in the district. The district is also noted for game birds such as the tree pie (*Depdrocitta vagabunda*), the jungle crow (*Corvus macrorhynchos*), the grey tit (*Parus major*), the yellow-cheeked tit (*Macrolophus haplonotus*), parakeet (*Psittacula columboides*).

In addition, the green pigeon (*Crocopus chlorogaster*), the rock pigeon (*Columbia intermedia*), the partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), the myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), the tailor bird (*Orthotomus sutor*), which sews its nest with fibres and leaves, the sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), the king fisher (*Alcedo atthis*), the wood-pecker (*Micropternus brachyurus*), the jungle fowl (*Gallus sonneratti*), the pea-fowl (*Pavo cristatus*), the wild dove, the quail (*Coturnix coromandelica*), the cuckoo (*Eudynamis honraea*) and the bulbul (*Chloropsis rauvouis*) are also found in this district.

Reptiles

Reptiles are cold-blooded scaly animals which breathe by their lungs. A fairly tropical climate and a rich supply of insect food support quite an abundance of reptilian life in this district. Reptiles include snakes, crocodiles, lizards, etc. Among the poisonous snakes, the most venomous and most dreaded King Cobra (*Uphiophagus hannah*), the Indian Cobra (*Naja naja*), the pit viper (*Trimeresurus gamineus*) and the Krait (*Bangarus caleruleus*) are found here. The common green whip snake (*Ahaetulla nasutus*), which is popularly believed to strike at the eyes, the coral snake (*Callophis nigrescens*), which is easily recognized by its blackish or greenish blue skin above with three to five black stripes, the wolf snake (*Lycodon travancoricus*) which has an enlarged tooth both in the upper and lower jaws resembling the canine teeth in wolves, the green keelback (*Macropisthodon*), which has bright grass green scales above and the python (*Python molurus*), which is the largest among Indian snakes are also seen in this district.

The crocodiles (*Crocodylus palustris*), are found in river beds. Lizards are in great abundance and variety, particularly the common garden lizard

(*Calotes versicolor*), the common house gecko (*Hemidactylus brooki*) and the giant gecko (*Hemidactylus giganteus*).

Amphibians

As a class, the amphibians are less numerous than any of the foregoing groups and fishes. But they are biologically interesting in that their internal organization discloses a piscine descent and in turn they have been the ancestors of reptiles. There are many varieties of frogs in this district such as the burrowing frog (*Rana breviceps*), the skipping frog (*Rana cyanophlycis*), the paddy-field frog (*Rana Limnocharis*), the bull frog (*Rana tigrina*), the bush frog (*Philautus variabilis*), the tree frog (*Racophorus maculatus*), the common Indian toad (*Bufo melanostictus*), etc.

The limbless amphibians are worm-like burrowing caecilians mainly occurring in the hilly rainfed regions of the *malnad* areas. Five species belonging to three genera are known from South India. Of these Ichthyophis has been generally reported from places like Sringeri, Jayapura, Kottigehara, Mudigere, etc. This species is known to occur in varied habitats like the banks of rivulets, road cuttings, decaying timber logs and even decomposing dung heaps.

Fishes

Fishes are abundant in both rivers and tanks. The finest fish are found in the Tunga and the Bhadra rivers and in the Madagakere and the Ayyanakere. In holy places like Sringeri, situated on the banks of rivers, fishes of the rivers are fed by pilgrims. The fishes there have become so tame that a call brings them in hundreds to the surface. A few of these are even adorned with jewellery, such as nose-rings or ear-rings, and ornaments fastened to their tails. There are about fortyfour types of species of fishes found in this district. The principal fishes are carps, cat fishes, murrels, eels and other varieties (see also ch. IV).

Domestic animals

The cattle of the district generally are poor in size and of inferior breed. The climate of the *malnad* is not quite favourable to them. The hardy buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*) favours a moist climate. The other common domestic animals of the district are the horse (*Equus caballus*), sheep (*ovis* sp.), goat (*capra* sp.) etc.

Other animals

There are many varieties of invertebrates in this district. Three kinds of scorpions, namely, the large black rock-scorpion, the large red field-scorpion and the little red house-scorpion are found here. Leeches are numerous and active during the rainy months. There are about 13 types of spiders in this district. Spiders of immense size are found in the bamboo jungles on the banks of the Bhadra river.

Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary

There is a wild life sanctuary in the district named "The Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary". It covers an area of 492 square km and is divided into two wings called Muttodi wing and Lakkavalli wing. The Muttodi wing was previously called "The Jagara Valley Wild Life Sanctuary". It has animals of various types such as bison, elephant, tiger, panther, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, wild boar, porcupine, bear, wild dog, black and brown monkeys, birds like pea-cock, wild-fowl, parrot, partridge, pigeon, etc., and reptiles such as cobra, python and other kinds of snakes. The sanctuary has good forests with lofty trees such as teak, rosewood, sandalwood, *beete*, *honne*, *nandi*, *mathi*, etc. As the sanctuary is surrounded by hills, a number of tributaries of the Bhadra river flow inside the sanctuary. Fodder is also available in plenty. The wild life here has a favourable climate throughout the year.

The special feature of the location of this sanctuary is that its western border abuts the backwater of the Bhadra reservoir. There are 150 km of roads inside the sanctuary maintained by the Wild Life Preservation Sub-division. The visitor can enjoy the sight of the wild animals either by walk or in a vehicle. The Forest Department is maintaining lodges at Kesave, Kemmannugundi, Sukalhatti and Kowlapur.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district, a greater part of which has hilly terrain, is, on the whole, very agreeable and cool. The cold season from December to February, which is one of clear bright weather, is followed by the hot season from March to May. The period from June to September constitutes the south-west monsoon season. October and November may be termed the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Balehonnur, and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district in general. There is rapid increase in temperature after February. April is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 30.7° C (87.3° F) and the mean daily minimum at 19.0° C (66.2° F). Nights in May are, however, slightly hotter than during April. On individual days during the summer, the day temperature reaches 36° C (96.8° F) occasionally, and the days are at times sultry due to high humidity.

With the onset of the monsoon in the district early in June, there is an appreciable drop in the day temperature, but the drop in the night temperatures is only slight. The day temperatures begin to increase after September. However, the nights become progressively cooler after September.

While the day temperatures are the lowest during the south-west monsoon season, night temperatures are the lowest in the cold season. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Balehonnur was 35.6° C (96.1° F) on 1st May, 1959. The lowest minimum was 8.3° C (46.9° F) on 9th December, 1937.

Humidity

The humidity is very high during the monsoon season, generally exceeding 90 per cent. It is comparatively less during the rest of the year, the driest part of the year being the period from January to March, particularly in the afternoons.

Cloudiness

During the monsoon season, the skies are mostly heavily clouded or overcast. Cloudiness decreases during the post-monsoon period. The skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded during the period from January to March. From April onwards, cloudiness increases, the afternoons being more cloudy usually.

Winds

Winds are generally very light. During the period from May to September, winds blow predominantly from directions between south-west and north-east. In the rest of the year, the winds blow mostly from the south-east.

Special weather phenomena

Thunder-storms occur in the summer season and the post-monsoon season. Fog occurs on many days in the cold season in the western parts of the district. Even in the monsoon and post-monsoon seasons, the hilly regions are often enveloped in cloud or mist.

Rainfall

The details of rainfall as recorded in several rain gauge stations of the district and for the district as a whole are given in tables I, II and III. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1,989.8 mm (78.34"). The rainfall is heavy in the south-western portions of the district near the western ghats. It decreases very rapidly towards the north-east. The large spatial variation in the rainfall in the district will be evident from the fact that Sringeri near the western border gets as much as 3,695.1 mm (145.48") in a year, while Kadur in the eastern part of the district receives only 603.6 mm (23.76") in a year.

About 79 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the monsoon months, i.e., from June to September, July being the rainiest month generally. Some rain is received in the pre-monsoon months of April and May, and in the post-monsoon season. In the region to the north of Mudigere and to the east of the Bhadra river, the rainfall in the

post-monsoon season is more than in the latter half of the south-west monsoon season. The variation in the rainfall from year to year in the district is small.

In the 50-year period from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall in the district, which was 135 per cent of the normal, occurred in 1946. The lowest annual rainfall amounting to 66 per cent of the normal was received in 1918. In the same 50-year period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in four years only, none of them being consecutive. However, considering the annual rainfall at the individual stations in the district, two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred thrice at Kadur, and once each at three out of the seven remaining stations. Even three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Koppa in these 50 years.

It will be seen from Table II that the annual rainfall in the district was 1,700 and 2,200 mm (66.93" and 86.61") in 29 years out of 50 years. On an average, there are 92 rainy days (i.e., days with rainfall of 2.5 mm = 10 cents or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 122 days at Balehonnur to 42 at Kadur. The heaviest rainfall in a day recorded at Kudromukh Project site was 360.68 mm on 26th July 1974.

The traditional way of calculating rainfall on the basis of 27 *Nakshatra* periods (stars) is being followed even to-day in all parts of the district. These *nakshatra* periods divide the solar period corresponding to 27 stars of the Indian astronomical calendar, beginning with Aswini (the first star) of the constellation Aries (Mesha) and ending with Revati (the last star) in the constellation Pisces (Meena).

TABLE I
Normal and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual	Annual rain-fall as % of normal & year * *		Am. (mm.)	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Balehonnur	22 a	2.0	2.8	21.8	90.4	119.1	401.8	895.9	593.1	231.7	194.6	67.6	11.7	2,632.5	139 (1946)	75 (1945)	219.2	1953 July 2
Chikmagalur	b	0.3	0.2	1.3	6.3	7.7	20.8	28.1	24.3	16.9	10.6	4.5	0.8	121.8				
	50 a	5.3	5.3	13.2	55.4	122.4	106.2	187.5	92.5	86.1	153.9	72.4	21.6	921.8	159 (1946)	55 (1929)	120.7	1953 Oct. 15
Kadur	b	0.4	0.3	0.9	3.8	7.4	8.9	13.2	9.0	6.3	8.7	4.6	1.2	64.7				
	50 a	3.8	3.8	7.4	29.7	83.3	54.9	82.3	49.8	65.3	140.5	65.8	17.0	603.6	192 (1932)	48 (1908)	127.0	1876 June 2
Koppa	b	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.4	4.9	4.5	7.5	4.0	4.4	7.6	4.1	1.2	42.0				
	50 a	4.6	4.8	7.9	51.6	85.6	479.5	1,189.5	684.0	247.4	172.5	62.2	13.5	3,093.1	151 (1923)	59 (1918)	311.4	192 Aug. 7
Mudigere	b	0.2	0.3	0.8	4.2	5.5	20.6	27.7	25.4	15.1	9.0	3.5	.9	113.2				
	50 a	4.1	3.3	12.5	65.8	110.7	417.3	820.2	425.2	204.7	189.0	66.8	19.1	2,339.2	145 (1947)	67 (1938)	292.1	1924 July 14
Narasimha- raja-pura	b	0.5	0.4	1.0	4.6	7.5	19.2	25.6	22.9	15.4	11.3	4.9	1.1	114.4				
	50 a	2.5	3.8	10.2	51.1	91.2	254.8	675.9	369.3	147.1	150.6	51.8	13.7	1,822.0	161 (1923)	66 (1905)	225.0	1923 July 11
Sringeri	b	0.3	0.3	0.7	3.8	5.6	16.2	25.2	22.4	11.7	8.2	3.4	0.9	98.7				
	50 a	4.6	1.5	8.6	47.0	83.6	692.4	1,451.6	849.4	292.3	183.9	61.7	18.5	3,695.1	147 (1923)	68 (1918)	296.2	1953 July 6
	b	0.3	0.1	0.7	3.6	5.1	21.4	28.2	26.4	15.6	9.5	4.0	1.2	116.1				

TABLE 1 (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Tarikere	50 a	3.6	4.6	4.6	38.3	76.2	86.6	240.5	142.0	87.9	135.4	64.5	16.0	900.2	154 (1932)	58 (1945)	138.2	1923 July 10
	b	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.8	5.0	8.5	15.9	13.4	7.5	7.7	3.5	0.9	66.1				
Chikmagalur	a	3.8	3.7	10.8	53.7	96.5	311.7	693.0	400.7	170.3	165.1	64.1	16.4	1,989.8	135 (1946)	66 (1918)		
(Dist)	b	0.3	0.3	0.8	3.9	6.1	15.0	21.4	18.5	11.6	9.1	4.1	1.0	92.1				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more). * Based on all available date upto 1957. ** Years given in brackets.

Source: The Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona. One inch of rainfall—2.54 centimetres.

TABLE 2
Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District (Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
1301—1400	2	2001—2100	1
1401—1500	0	2101—2200	3
1501—1600	3	2201—2300	3
1601—1700	5	2301—2400	3
1701—1800	8	2401—2500	2
1801—1900	8	2501—2600	1
1901—2000	9	2601—2700	2

TABLE 3
Statement showing the annual rainfall recorded in taluk headquarters towns of Chikmagalur district (In millimetres) from 1956-1979

Taluk	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Chikmagalur	906.3	1,154.4	1,181.4	1,309.9	822.8	1,034.8	932.8	802.5	855.0	523.5	886.7
Kadur	682.0	763.3	491.1	819.3	713.8	567.1	815.6	502.1	574.2	277.7	629.4
Koppa	3,848.6	3,180.1	3,610.4	4,147.0	2,856.6	4,271.3	3,492.8	2,716.1	2,827.0	2,373.1	2,046.7
Mudigere	2,649.0	2,215.6	2,325.7	3,490.3	2,252.6	4,342.1	3,004.0	1,726.6	2,960.4	1,863.2	1,964.4
Narasimharajapura	2,161.5	1,919.7	1,962.8	2,340.6	1,598.0	2,203.5	2,342.2	1,480.4	1,989.5	1,314.8	1,386.0
Sringeri	4,295.1	4,295.1	4,780.6	5,118.9	3,684.7	5,963.2	4,831.8	3,538.8	3,685.8	3,068.9	2,837.5
Tarikere	1,492.5	789.4	886.4	1,093.3	1,242.1	953.0	1,313.7	772.0	864.4	597.2	811.2

Taluk	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Chikmagalur	711.4	734.9	674.8	601.0	631.7	562.9	542.4	632.6	874.3	455.6	925.3	864.0
Kadur	329.0	597.7	579.0	527.2	608.0	616.7	497.9	750.8	806.2	543.7	935.0	565.1
Koppa	2,868.8	2,802.1	3,344.3	3,470.1	3,081.4	2,657.4	2,786.4	2,372.8	3,164.4	2,096.4	2,446.1	4,625.9
Mudigere	2,649.4	1,918.1	2,405.0	2,096.1	2,113.6	1,914.5	2,287.4	2,106.7	2,148.4	2,133.1	2,963.4	3,507.3
Narasimharajapura	1,522.3	1,465.5	1,725.0	1,794.9	1,763.7	1,263.9	1,608.6	1,423.9	1,732.9	1,195.8	2,357.0	3,076.5
Sringeri	4,326.3	4,024.9	4,110.9	4,525.8	4,204.9	3,485.9	4,001.4	3,771.6	4,766.6	3,689.1	2,997.7	3,732.8
Tarikere	668.4	593.9	806.3	877.2	551.8	1,275.4	799.6	647.1	1,077.2	416.2	908.4	874.1

Sources: District Statistical Officer, Chikmagalur. Census Hand-Book of Chikmagalur District, 1961 Revision settlement Report — Zone II and III, 1965.

TABLE 4
Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(BALEHONNUR)

Month	Mean Daily Maximum Temperature °C	Mean Daily Minimum Temperature °C	Highest Maximum ever recorded °C	Lowest Minimum ever recorded °C	Date	Relative Humidity	
						0830* %	1730* %
January	27.2	14.8	32.8	10.0	1953 Jan 28	76	Data
February	29.1	15.7	33.1	11.1	1961 Feb 1	80	not
March	31.2	17.4	35.0	12.2	1949 Mar 23	81	available
April	30.7	19.0	35.0	13.9	1950 Apr 17	86	
May	29.4	19.6	35.6	15.6	1959 May 1	87	
June	24.9	18.9	32.8	15.6	1953 Jun 6	91	
July	22.8	18.6	29.1	13.9	1960 Jul 18	93	
August	23.3	18.6	29.4	16.1	1947 Aug 15	94	
September	24.4	18.1	30.6	13.3	1936 Sep 22	93	
October	26.2	17.9	29.4	12.8	1959 Oct 20	91	
November	26.2	16.3	29.4	10.0	1951 Nov 4	84	
December	26.2	14.9	30.0	8.3	1945 Dec 23	77	
Annual	26.8	17.5				86	

* Hours - I. S. T.

TABLE 5
Mean Wind Speed in Km/hr
BALEHONNUR

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean Wind Speed in Km/hr	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.9	5.8	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.7	4.3	4.1		

OMDG 3

TABLE 6
Special Weather Phenomena
BALEHONNUR

Mean No. of days with	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Thunder	0.4	2.2	5.4	11.6	12.4	2.4	0.4	0.6	4.4	7.2	2.2	0.6	49.8
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Dust-storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Fog	8.8	11.8	10.6	12.0	6.8	6.6	7.2	5.2	11.6	14.4	12.2	3.8	111.0

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Prehistory

Humans have been resident in parts of this area at least from the palaeolithic times (old stone-age). This is evident from certain tools of those remote days, discovered by Robert Bruce Foote, near Kadur, Nidaghatta and Lingadahalli¹. They included pointed and symmetrical hand-axes and bifacially worked and polyhedric discs, all made of quartzite. It seemed to him that the shingle-bed, capping the high ground close to Kadur, owed its position to the existence, in former times, of a small river draining the eastern slopes of the Dod-Bale-Sideru hill. A flake of dark-grey chert of the microlithic period was also found by Foote on the picturesque Kaldurga hill in Tarikere taluk.

Though sites of the neolithic (new stone) age (when man began to cultivate land for food in addition to gathering and hunting for it) have not yet come to light within the confines of this district, it can be surmised that culture of this period too must have flourished here from the fact that in the adjoining Shimoga and Chitradurga districts, considerable evidence of this age has been found. Many cists without stone-circles and some stone-circles of the megalithic period have been observed at Mattavara in Chikmagalur taluk and Sakrepatna (Sakharayapatna) in Kadur taluk². It has been now proved that there was definitely a chalcolithic period in Karnataka (i.e., when copper implements besides stone ones were used). In the adjacent district of Chitradurga, a copper chisel and a bronze rod of those days were found.

Dawn of Iron Age

Remains of the early part of the iron age have been found widely scattered in Karnataka. In this period, the skill of iron-smelting became known and was practised, and stone implements were displaced by iron ones. An old iron-smelting site was also found at Kottigehara in Mudigere taluk which is near to the top of the ghat which leads down to Dakshina Kannada area. As the hill ranges in this district have abundance of iron

ores, this tract must have played a key role in manufacturing and supplying of iron implements. Iron-axes must have brought about altogether a new phase of far-reaching significance in the whole *malnad* region. By the help of this new-found tool, with its wooden handle, men could cut down the enormous primordial forests and could make the territory well habitable for man.

In this context, the traditionally held belief inherited from racial memory that the western ghats and the coastal area were the product of the prowess of Parashurama, son of sage Jamadagni, is highly significant and can be well understood. The *puranas* call these areas as Parashurama-*Srishti* (creation). He was perhaps a most daring and pioneering hero, who led the people in this great adventure, and ushered in a new age with the iron-axe. Even to this day, he is held in deep veneration from the Konkan of Maharashtra to Kanyakumari. There are shrines dedicated to him. He has been hailed as Rama of the axe (*parashu*) which became a holy symbol associated with him. Actually there is a temple of a huge axe (representing him), albeit made of stone, which is worshipped at Hiremagalur, an ancient *agrahara*, now suburb of Chikmagalur town.

Legends and myths

When thus the territory was opened up after the advent of the iron age, many settlements must have come up in the region. There are a number of legends in respect of sages of the remote past, who are believed to have set up their hermitages in many places which are known for their wondrous natural serenity. This area, which is studded with lofty hill ranges, vales and ravines, with rivers and streams flowing across, appears to have attracted a number of spiritual seekers. Especially the *malnad* and semi-*malnad* tracts are dotted with many hoary and holy spots. Several sages and places of these tracts are associated with stories or references found in the *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and *puranas*.

Vibhandaka Rishi, according to a legend, performed a penance on the bank of the Tunga river at Kigga near Sringeri. He had a son named Rishyashringa who was a freak of nature with horns and face of an antelope and the rest of the body as that of a human being. This queer person grew up in inaccessible forests in an immaculate way and attained supernatural powers under the guidance of his father. His fame spread far and wide, so much so that the king of Angadesha tactfully managed to get him to his country which was suffering from a long drought. The presence of Rishyashringa there brought plentiful rains and he was married to prince Shanta of Angadesha. Then he went over to the kingdom of Ayodhya and helped Dasharatha to perform a meritorious sacrifice as a result of which Ramachandra, the hero of *Ramayana*, and his brothers were born. The name of Sringeri, a widely known holy place of the district, is derived from Rishyashringagiri which means the mountain of Rishyashringa.

Destruction of a demon called Mallasura of Malleshwara is attributed to Ramachandra. Hanuman of the *Ramayana* fame is supposed to have taken the medicinal plant called Sanjeevini from Shakunagiri, a lofty hill which rises on the bank of the Ayyanakere lake. Another legend goes on to say that Bhima killed Keechaka near a hill called Bhimana-kallu. The Pandavas are referred to in a folk-tale as having spent sometime at Machcheri or Matsyapuri-pattana of king Virata, in this district. Another traditional story narrates that king Janamejaya performed his *Sarpa-yaga* (serpent sacrifice) at Hiremagalur where a stone pillar is pointed out as the *Yoopa-stambha* (sacrificial post) fixed on the spot of that sacrifice. Rukmangada, a legendary monarch, is said to have ruled from Sakrepatna.

Sages Agastya, Goutama, Mrikandu, Markandeya and others are spoken of as having been connected with several of the holy spots like Kalasa, Kuduvali and Khandya. Hariharapura is mentioned as the place where Dakshabrahma performed an important sacrifice. Dattatreya is believed to have done penance at several spots on Chandra-drona-parvata which is now-a-days known as Baba-Budangiri. His name is associated with also another holy place named Somapura situated on the bank of the Bhadra river. The Tunga and the Bhadra rise on a mountain called Varaha-parvata named after the Varaha *avatara*, i.e., the boar incarnation of Vishnu (see also ch. XIX).

Early history

The history of the area prior to the rise of the Kadambas of Banavasi and the Gangas of Talakad in the early centuries of the Christian era is very hazy, and nothing can be said with certainty. There is a tradition preserved in much later inscriptions and legends in Karnataka that the Nandas who preceded the Mauryas, had exercised suzerainty over large parts of Kuntala which perhaps included the territory of the present Chikmagalur district.

Chandragupta Maurya's migration about 298 B.C. to Shravanabelgola in the adjoining Hassan district which lies to the south-east of the area of Chikmagalur district, and existence of Ashokan edicts in the neighbouring district of Chitradurga point to the possibility that this area might have been a part of the dominions of the Mauryas. There is clear evidence of the rule over the tracts of adjacent Shimoga and Chitradurga districts by the Satavahanas who succeeded the Mauryas in the Deccan. But it is not known if they had extended their sway over the territory of the present Chikmagalur district. The Sakrepatna plates (E. I. 38, p. 99) of Pallava Simhavarman register the king's gift in Valvili—*Agrahara* in Sendraka-rajya (Shimoga region). The grant was issued from Mandgalitata. Hence, it can be said that this area was under the rule of the early Pallavas of Kanchi for some time.

The Kadambas

The first dynasty that is manifestly known to history, which ruled this region, was that of the Kadambas of Banavasi. Mayurasharma, the founder of the Kadamba dynasty, crowned himself king about the first quarter of the fourth century A.D. He carved out a kingdom which extended from the west coast to the Malaprabha river. It may be said that the rise of the Kadambas marked the independent political career of Karnataka. Mayurasharma was followed by Kangavarman, Bhagirathavarman and Raghavarman (their family name having been changed from Sharma to the *Isakatriya* surname Varman). Raghavarman was succeeded by his younger brother Kakusthavarman who extended the kingdom considerably. It appears that the latter's four daughters were married to the princes of illustrious ruling families of the period, namely, Kumaragupta of the imperial Guptas, Narendrasena of the Vakatakas, Madhava II of the Gangas of Talakad and Pashupati, the Alupa ruler of the present Dakshina Kannada district.

A son of Kakusthavarman, named Krishnavarman I, became the chief of the southern province of the Kadambas with its capital at Tripura (probably Halebid in Belur taluk). He is described as the monarch of the southern region i.e., *dakshinapatha-vasumati*, i.e., *Vasupati*, and performed an *ashvamedha* sacrifice. Taking advantage of the rift between the main line and this branch line of the Kadambas, the Pallavas attacked the southern province and forced Krishnavarman I to acknowledge their suzerainty. After his death, they enthroned his son Vishnuvarman Kadamba as the ruler of the southern province. With the support of the Pallavas, this Kadamba chief attempted to seize the throne of the main line also, but he was killed in a battle by Ravivarman Kadamba of Banavasi in circa 497 A.D. Thereafter, Vishnuvarman's son Simhavarman ruled over the southern province upto about 540 A.D. Simhavarman's son Krishnavarman II vanquished Harivarman of the main line and became the sovereign of the whole Kadamba kingdom at Banavasi about 547 A.D.

But by this time, the Chalukyas of Badami, who had been subordinates of the Kadambas, were building up their power immensely, inter alia, taking advantage of the dissensions among the Kadamba princes. Keertivarman I, son of Pulikeshi I of the Chalukya family, decisively defeated the Kadambas in 565 A.D. As a result of this, Ajavarman, son of Krishnavarman II of the Kadambas, became a petty feudatory of the Chalukyas with only a small area round about Banavasi under his control. Thus ended the career of the Kadambas as the first formidable sovereign power in Karnataka. It is noteworthy that small branches of this dynasty continued in some subordinate position or other and tenaciously survived right upto the beginning of the Vijayanagara empire. About the 10th and 11th century A.D., we come across the rule of a branch of the Kadambas in the adjoining district of Hassan. It is possible that parts of the Chikmagalur

district were under the sway of this branch line. A Kadamba inscription was discovered at Halmedi (the old name being Palmadi) in Hassan district just across the southern border of the Chikmagalur district.

An epigraph found at Kigga in Sringeri taluk of this district, which is assigned to 675 A.D. 4, i.e., about a century after the downfall of the Kadambas of Banavasi, clearly mentions that Aluvarasa Gunasagara was ruling the Kadamba-mandala. This proves that even the most interior area of this district was under the effective control of the Kadambas and had formed an essential part of their kingdom. The name of the region as Kadamba-mandala continued for a long time. One Madivarma figures in two epigraphs 5 & 6 found at Mugulavalli of Chikmagalur taluk. He fought against a chief named Ayyappa on behalf of the Gangas who bestowed upon him a land-grant in appreciation of this valour. The second of the inscriptions is on a hero stone set up to commemorate him. It highly extols him who as a commander was killed in a battle along with several other warriors. B. L. Rice assigns this lithic record to about 900 A.D., and says that this Madivarma was probably a Kadamba.

Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism and Jainism were prevalent during the Kadamba times. Prakrit and Sanskrit, and then Kannada and Sanskrit were used as their official languages. The beginnings of the Chalukya-Hoysala or *Vesara* style of architecture can be traced to the Kadamba period. As pointed out by S. Srikanta Sastry, some of the characteristic features of Karnataka culture owe a good deal to the patronage extended by the Kadambas. They divided the territory into *nadus*, each *nadu* being subdivided into groups of villages. An assembly of elders called *mahajanas* administered and looked after the affairs of villages without interference from the king's officers, except for the general supervision.

The Gangas

The Gangas were another illustrious dynasty of Karnataka which rose to power in the early centuries of the Christian era. At first, the chief town of their kingdom was Kuvalala (the present Kolar town). Later, they shifted their capital to Talavanapura or Talakad on the banks of the Cauvery in the south-east of Mysore district. There is much controversy and uncertainty about the early chronology of the Gangas. The first Ganga inscription discovered in this district at Siragunda (Chikmagalur taluk) mentions Nirvinita who is identified as king Durvinita. His reign appears to be a long one lasting from about 555 to 605 A.D. 7 He waged a successful war against the Pallavas, and also came into conflict with the Kadambas. He seems to have extended the Ganga dominion in the south and the east. In addition to being a valiant soldier, he was an eminent scholar and liberal patron of learning. He is said to be the author of *Shabdavatara* and of a commentary on the 15th *sarga* of *Kirtarjuneya* of Bharavi who had probably enjoyed his patronage. *Kavirajamarga*, the earliest extant

Kannada work of the 9th century, mentions him as one of the earlier distinguished prose writers in Kannada. Durvinita was thus a remarkable monarch. Another distinguished Ganga ruler was Bhuvikrama who is said to have defeated the Pallava king in a fierce battle at Vilande. The Chalukyas, who had overthrown the Kadambas, came into contact with the Gangas.

The Ganga kingdom reached its zenith during the period of Sripurusha (725-788 A.D.). An inscription (Kadur-145) found at Asandigrama dated about 750 A.D. mentions that Vijayaditya, son of Sripurusha, was governing the area. The last days of Sripurusha's reign seem to have been unhappy owing to continuous warfare with the Pallavas and the Rashtrakutas. His son Sivamara II was imprisoned by the Rashtrakutas, who, however, released and reinstated him later. Thereafter, the Gangas became subordinate to the Rashtrakutas and also lost much of the territory to the latter. An epigraph of 899 A.D., (Chikmagalur-3) discloses that Nitimarga Kongunivarma Dharma-Maharajadhiraja Srimat-Rachamalla gave to Pemmadi Gauda of Kiriya-Muguli 200 (units) of wet land. According to another epigraph (Chikmagalur-8), when the same king was ruling, a subordinate named Madhava-Raja-Deva gave a grant to a Brahmin and constructed a *mantapa* at Muguli-agrahara. Perhaps, this place was Piriya-Muguli which is now called Hiremagalur.

The Ganga inscriptions are found in Kadur, Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks of this district and also in the adjoining northern part of Shimoga. This shows that they had occupied large parts of the Kadamba-mandala also. During the time of Rajamalla (Rachamalla) III who ruled from about 925 to 935 A.D., there were wars with the Nolamba princes and the Rashtrakutas, which sapped the strength of the Ganga kingdom. Adding to this, there was also rivalry between this king and his brother Butuga II. Eventually, Rajamalla was slain in a battle whereafter Butuga II came to the throne. This new ruler adopted a policy of friendship with the Rashtrakutas. King Amoghavarsha of the Rashtrakutas gave his daughter Revakammadi in marriage to Butuga II with a dowry of some of the areas of the present districts of Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur. The Gangas had now thus become important vassals of the Rashtrakutas. Butuga II was succeeded by his elder son Maruladeva in 960 A.D. He seems to have ruled only for three years whereafter his younger brother Marasimha (963-974 A.D.) ascended the throne. He was known also as Guttiya Ganga and Nalambantaka. His reign was full of military events. The Rashtrakuta king Krishna III appointed him as a leader of an expedition to Gujarat where he vanquished the Gurjaras. He led also a large army against the Nolambas and put them down. By this time, the power of the Rashtrakutas was on the wane. The Malava ruler had attacked the capital Manyakheta and had seized it. Marasimha, who was related to the Rashtrakuta family, rushed to the aid of the Rashtrakuta king Khottiga and helped him to regain his

capital. Thereafter, a part of the present Raichur area came under the sway of this Ganga king, as evidenced by a copper plate dated in the year 968 A.D., which was, a few years back, discovered at Kuknur.

Another epigraph of the next year (Kadur-47) discloses a notable episode. A chieftain named Naraga was proving a menace to the people of the area, so much so that he is described as Kala, Ravana and Shishupala. A group of citizens of Tagarenad went in a deputation to the king to complain against the oppression by Naraga. Subsequently, Naraga and his supporters were put to death. In 973 A.D., Karka II, the successor of Khottiga Rashtrakuta, was dethroned by Taila II Chalukya who captured Manyakheta and crowned himself king there. Marasimha made a futile attempt to revive the Rashtrakuta power by crowning Indra IV. Lithic records give elaborate accounts of the achievements and qualities of this distinguished Ganga ruler. "He was delighted in doing good to others and had aversion in the matter of giving ear to the evil reports regarding the good". He was liberal in giving grants to the learned and had solicitude for those who sought his protection. He had the benefit of wise advice and assistance in military campaigns by his distinguished chief minister Chavundaraya. The reign of his successor Rajamalla IV (974-985 A.D.) is particularly well-known on account of the aforesaid Chavundaraya who suppressed recalcitrant feudatories and earned the title of Samara-Parashurama. This sagacious minister, besides being a successful general, was a master of Kannada, Sanskrit and Prakrit and was the author of a significant Kannada prose work named *Trishashtilakshana-purana* or *Chavundaraya-purana*. He got constructed in about 983 A.D. the colossal, world-famous monolithic statue of Gommateshwara at Shravanabelgola. Rajamalla IV was succeeded by his brother Rakkasaganga (985-1024 A.D.). Chavundaraya continued to be his chief minister also, and so long as he was there, encroachments by other kings were successfully prevented, and the integrity of the Ganga kingdom was preserved. But later, the Ganga monarch had to face the Cholas and the Chalukyas. Eventually, in 1004 A.D., Rajendra, son of the Chola king Rajaraja, captured the capital Talakad and extinguished the Ganga sovereignty. From 1004 A.D. to 1024 A.D., however, Rakkasaganga continued as a feudatory of the Cholas. Inscriptions (Kadur-146, 148, 156 and 157) ranging from 1180 A.D. to 1202 A.D. make references to some descendants of the Gangas as Mahamandalikas of Asandinad, ruling the area as subordinates of the Hoysalas.

The reign of the Gangas in the southern, western and central parts of the old Mysore State was memorable. The Gangas of Talakad are sometimes referred to as the Western Gangas to distinguish them from the Gangas of Kalinganagara who were the off-shoots of the former and are also called as the Eastern Gangas. The region ruled by the Western Gangas was known as Gangavadi-96,000. The name Gangadikara by which a section of the Vokkaligas residing in the area are known is obviously derived from

Gangavadi. Under the Gangas, there were organised administrative departments and graded officials with defined duties. Several epigraphs found in the district throw light on the hierarchy of the officials who were managing the public affairs of the region. The contributions of the Gangas in the spheres of architecture, literature and culture have been substantial. Some of the Ganga rulers were devout Jains. In general, they displayed a wide catholicity of religious outlook and made liberal grants to the various sects.

Santaras

About the end of the seventh century, a line of chiefs called the Santaras, who were Jains by faith, established a principality at Patti-Pomburchchhapura (modern Humcha in Hosanagar taluk of Shimoga district), with the Tirthahalli area as their nucleus. Jinadatta, the founder of the dynasty, overcame local chiefs and extended his authority to Kalasa of Chikmagalur district and upto Govardhanagiri of Sagar taluk in Shimoga district. The Santara epigraphs begin to appear in this district about 700 A.D. According to a tradition, the Santaras established a town called Vastare which exists to this day. In the Jaina temple of this place, there are two stone epigraphs, the dates of which are estimated to be 750 A.D. and 900 A.D. The first one refers to a 'sole ruler' named Sundari-Charetti. However, it is not clearly known whether this chief was a Santara. Other lithic records dated from about 1070 to 1090 A.D. found on boulders in the river near Balehonnur allude to a distinguished Santara ruler named Mara who is mentioned as the chief disciple of the renowned *muni* Vadibha-Simba Ajitasena. During this period, the Santaras appear to have been entrusted by the Chalukyas of Kalyana with governance of a wider area including Banavasi and Nalambavadi.

About 1077 A.D., the Santara chief named Nanni-Santara is mentioned as having been highly honoured by the Chalukya emperor "who came half way to meet him and placed him at his side on his throne". This indicates that the Santaras had attained a high status in the Chalukyan dominion. Bachaladevi, senior queen of Bhujabala-veera Santara-deva, made a land grant in 1157 A.D. to the Brahmins of "immemorial" *Simso-agrahara* who are described in glowing terms as highly devoted to their duties. This was done in the presence of an officer designated as Dharmadhikarana. During the regime of Balludeva Santara, the capital was shifted in 1209 A.D. to Kalasa, and later to Sisila (Sisugali) at the foot of the ghats in this district. Between 1246 A.D. and 1281 A.D., there were two notable queens named Jakala-Mahadevi (1246-1247 A.D.) and Kalala-Mahadevi (1270-1281 A.D.) who exercised full ruling powers after the demise of their husbands.

A copper plate dated in the year 1277 A.D. of the time of Kalala-Mahadevi (Mudigere-67) discloses a combined devotion to Kalasanatha (presiding deity of Kalaseshwara temple of Kalasa) and Jineshwara, which bespeaks of a commendable religious harmony. The Santaras made liberal

grants to the Shaiva temple of Kalasanatha also. At this time, the Kalasa area was administratively called Kalasa-1000. Kalaladevi was succeeded by her son Veera-Pandyadeva about 1290 A.D. Early in the 14th century, the Santaras again transferred their capital, at first to Keravase and then to Karkal which are both in Dakshina Kannada district, where they called themselves as Veera-Pandyas and Bhairarasas⁸. Later, they became a feudatory of the Vijayanagara empire. Even then, the Kalasa area of this district continued to be under their administration for sometime, as evidenced by their epigraphs which are found here upto the year 1598 A.D.

The Taryyallas

A peculiar Sanskrit epigraph was found at Kotevuru in Chikmagalur taluk, which is assigned to 800 A.D. by B. L. Rice. It states that Marikari of the dynasty of Kusa-Taryyalla of the solar race came to this region and performed certain religious ceremonies. He had a son named Nagakeerti who founded schools for four divisions of learning, etc. His son Sangama is mentioned as having waged a fierce war. The latter's son named Taryyalla, says the epigraph, gave grants to Brahmins and endowments to temples. One Panduswami of Kashyapa *gotra*, is stated to have composed this inscription. Nothing more is heard of this family.

The Senavaras

The Senavaras, a line of minor chiefs, are found first mentioned in this district about 675 A.D. (Koppa-37). They figure about 700 and 1010 A.D. in Shikaripur-Sorab area of Shimoga district as subordinates of the earlier and later Chalukyas. It is after a lapse of a long period of 350 years that they make their reappearance in this district about 1025 A.D. when their chief Jimutavahana is referred to as the "supreme lord" of Kudalur-pura. He constructed a temple at Chittavalli (Chikmagalur taluk) and made certain grants. He is described as Sun to the Khachara-Vamsha, in an epigraph of about 1025 A.D. found at that place. They were Jains by faith and had a serpent flag and a lion crest. The other rulers mentioned are Jivitavara and Marasimha. They built several temples at Maltavur, Chakkavitta and Chelikanakaneya and made grants to them. Nothing is known about these chiefs after 1060 A.D.

The Chalukyas

There seems to have been no direct rule of the Chalukyas of Badami or Kalyana over this district. But the local rulers generally acknowledged the supremacy of the Chalukyan monarchs. The earliest reference to the Chalukyas of Kalyana in this district is to the period of Iriva-Bedanga Satyashraya. This Chalukya emperor is mentioned as a disciple of a distinguished Jaina *muni*. The other few inscriptions wherein the Chalukyan kings are alluded to are from about 1090 A.D. to 1200 A.D.

The Hoysalas

The Chikmagalur district is particularly identified with the origin and early career of the Hoysalas who gradually built up a mighty kingdom and played a decisive role in the history of South India. They expelled the Cholas in 1116 A.D. and continued to be a formidable power upto about the third decade of the 14th century A.D. In the beginning, they were a family of hill chiefs in this area. They subdued the Malepas who were some petty local chiefs of the hills, and assumed the title of Maleparol-ganda. About the early years of the 11th century A.D. after the fall of the Gangas of Talakad, the Hoysalas started venturing into the plains of the region from their hill strongholds.

An interesting story is told about the founding of the dynasty by Sala, and how the family derived the name Hoysala. It is stated that while Sala was going through a forest accompanied by his Jaina *acharya* to worship at the temple of goddess Vasantika-devi at Sosevur or Sosavur or Sasakapura, which is identified with Angadi in the south of Mudigere taluk of this district, a tiger jumped into their way with rage and rushed towards the teacher. The latter hastily snatched up an iron rod and handed it to Sala, saying "Poy, Sala" which meant "Strike, Sala". Sala hit the tiger and killed it. While substantially this same story is narrated in several records, a few details differ in them. While the Hoysala crest put up on many temples depicts Sala killing a tiger, the seal on copper plate grants and coins shows a dead tiger and a rod.

Further, a later epigraph narrates that Yogendra Sudatta, who was an adept at incantations, was performing certain rites to invoke the goddess Vasantika-devi at Sasakapura, a tiger sprang forth. Thereupon, the Yogi uttered the exclamation "Poy, Sala", and Sala killed it with his cane. An inscription dated about 1249 A.D. found at Ambale in Chikmagalur taluk relates that Sala put the tiger to death with *kunchada-sele*⁹ (a bunch of peacock feathers). It also adds that the teacher had uttered a spell into it. William Coelho in his book, "The Hoysala Vamsa" (pp. 13-14), says that from a relief of the Hoysala crest and an inscription found on a slab in the Tripurantaka temple of Belagavi in Shimoga district, it is gathered that "the king when out hunting with his dogs speared a wild boar and brought it to the earth. At the same moment, a lion, not a tiger, for it has flowing mane, sprang out of the jungle to seize it, when the king attacked the lion single-handed and on foot. Beneath the lion is the wounded boar with the spear or sword cut shown on its flank, the dogs having left it to worry the lion. There is no ascetic in this group, nor is there in the groups upon the towers of the temple here and at Rattihalli. Though this version is not popular, yet it seems more rational than the other and perhaps marks the original of that poetical story".

It is found that just two years after the capitulation of Talakad, the Hoysalas fought against Aprameya, who was either a Chola general or a

feudatory of the Cholas, at Kavalur (modern Kaliyur) on the south bank of the Cauvery, though, however, they were beaten back. They could not have gone forth to give battle to the Chola force there without the co-operation of the chiefs between the hills of their *malnad* and Aprameya's camp. As already stated, Sala was perhaps the first ruler of the dynasty. Much is not known about him. He seems to have taken over a small area round about Angadi. Nripakama or Kama Hoysala (circa 1022-1045 A.D.) is described as a *mahamandaleshwara* (governor) in his inscription of 1022 A.D. He was obviously a vassal of the Chalukyas of Kalyana.

Vinayaditya

Vinayaditya (circa 1045-1098 A.D.) was the son and successor of Nripakama. As a feudatory of the Chalukyas, he had the cognomen of Tribhuvanamalla. He was a valorous ruler who extended the boundaries of his chieftdom. His records claim that Konkana (Uttara Kannada), Alvakheda (Dakshina Kannada), Bayalnad (Wynad), Talakad (south-west of Mysore district) and Savimale in the north were adjoining his territory. A lithic record at Shravanabelgola states that he became a great ruler by the blessings of the Jaina teacher, Shantideva. Vinayaditya rushed help to the Chalukyan monarch Someshwara II when the Paramaras had attacked the Chalukyan dominion. Vinayaditya's son Ereyanga, as a prince, played a notable role in the Chalukyan campaign against the Paramaras. He is described as a powerful right arm of the Chalukyas. From this time, the prestige of the Hoysalas started rising rapidly. Vinayaditya changed his capital from Sasakapura in Chikmagalur district to Belur in Hassan district. Later by about 1062 A.D. he seems to have again shifted his capital to a nearby place called Dorasamudra (Halebid). But Belur, which is about 16 km to the north-west of Dorasamudra, appears to have been used also as a subsidiary seat of the Hoysalas. Belur and Dorasamudra were linked also by a good channel which carried the waters of the Yagachi river to the capital city. During the long reign of Vinayaditya, the Hoysala territory attained considerable prosperity which laid a firm foundation for its future glory. Ereyanga was already 60 years old when he succeeded to the throne and ruled only for two years. He assumed the title of Veera Ganga to indicate the Hoysala claim as heirs to the earlier Ganga kingdom. He had three sons named Ballala I, Bittideva (Bittiga) and Udayaditya.

Ballala I

Ballala I became the Hoysala ruler in 1100 A.D. Soon thereafter, he and Bittideva marched to Uchchangi of the Pandyas and after overcoming them carried on an unsuccessful expedition across the Tungabhadra. But they were repulsed by the Sindas of Erambarage. An inscription states that a distinguished general named Mariyane Dandanayaka had three charming daughters accomplished in singing and dancing, worthy to grace as queens in three separate royal capitals. These three girls were married together to Ballala I on the same day in one pavilion at Belur

which was an unusual event. The governorship of Sindigere was bestowed on their father. According to a tradition, Ballala's life was tormented by a spirit and he was helped to get over it by a Jaina *acharya* named Chanukeerti-pandita. This ruler died about 1108 A.D. without issue and so was succeeded by his younger brother Bittideva who became later more well-known as Vishnuvardhana.

Vishnuvardhana

Vishnuvardhana (1108-1152 A.D.) as a prince, had been earlier the governor of Tonnur (in present Mandya district) where he met the celebrated Shrivaisnava teacher Ramanujacharya and became his admirer. He had gained considerable experience as a military leader and cherished the ambition of becoming an independent ruler of a vast kingdom. Epigraphs give glowing accounts of his several conquests. In a fierce battle waged against the Cholas, he won a memorable victory in 1116 A.D. by which he drove them away from Talakad and Kolar where they were entrenched for long. Such was the terror he created in the camps of his adversaries that even Yama (god of death) was afraid to straighten his moustache, says an inscription. The Hoysala army was under the command of Ganga Raja and prince Udayaditya (younger brother of the king). It is stated that the fleeing Chola forces were pursued right upto Kanchi. The various areas of Gangavadi in the east, which were under the sway of the Cholas, were effectively recovered by this expedition. Nangalighat, Kongunad (Salem-Coimbatore region), Kovatur and Nilagiri in the south also came under the control of the Hoysalas. This conquest was extended as far south as the Chera frontier in the Annamalai hills. Vishnuvardhana thereafter assumed the titles of Talakadu-gonda and Kanchi-gonda.

To commemorate his glorious success in recovering Gangavadi, Vishnuvardhana constructed the world-renowned Vijayanarayana (Channakeshava) temple at Belur and Keertinarayana temple at Talakad. The Kongalvas and Changgalvas were also subdued and they became feudatories of the Hoysalas. Tuluva or Alvakheda (the present Dakshina Kannada) and Bayalnad (Wynad) were also taken over. Having consolidated the Hoysala position in the east, south and west, Veera-Ganga-Pratapa-Hoysala Vishnuvardhana commenced his operations in the north. Having reduced Uchchangi and using it as a convenient base, he marched across the Tungabhadra and entered Hanungal (present Hangal) which was under the Kadambas. Nolambavadi came completely under the Hoysala sway. A Chalukyan force that had encamped at Kannegal in 1118 A.D. was beaten back by general Ganga Raja.

All these successes enabled Vishnuvardhana to become practically an independent ruler. He was the first Hoysala king to issue a coinage of his own. It is stated that he had a handsome personality, was well versed in the science of polity, highly skilled in the management of horses and very generous. While his chief queen Shantala Devi was reputed for her splendid

accomplishments in fine arts, another queen Bammaladevi was administering Asandi and Nirgunda areas. His provincial capitals were Tonnur, Talakad and Bankapura. His five ministers were collectively referred to as "pancha-pradhanar". Ganga Raja, who was his most eminent general, had a significant title as droha-gharatta (a mill-stone to betrayers).

During the reign of Vishnuvardhana, a tremendous impetus was given to construction of temples. Architecture and sculpture attained a high distinction. In this district, the Channakeshava and Siddheshwara temples at Marle are two outstanding monuments of his reign. Vishnuvardhana's infant son Narasimha I was proclaimed the Yuvaraja and his name was associated with that of his father as ruling the kingdom, as the elder son Balladeva, who had been assisting the monarch in the administration, had died at an early age. There are records of Vishnuvardhana dating upto 1152 A.D.

Narasimha I

Narasimha I or Pratapa-Narasimha (1152-1173 A.D.) defeated a Kadamba force that had threatened Bankapura. In the east and south also, refractory elements were put down. It is found that in 1153 A.D. this Hoysala ruler bears the prefix Jagadekamalla which demonstrates his subordination to the Chalukya emperor. Bijjala of the Kalachuri line usurped the Chalukyan throne by about 1162 A.D. During that year he marched right upto Balligave in the course of his campaign to suppress the feudatories who were supporting the cause of the Chalukyas. This shows that at this time the area round about Banavasi was not under the control of the Hoysalas. Ballala II, son of Narasimha I, seems to have resented the easy-going and callous ways of his father. He revolted and proclaimed himself king at Dorasamudra itself in about 1173 A.D.¹² However, there are records upto 1179 A.D. which mention Narasimha I also as the ruler.

Ballala II

Ballala or Veera Ballala (1173-1220 A.D.) fulfilled the aspirations of his forefathers to be completely independent rulers. During his reign, the Hoysala kingdom reached the zenith of its glory. He reasserted the authority of the Hoysalas all-round. The Pandyas of Uchchangi were again vanquished. Thereafter, Ballala II came into conflict with the Kalachuri Sankamadeva about 1179 A.D. Though Chalukya Someshwara achieved some success against the Kalachuris, he could not withstand the pressure of the Sevunas from the north and retired to Banavasi. This now left the field open to the rivalries of the Sevunas and the Hoysalas in north Karnataka where they fought several fierce battles. Now, Ballala II, who had married a Chola princess named Cholahadevi, turned his attention to the events that were taking place in the Chola kingdom. He sent a force under the leadership of prince Narasimha which restored the power of Kulottunga

Chola by warding off the attack by the Pandyas of Madurai. For this, he has been called *Cholarajya-Pratishthapanacharya*. Ballala II commenced an era of his own as a mark of his sovereign power. This king had a body-guard of a thousand warriors called *garudas* who had vowed to live and die for their sovereign. A record of his dated in the year 1218 A.D. calls him Dakshina-Chakravarti (Emperor of the south)¹³. This monarch's epigraphs describe him as ruling the seven and a half lakh territory under the shadow of his sole umbrella¹⁴. He was constantly on the move engaged in military campaigns. In his long absence from the capital, his queen Ketalladevi seems to have been managing the affairs of the government effectively. As evidenced by an inscription, she had won wide renown¹⁵. His another queen named Umadevi successfully led the Hoysala force against the defiant Sinda chief of Belagutti in Shimoga district, who had allied himself with the Sevunas. Kedareshwara temple at Dorasamudra (Halebid) was constructed by this monarch.

Narasimha II

Narasimha II (1220-1235), son of Ballala II, proved himself a worthy successor. He repeatedly went to the rescue of the Cholas and established Raja Raja Chola on the throne and set up a pillar of victory at Rameshwaram. He was assigned an area around Kannanur (near Srirangam) which thus became a part of the Hoysala dominion. Prince Someshwara Hoysala was appointed as the governor of this newly acquired territory in the interior of Tamilnadu. Narasimha II like his father ruled as an independent monarch and bore paramount titles like *Pratapa-Chakravarti* and *Prithvi-Vallabhha*. He was succeeded by Someshwara about 1235 A.D.

Someshwara

Even after becoming the king, Someshwara made Kannanur his permanent residence and was visiting Dorasamudra occasionally. As he found it difficult to manage the affairs of the vast kingdom with its two capitals, he divided it into two parts—one consisting of mostly the northern area with Dorasamudra as its capital was given over to his elder son Narasimha III, while mainly the southern part with its capital at Kannanur in Tamilnadu was put under the charge of his younger son Ramanatha. Someshwara continued to reside at Kannanur. Narasimha III and Ramanatha, who were half brothers, assumed sovereign titles. They engaged themselves in prolonged wrangles which weakened both of them. Taking advantage of this, a formidable Sevuna army penetrated far into the Hoysala territory and encamped at Belavadi in the present Chikmagalur district, about eight km to the north of the Hoysala capital Dorasamudra itself in 1276 A.D. In a fierce battle that followed, the attacking forces were driven back in confusion. An inscription dated in the year 1275 A.D. mentions the names of five *kampana-acharyas* of Asandinad, and in the same epigraph, Shrimad Rajaguru Rudrashaktideva figures as a witness to an important grant it records. This shows that Asandinad was a centre of the

Kalamukhas. A Parthamathadacharya Bhutaguru of Arasiyakere is also referred to in this record. This Asandinad, which lies in Kadur area of the Chikmagalur district, is described as an ornament of the Hoysala kingdom. Several fine temples were built during the reign of this king, the best of which is the one dedicated to Keshava at Somanathapura in Mysore district. This was erected by his general Soma Dandanayaka.

Ballala III

After the death of Narasimha III in 1291 A.D., his son Ballala III became the sovereign when he was 28 years of age. About 1301 A.D., he brought about the unification of his ancestral kingdom and became its sole monarch. The Sevunas (Yadavas) of Devagiri had continued to encroach upon the Hoysala territory frequently. It is recorded that the Hoysala ruler's brother-in-law, Someya Dandanayaka died fighting them at Holalkere in 1303 A.D.

In 1311 A.D., when Ballala III had been away from the capital leading an expedition in the far south, he heard of the advance of an army of the Khalji Sultan of Delhi under the command of Malik Kafur into his kingdom, and hence, he hurried back with some of his forces for the defence of Dorasamudra. From epigraphs of the period, it can be gathered that there were fierce fights. Ultimately, Ballala had to bend before the ruthless invader and was forced to surrender enormous wealth of his kingdom. The aggressor left literally laden with riches. In 1313 A.D. the king secured the release of his son who had been carried off to Delhi as a hostage. The Hoysala ruler went to the help of Sundara Pandya of Madurai and re-established the Hoysala position in the Kannanur region. In 1327 A.D., there was another devastating invasion of his kingdom, which was this time organised by Muhammad-bin-Tughlak, the new Sultan of Delhi. The city of Dorasamudra, which had been partially destroyed earlier, was now almost completely ruined by the invading army. The Tughlak's forces then marched to Madurai and occupied it, and placed the area under a governor who later became practically an independent Sultan about 1335 A.D.

By this time, the principality of Kampili situated on the northern bank of the Tungabhadra, which had put up heroic resistance under the leadership of its chief Kampila-deva and his son Ramanatha against the repeated onslaughts of the Tughlak's forces, had been destroyed. Other kingdoms too, namely, Sevuna, Kakatiya and Pandya had been eliminated. The only indigenous power holding out in the south was that of the Hoysalas. There was a popular revolt in the Kampili area near Hampi, as a result of which the Sultan's governor stationed there had fled. Ballala III took steps to secure this northern strategic area. At this point of time, he seems to have appointed Harihara (Hariyappa Odeya), son of Sangama, as his provincial governor (*mahamandaleshwara*) with headquarters at Hampi (which later served as the nucleus of the Vijayanagara kingdom). Ballala III had built

a new fort at Hampi and called the place as Vira-Vijaya-Virupakshapura, Virupakshapattana and Virupaksha Hosadurga. Inscriptions reveal that the Hoysala king had camped at this place in 1330, 1331, 1333, 1339, 1340 and 1342 A.D.

Marvellous statesmanship

Harihara's daughter was married to Ballappa Dannayaka who was a nephew (sister's son) of Ballala who looked upon Ballappa as his own son (this Ballappa's father was Someya Dandanayaka mentioned earlier). Ballappa Dannayaka, who had been entrusted with high positions like that of *mahapradhana* and a general, wielded great power and influence in the kingdom and enjoyed also confidence of the king. Harihara who became later the first emperor of Vijayanagara, was thus a near relative of Hoysala ruler and had a pre-eminent position in the Hoysala kingdom. The Hoysala ruler appointed Macheya, a general, who was his son-in-law, as governor of Penugonda, and posted Singayya Dannayaka¹⁶ to protect the Tirupati region, which were two other important strategic tracts. It is gathered from Ferishta that with the help of a force sent by Ballala, Krishna Nayaka, who lived near Warangal in Andhra Pradesh, attacked Warangal as the result of which its governor Immad-ul-Mulk fled to Daulatabad (Devagiri).

Ballala now turned his attention to the far south from where the Sultan of Madurai had started attacking the Hoysala possessions. In 1342, he marched towards Kannanur which was formerly a part of the Hoysala territory, and after winning a battle fought near it, he laid siege to the fortress of Kannanur-Koppam. The Sultan's force sued for peace, and Ballala permitted it to enter into consultation with their chief. Utilising the breathing time thus gained, the Sultan made preparations and took the Hoysala troops by surprise. The eighty-year old Hoysala monarch was captured while mounting a horse and was treacherously slain on the 8th September 1342 A.D. Ibn Batuta, who visited Madurai a little later, recounts that Ballala's skin was stuffed with straw and hung from the top of the walls of Madurai, "where I have seen it in the same position". Thus ended the long and eventful career of this highly sagacious Hoysala sovereign who handled the affairs of South India with marvellous statesmanship, courage and wisdom in a very crucial period of its history.

A hero stone dated in the year 1367 A.D. which was found at Bidure in Kadur taluk of this district, records that Kankeya, the hero, who fought in the battlefield along with king Ballala III, was killed in action on 8th September 1342 A.D. in the capture of Beligi, smiting the army of Turukas¹⁷. A year later, Ballala IV, son of Ballala III, also known as Vira-Virupaksha Ballala, Vira-Vijaya Virupaksha, Hampaiiah or Hampeya Odeyar, was anointed to the crown. He was not a capable person and could not rise to meet the grim needs of the extraordinary times. A land grant given by him on the occasion of his coronation dated in the year 1343 A.D. is found in this district.

Jainism, Vaishnavism and Shaivism flourished side by side during the Hoysala times. While traditionally, the Hoysala royal family had been following Jainism, Vishnuvardhana showed a personal preference for the Shrivaiashnava faith. But he was not hostile to any creed and patronised other sects also. His chief queen Shantaladevi continued to be a devout Jaina. His daughter Hariyabbarasi, who is described as the lay disciple of the "world-renowned" Ganda-vimukta Siddhantadeva constructed "a lofty chatyalaya" (Jaina temple) at Hantiyur of this district, and also made land grants for its up-keep, in 1129 A.D.¹⁸ M. V. Krishna Rao has pointed out that Vishnuvardhana "worshipped a Jaina guru Sripada-Traividyaadeva in 1115 A.D. nine years after the alleged conversion to Vaishnavism. He also made munificent grants to Jaina temples and received *seve* and *prasadam*s from Jaina priests"¹⁹. The glories of the Hoysala rule have well survived in architectural and sculptural masterpieces which have become world famous. Their memory is also preserved in the elegantly inscribed slabs, and in a small section of the people called Hoysala-Karnatakas who are found in this district and several other districts.

Vijayanagara rule

Many Vijayanagara inscriptions of the early period mention that Harihara and Bukka were ruling the Hoysala kingdom. As already stated, Harihara was closely connected with the Hoysala family. Ballappa Danna-yaka, a nephew of Ballala III, and son-in-law of Harihara, who has been referred to earlier, was a leading participant in the grand function held in 1346 A.D. at Sringeri to celebrate the festival of victorious establishment of the new kingdom from the eastern sea to the western sea. On that occasion, they made a grant of nine villages to help Swami Bharati-Teertha Sripadangalu and his disciples to carry on their religious devotions at Sringeri. An interesting fact revealed by this inscription is that Ballappa is mentioned as one of the donors of the grant of these villages. Harihara was a worthy successor of Ballala III and continued the great task the latter had undertaken.

Bukka I, who was the Yuvaraja, was appointed as the governor of the Dorasamudra region which included Chikmagalur district. He had distinguished himself as a valiant warrior early in his life. After succeeding to the throne of Vijayanagara in 1356 A.D. Bukka I stabilised the administration. His eldest son Tippanna Vodeyar was in charge of the province of Dorasamudra. This shows the importance the Vijayanagara rulers attached to this territory. One Teppada Naganna of this area is described as the *sabhapati* of king Bukka. Sosevur, the birth-place of the Hoysalas is stated as the Kakare-nad of the Pariya-ghatta ²⁰ (western ghats). Virupanna Vodeyar another son of Bukka I, is found administering Kalasa of this district along with Araga of Shimoga district in 1359 A.D.

From a record of 1408 A.D. (Koppa-33), it is gathered that Vithanna-Vader, who was the governor of Araga, which consisted of 18 Kampanas,

was also looking after the affairs of Gutti, Barakur and Mangalore provinces upto the western sea under instruction from prince Bhaskararaya, son of king Veera Prataparaya. This governor gave grants to Vidyashankar temple and Bhanupur-agrahara.

Some tracts of this district were included in the Malerajya (hilly province), the chief town of which was Araga in Shimoga district. Generally, a prince was appointed as its governor. We find several grants made by them in this district. An epigraph of 1493 A.D. (Mudigere-50) of the time of king Kathari-Saluva-Immadi-Narasinga Raya discloses that Bhairarasas were administering the province of Kalasa under Vijayanagara. Sale of a whole village named Nuju (now called Nuche) by three Hebbars of Kalasa and other places with the consent of original residents of Nuju to one Surappa Senabova of Karkal with all rights relating to it and free from all taxes and payments and with liability to pay certain amounts to the temples of Veeranarayana and Kalasanatha is recorded in an epigraph (Mudigere-88) of 1515 A.D. At this time also, the area had continued to be known as Kalasa-1000 which was earlier being called Kalasa-300.

Expedition to Mangalore

There is an interesting inscription dated in the year 1516 A.D. (Mudigere-41) which refers to a military expedition personally headed by the Vijayanagara king Krishnadevaraya to the Tulu province and to his camping at Mangalore. Some persons, who were displaced owing to this military action of the "mighty Maharaya", made a vow that they would renovate the temple of Kalasanatha of Kalasa if they were enabled to return home in peace. As their desire was fulfilled, they carried out the repairs of the temple through Surappa Senabova. They paid also 30 *varahas* in the presence of "three *prabhus* of Kalasa" for permanently arranging *some* service in that temple. At this point of time also, the Kalasa-Karkal area was being governed by the Bhairarasas. Achyuta-Deva-Raya-Maharaya, who is described as ruling a "stable (sthira) kingdom", had granted Budihal *seeme* to Singana-Nayaka, a military commander, and Belagur of that *seeme* to Sankarasaiyya who was the chief door-keeper of the king. This Sankarasaiyya, with the approval of Singana-Nayaka, donated lands of Sirigeripura, a hamlet of Belagur, to the temple of Siddharameshwara of Belagur in 1530 A.D. In an epigraph of 1545 A.D. (Tarikere-13), Ramaraja Odeyar, who is designated as the agent for the affairs of the kingdom (*rajya-karyake-kartaru*) of Sadashivadeva-Maharaya of Vijayanagara exempted barber Kondoji from payment of professional tax custom dues, etc., in appreciation of his work.

Shelter to Aravidu King

King Ventatapatiraya (1586-1614 A.D.) of the Aravidu family or Vijayanagara kingdom is mentioned in an epigraph of 1587 A.D. found at Khandya (Khandeya) in the Yadavalnad of Vastare *seeme* of this district.

His feudatory in this area was Era Krishnappa Nayaka of Balam line of chiefs, who gave a grant. According to a lithic record dated in the year 1615 A.D. found in Virupaksha temple of Muttinapura village of Chikmagalur taluk, Vira-Pratapa Ramachandra-Raya renovated this temple. From the fact that he is mentioned with sovereign titles as *Rajadhiraja-Parameshwara*, it seems that he was a ruler (1614-1629 A.D.) of the Aravidu dynasty of Vijayanagara kingdom, which was ruling from Chandragiri in Andhra Pradesh. The same epigraph recalls that earlier, Hoysala Veera-ballalaraya had visited the temple, caused its repairs and had granted it 11 villages. About the year 1659 A.D. Srirangaraya III (1642-1678 A.D.) of the Aravidu family, the fugitive emperor of Vijayanagara, was established at Sakrepatna (i.e., Sakharayapatna) and Belur by the Keladi ruler Shivappa Nayaka. He had been driven from Vellore by Mir Jumla, the general of the Golkonda forces. The *Keladinripavijayam* of Lingannakavi relates that the fortification of Sakrepatna was strengthened and was provided with a military force, equipment and a palace to serve the needs of Srirangaraya. It is stated that he was the daily worshipper at the Chennakesava temple of Belur. An epigraph of Belur dated in the year 1660 mentions that he was seated on jewelled throne of Velapura (Belur). In 1663, A.D. he gave approval for grant of a village named Kalasahalli of Kalasapura-sthala of Chikmagalur taluk to the temple of Cheluvanarayana-swami situated at Kalasapura. This demonstrates the fact that the suzerainty of the fourth and last ruling dynasty was acknowledged in this area for about a century after the destruction of Vijayanagara in 1565 A.D. This district, being in the interior parts of the Vijayanagara kingdom, was safe from the scenes of sanguinary battles and clashes that were taking place frequently in the northern areas. Tranquillity and security of persons and property prevailed in the territory. From all accounts, we learn that law and order were well maintained and the people followed their occupations peacefully. There was general prosperity, and liberal patronage was extended to learning, arts and crafts under the Vijayanagara dispensation.

Balam chiefs

It appears that in 1397 A.D., the Vijayanagara rulers bestowed upon Hiriya-Singappa Nayaka certain tracts round about Sakaleshpura which lies across the southern border of this district. Perhaps he was the originator of a line of chiefs who had their capital at Aigur which is sometimes mentioned as Maninagapura. Their earliest inscription found at Tarive in Mudigere taluk is undated, and it might be of about 1400 A.D. according to B. L. Rice. Thereafter, nothing is known about this family for more than a century. Later, one Era Krishnappa Nayaka is mentioned as the head of the family in several inscriptions. He had been the bearer of betel bag of the Vijayanagara king Krishnadevaraya. He was enfeoffed by this monarch. Hence, probably with him (Era Krishnappa Nayaka) began a new line of chiefs of Balam. The epigraphs of this family range from 1514 A.D.

to about 1705 A.D. They are found in parts of Mudigere, Chikmagalur and Tarikere taluks and record certain grants. These chiefs sometimes came into conflict with the more powerful Nayakas of Keladi. They survived in an enfeebled condition right upto the days of the East India Company. The last chief, who was a rebel, was hanged by the British in 1802.

Keladi Nayakas

The Nayakas of Keladi, which is in Shimoga district, beginning their career in circa 1499 A.D., gradually built up a powerful kingdom. The Araga and Chandragutti areas, Honnali-seeme, Barakur-rajya and Mangalur-rajya were transferred to their control by Vijayanagara during the period of Sadashiva Nayaka (1544-1563 A.D.). The Gerusoppe principality was also made subordinate to Keladi.

The records of the Keladi kingdom found in this district range from 1621 to 1719 A.D. Venkatappa Nayaka of this family extended munificent help to the Sringeri Matha and earned the title "Re-establisher of Sringeri". As already stated, Shivappa Nayaka had given shelter to king Srirangaraya at Sakrepatna in this district. Several epigraphs record restoration of endowments to Sringeri Matha. We learn from the *Keladinripavijayam* that having heard that the Sringeri Matha had run into debts, queen Veerammaji invited its pontiff to her capital Bidanur. She received him at a splendid function (*paramotsavadim*) there in January 1758 A.D. and greatly honoured him. She presented him with a *sphatika-linga*, a *ratna-khachita* icon of Gopalakrishna, several other valuable objects and two land-grants and also arranged to discharge the debts of his monastery. At the zenith of its power, the Keladi kingdom extended from Ankola in Uttara Kannada district to Yalarpattanam in Kerala and from Udupi in Dakshina Kannada district to Chikkanayakanahalli in Tumkur district.

This dynasty of rulers, which was nurtured in the Vijayanagara tradition, upheld the values and ideals which had inspired the founding of Vijayanagara. Their kingdom played an effective and vital role in Karnataka and was an acknowledged power in South India. In 1763 A.D., Haidar Ali invaded the Keladi kingdom and vanquished queen Veerammaji and annexed its vast territory to Mysore.

Tarikere chiefs

In the 16th century, a small principality was founded with Sante-Bennur in Shimoga district as its seat. The family had its origin at Basavapatna in the same district. They were subordinate to the Vijayanagara kingdom. One Puvalakula Kenganna appears to have been the founder of this chieftdom which later extended from Harihar in Chitradurga district to Tarikere of Chikmagalur district. According to their epigraphs, found in this district, his successors were Hireya-Hanumappa Nayaka, Immadi-Hanumappa Nayaka, Nichcha-Maduvaniga Hanumappa Nayaka, Sarja-Hanumappa

Nayaka and Seeta-Ramappa Nayaka. Balagiri Nayaka, brother of Hire-Hanumappa Nayaka of this family, is described as a right hand to the Vijayanagara king Veera-Venkatapatideva of Penukonda.

According to *Keladinripavijayam*, Venkatappa Nayaka I (1592-1629 A.D.) of Keladi vanquished the chief of Sante-Bennur. Consequent thereon, the latter sought and obtained the help of Adil Shah of Bijapur against the Nayakas of Keladi. But later about the year 1636 A.D. general Rana-dulla Khan of Bijapur dislodged and drove out the chief of Sante-Bennur himself, who then moved out to Tarikere in Chikmagalur district and recouped some strength with Kaldurga as his fortress. Since then, the chiefs of this line were known as the Tarikere Palegars. Haidar Ali, in one of his expeditions, wiped out this principality in 1761 A.D. Later, Tipu Sultan is stated to have utilized the services of the ex-chiefs of Tarikere in his military campaigns. After 1799, Krishnappa Nayaka of this family and some of his camp-followers were imprisoned on suspicion of being sympathetic to the military adventure of Dhondia Wagh who had taken up arms against the British. In 1802, he was released and a political pension was granted to his family.

Wodeyars of Mysore

In the 17th century, the Wodeyars of Mysore were making efforts to make a thrust into the *malnad* areas. An expedition sent by Devaraja Wodeyar (1659-1673 A.D.) overran Sakrepatna and places which had been formerly held by Srirangaraya with the help of Shivappa Nayaka of Keladi. During the period of the next ruler Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar (1673-1704 A.D.), there was an agreement between Mysore and Keladi by which the tracts held by Balam chiefs, barring only six *nads*, were divided between Mysore and Keladi. About this time, the area in the west upto the Baba-Budangiri appears to have come under the sway of the Wodeyars of Mysore. On the conquest of the Keladi kingdom by Haidar Ali in 1763 A.D. practically the whole area of the present district of Chikmagalur was annexed to Mysore. After the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799 A.D. the Balam area was also taken over and made a part of the Mysore State. Since then, the history of Chikmagalur district runs parallel with that of Mysore. Administratively, there were several changes in the set-up relating to this district, and they have been already dealt with in Chapter I.

Rebellion

About 1830, there was a grave discontent in the region. *Inter alia*, the mode of farming the revenue had been oppressive. One Budi-Basavappa, who claimed that he was connected with the Keladi royal house, was recognised as the chief of the Keladi dominion by many *patels* of villages. A number of village headmen and even government officials were present when this pretender was installed as the Raja of Nagar. He promised reduction of assessment and remission of all balances, among other things. The

farmers held meetings called *kootas* and expressed their indignation against Government. The *Fauzdar* of Nagar Division made use of troops and killed and wounded many agriculturists. Sarja Hanumappa Nayaka, a descendant of the Palegars of Tarikere, joined these insurgents. The commotion spread beyond the Nagar Division to parts of Chitradurga and Bangalore Divisions also. Reinforcements of troops were rushed to the disturbed areas to suppress the rebellion.

Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III himself toured the area with an armed force and proclaimed that the grievances of the agriculturists would be enquired into. There were encounters between the troops and the insurgents at various places. Many were hanged or flogged or punished otherwise. The *Fauzdars* of Nagar Division were removed and replaced several times. The Kaldurga and Kamanadurga forts had been seized by the rebels. The situation being now very serious, the entire subsidiary force was employed to quell the upsurge. Martial law was enforced in the area. The British resident then personally directed the military operations in the Nagar Division and issued *kowl* (agreement) to the farmers in his own name. In October 1831, the British took over the Government of Mysore. They issued a proclamation severely warning the rebels against their continued operations. Then, while some insurgents surrendered and others carried on their defiant activities for sometime more upto 1833 A.D. Sarjappanayaka of the family of the old Tarikere chiefs, who tried to continue the fight, was captured and hanged in 1834. It is note-worthy that there was a similar upsurge about the same time in Kanara which had been annexed by the British. Kanara had been also a part of the Keladi kingdom and its people were closely allied to those of the Nagar Division.

Political awakening

In 1881, soon after the rendition of the State to the Wodeyar royal family, a beginning was made to provide a forum for expression of public opinion by prominent citizens from all the districts of the princely State by establishing a Representative Assembly. The momentous events that were taking place in what was British India, after founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885, were exercising considerable influence on the people of the State. In 1907, a Legislative Council was formed in order to associate with the Government some non-officials, who had knowledge of local conditions and requirements, in making laws and regulations. There were Prajamitra-Mandali and Praja Paksha which were urging reformation of the Assembly and the Council as also local bodies so as to make them democratic. Later, those two organisations merged to form the Praja-Samyukta-Paksha. After the highly significant session of the Indian National Congress held at Belgaum in 1924 under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi and formation of a separate Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee including therein the old Mysore State, the people of this region came

closer to the nationalist movement. A number of patriotic youths joined the Congress organisation and propagated the ideas of nationalism.

About this time, Hosakoppa Krishna Rao of this district organised a political conference at Hariharapura which called for introducing democratic reforms in the administration of the State. He was a representative of the princely states in the All-India Congress Committee and the Vice-President of the Karnataka Congress Committee. He was helping to start branches of the Hindustani Sevalal in the area. Several aspects of the nationalist constructive programme such as *khadi*, encouragement to *swadeshi* articles, Harijan upliftment and rejuvenation of rural industries were adopted in this district.

In 1927, in the course of his tour of Karnataka, Gandhiji, who was accompanied by Gangadhararao Deshpande, visited Chikmagalur and Kadur when he was presented with purses of money, gold articles, etc., as tokens of assistance to the nationalist cause. Gandhiji's exhortations inspired many people to participate in the nationalist activities. He persuaded the Mysore Government to encourage *khadi* production and to open centres of sale of *khadi* cloth. Many of the Congress sympathisers of old Mysore State took part in the non-cooperation movement in other Kannada area as they were precluded from such activities in this area. Shriyuths S. Subrahmanya Setty, B. K. Narasimha Murthy, A. G. Narayana Nayak, C. V. Dhruva Rao, Ramachandra Vasudeva Rao, S. Hanumaiah and several others were among those who stepped up the nationalist constructive activities in the district. A national school was opened at Chikmagalur. Picketing of liquor shops, *prabhat pheris*, bonfire of foreign cloth, etc., were also resorted to. A *khadi* centre was started at Ajjampura which was inaugurated by Dr. P. C. Ray from Bengal. In 1934, a *khadi* and village industries exhibition was organised at Chikmagalur. After 1937, by which time the neighbouring British-governed provinces had made considerable progress in achieving democratic rights, the movement for constitutional reforms and establishment of responsible government in the princely State gained a fresh momentum. Early in 1938, an independent organisation called the Mysore Congress was formed to intensify the work for this purpose.

A meeting of All-Mysore Congress Committee was held at Chennapura village near Ajjampura in this district, after defying repressive orders of the regime. In the 'Quit-India' movement launched in 1942, many nationalist workers were arrested. The demand for responsible government in the princely State gained far more strength after the achievement of Independence. A vigorous agitation called "*Chalo Mysore*" was started on the first September 1947, and this upsurge continued all over the old Mysore State for more than a month when a good number of persons braved suppressive measures and courted arrests in the district. Several *jathas* of *satyagrahis* from various places like Birur, Ajjampura, Tarikere, etc., marched to Chikmagalur where a mammoth public meeting was held in

Azad Park. The demand for establishing responsible Government under the aegis of the Maharaja of Mysore was championed in the district by several persons like Shriyuths M. Huchche Gowda, K. N. Veerappa Gowda, B. P. Basappa Setty, Y. N. Chandrashekharaiah, Bagamane Deve Gowda, S. Subrahmanya Setty, K. H. Mudiappa, D. H. Rudrappa, K. M. Thammaiah and several others. The agitation ended after an agreement was reached between the Maharaja's Government and the Mysore Congress. On the 24th October 1947, a popular Government headed by Shri K. C. Reddy as the Chief Minister was formed in the State. As the Constitution of India was in the offing, the Mysore Constituent Assembly, which was set up under the agreement, got itself converted into a legislative body. With the promulgation of the Indian Constitution in 1950, Mysore became a 'Part B' State and the Maharaja of Mysore was made the Rajapramukh of the State. On 1st November 1956, the new Mysore State came into existence as per the States' Reorganisation Act of 1956 and a Governor was appointed as the constitutional head of the State. This was an epoch-making event in the history of Karnataka which was now unified after a long period of dismemberment. The new Mysore State was renamed as Karnataka in 1973. (see also ch. XIX).

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- 1 M. Seshadri, The Stone-using Cultures of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Mysore, (London, University of Mysore, 1956), p. 21
- 2 *Ibid*, p. 60
- 3 B. L. Rice, ed., Epigraphia Carnatica, Vol. VII, Shimoga district, Shikaripur-225 (Mysore, Mysore Government Central Press, 1902), p. 32
- 4 *Ibid*, Vol. VI, Kadur district, Koppa-38, (Mysore, Mysore Government Central Press, 1901), pp. 82-83.
- 5 *Ibid*, Chikmagalur-129
- 6 *Ibid*, Chikmagalur-128
- 7 The regnal period assigned to Durvinita in the History of the Western Gangas by B. Sheikh Ali, is 495-535 A.D.
- 8 B. L. Rice, ed., *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, Kadur district, p. 10. Rice says that the chiefs of Kalasa-Karkala became Veerashaivas. However, it is not a fact. They continued to be Jains.
- 9 William Coehlo, The Hoysala Vamsha, (Bombay, Indian Historical Research Institute, 1950) pp. 13-14
- 10 P. B. Desai and others, A History of Karnataka, (Dharwad, Kannada Research Institute, 1970,) p. 255
- 11 Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1944, (Mysore, Mysore Govt. Branch Press, 1946) p. 57
- 12 B. L. Rice, ed., *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, Kadur district, p. 17.
- 13 *Ibid*, Kadur-129
- 14 *Ibid*, Kadur-148 and 156
- 15 *Ibid*, Kadur-127
- 16 T. K. T. Viraraghavacharya, History of Tirupati (Tirupati, Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams, 1977), p. 58
- 17 B. L. Rice, ed., *op. cit.*, Kadur-75
- 18 *Ibid*, Mudigere-22
- 19 M. V. Krishna Rao and M. Keshava Bhat, *Karnatakada Itihasa Darshana* (Kannada) (Bangalore, Karnataka Sahakari Prakashana Mandira, 1970) p. 249
- 20 B. L. Rice, ed., *op. cit.*, Vol. VI, Mudigere-25

18th in respect of population and it holds the 15th place in point of area, among the 19 districts of the State.

Area

The provisional geographical area of the district, as computed by the Survey of India, is 7,199.0 square km (2,778.8 square miles). The taluk-wise reporting area of the district for land use, as worked out by the State Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records, and the local bodies, is given below.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Sq. Km
1	Chikmagalur	1,609.2
2	Kadur	1,411.6
3	Koppa	572.4
4	Mudigere	1,163.6
5	Narasimharajapura	801.8
6	Sringeri	433.7
7	Tarikere	1,224.8
Total		7,223.1*

Source : Chikmagalur District Census Hand-Book-1971.

*The slight difference between these two figures is due to the different methods employed by them in measuring the area.

Growth of population

The first census in old Mysore State was taken in the year 1871. Thereafter, there were census operations once in every decade, which synchronised with the censuses taken in what was British India. In free India, census became a Central subject. The first census held in 1871 disclosed a total population of 3,07,137 for the district. The table given hereunder shows the variations in the population from 1871 to 1971.

Year	Population	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1871	3,07,137	..	..
1881	2,91,377	- 15,760	- 5.13
1891	3,28,918	+ 37,541	+ 12.9
1901	3,59,270	+ 30,352	+ 9.2
1911	3,38,457	- 20,813	- 5.79
1921	3,33,538	- 4,919	- 1.45
1931	3,47,715	+ 14,177	+ 4.25
1941	3,58,290	+ 10,575	+ 4.28
1951	4,17,538	+ 59,248	+ 16.54
1961	5,97,305	+1,79,767	+ 43.05
1971	7,36,647	+1,39,342	+ 23.33

(See also General Appendices for statement showing talukwise decade variations in population from 1901 to 1971 in Chikmagalur district).

Source : (1) Census of India, 1911, Vol. XXI, Mysore, Tables—Part II, p.4.
(2) Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables—Part II—A, p. 121.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Though this is an interior district, there has been considerable blending of ethnic groups here during the past many centuries. There are renowned monasteries at Sringeri and Balehonnur and a well-known Hindu-Muslim shrine on the Baba-Budan mountain. Further, more than a hundred years back, the inhabitants of the tract came into contact with Europeans and their way of life when many entrepreneurs from abroad took up raising of coffee plantations on a large scale.

The Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, a Government of India enterprise, undertaken to mine, beneficiate and export iron ore, has organised the country's largest iron-mining complex along the Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamula range of the western ghats in this district. This huge project has attracted people from various parts of India and has added a new dimension here. The work was commenced in April 1976. Since then, Malleshwara, which was a small remote hamlet of 69 families of Samse main village in Mudigere taluk, has been humming with brisk industrial activities. It has now become a new township of a cosmopolitan population of about 10,000. The Malleshwara area has been now widely connected by modern communications. A fresh socio-economic vista has opened up before the people of the tract. There are now better economic opportunities for them. An unprecedented epoch has dawned in the area. The social horizon of the people there is naturally widening and their social outlook is changing under the impact of this extraordinary project which has brought about a new inter-mingling of people.

Population

The population of the district according to the 1971 census was 7,36,647, out of whom 6,21,569 persons lived in the rural areas, and 1,15,078 in the urban centres. Between 1961 and 1971, the total decennial rate of increase of population was 23.33 per cent, the percentage of growth for the rural and urban areas being 22.40 and 28.62 respectively. Out of the total population of 7,36,647 in 1971, 3,80,297 were males and 3,56,350 females. The district contained 2.51 per cent of the total population of the State in an area which constituted 3.76 per cent of the State's area. It ranked

From the above, it is seen that in a period of 100 years from 1871 to 1971, the population of the district rose by 4,29,510 more persons, which meant an overall increase of 139.84 per cent, despite setbacks in three of the decades. The percentage variations of the population have disclosed some interesting facts. In 1881, when the second census was taken, the population had fallen to 2,91,377 owing to a severe famine which affected also several other districts of the State. During the decades 1881-1891 and 1891-1901 there were continuous increases of 12.9 and 9.2 respectively. During the decades 1901-1911 and 1911-1921 there were continuous decreases by 5.79 and 1.45 respectively. Prevalence of malaria, plague and influenza, deterioration of economy including coffee industry and agriculture, and inadequacy of medical facilities were the reasons for the decrease of population during that period, especially in the *malnad* parts. From 1921 and onwards, there has been a steady increase of population. During a period of 30 years, from 1921 to 1951, there was an increase of 20.12 per cent and during the later decade, from 1951 to 1961, there was a phenomenal rise of 43.05 per cent, followed by an increase of 23.33 per cent during the latest ten-year period from 1961 to 1971. Eradication of malaria, and control of several other diseases, better health and medical facilities, improved nutrition and standard of living, expansion of plantation industry and development of agriculture, trade and commerce are the reasons for the large increases of population in the district during the recent decades.

Population projection

According to population projections* for the State (1972-86), as estimated by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, in the period of 15 years from 1971, the population of this district would be about 10,33,300 by 1986, an addition of about 2,96,700 persons which would mean an increase of 40.28 per cent.

Drift in population

Employment and business opportunities and educational facilities available in towns and other industrial and commercial centres constitute major factors for the drift in population. The towns have grown in importance in respect of communications, trade and commerce, industrialisation, educational facilities, modern amenities and the like. Many of the non-cultivating owners of lands and their dependents also live in towns engaging themselves in various kinds of urban business. The notion that town life is dependable and easy-going as compared with the uncertainties and hardships of agricultural life is also responsible, to a certain extent.

* A population projection is a simple extrapolation into the future, which is meant to be a mere statement of what population would be at given future dates if the fertility mortality and migration were to follow certain specified trends.

Population of the district, as in 1971 is 7,36,647 and is rounded off to 7,36,600 for purposes of projections.

for the drift in population. Sometimes, factions and party strifes in villages also drive families to towns.

There is both seasonal and permanent immigration of people into this district from adjoining districts of the State and also from neighbouring States to work especially in coffee, tea plantations and arecanut gardens and development works. Further, in recent years, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project has opened up several avenues of employment under the project as also in subsidiary occupations. Many households from Kerala have also moved into the district for petty and other shop-keeping and the like. The numbers of immigrant persons found in the district at the time of census enumeration in 1961 were as follows.

I—Born in other district of the State :

Rural	83,081
Urban	19,937
Unclassifiable	178

II - Born in the other States of India

Madras (now Tamil Nadu)	33,246	Rajasthan	384
Kerala	10,228	Himachal Pradesh	
Andhra Pradesh	2,275	Goa, Daman and Diu	20
Maharashtra	159	Punjab	20
Gujarat	48	West Bengal	12
Madhya Pradesh	4	Orissa	10
Jammu and Kashmir	1	Uttara Pradesh	8
Bihar	1	Delhi	1

III—Born in other countries of Asia

Nepal	67	Pakistan	18
Ceylon (now Sri Lanka)	49	Singapore, Malaya and Borneo	12
Burma	12	Elsewhere	2

IV—Born in countries of Europe

U.K. (including N. Ireland)	19
Ireland	1

V. — Born in countries of Africa

Union of South Africa	2
VI — Unclassifiable	1,198

Source : Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI-Mysore-Part II. C (ii)-Migration Tables, pp. 26-28

(Corresponding figures for 1971 are not yet available)

Density of population

The density of population of a district depends, to a large extent, on fertility of its soil, rainfall, irrigation facilities, topography, climate, railway

and other communications, extent of development in agriculture, horticulture, plantations, industries, commerce, etc. It may be said that all these factors have been at work in making the district one of the moderately populated areas. The density of population may serve as an index of the pressure of population on the land. The density of population in Chikmagalur district as in 1971 was 102 per sq. km (rural 87 and urban 2,861), and this was far below the State average which was 153 per sq. km (rural 118 and urban 2,272). The district occupied the 15th place among the districts of the State in respect of density in 1971. The variation in density within the district is significant. It was as much as 132 per sq. km in the *maidan* taluk of Kadur, whereas it is 54 per sq. km in the *malnad* taluk of Narasimharajapura, as in 1971. Out of the seven taluks, four, namely, Kadur (132), Tarikere (122), Koppa (118) and Chikmagalur (109) exceed the district average (102) in this respect. The rural density of the district, which is 87, is below the State average of 118, whereas its urban density, which is 2,861, is above the State average of 2,272. Chikmagalur is one of the three districts of the State in which there were no taluks with densities exceeding the State average, the other two such districts being Kodagu and Raichur.

Sex ratio

The proportion of females to males in the State as a whole has been decreased from 983 per thousand in 1901 to 957 in 1971. In Chikmagalur district, the ratio, however, fluctuated as shown by the subjoined table. The main reason for fluctuations is seasonal immigration.

Year	No. of females per One thousand males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	907	912	872
1911	911	914	881
1921	910	913	888
1931	886	888	871
1941	892	891	902
1951	896	897	891
1961	903	906	892
1971	937	940	919

Source : Census of India, 1971, General Population Tables, P. 115.

Both in the urban and rural areas of the district, the males outnumbered the females in 1971. It was recorded that in 1901, Ajjampura and Narasimharajapura and in 1921, Birur towns had more females than males.

The sex-wise population of several taluks of the district as in 1971 is given below.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male	Female	Total
1	Chikmagalur	90,080	85,185	1,75,265
2	Kadur	95,628	91,652	1,87,280
3	Koppa	35,463	32,103	67,566
4	Mudigere	45,662	40,905	86,567
5	Narasimharajapura	22,617	20,460	43,077
6	Sringeri	14,448	13,184	27,632
7	Tarikere	70,399	72,861	1,43,260
Total		3,80,297	3,56,350	7,36,647

Urban population

Out of the total population of 7,36,647, 6,21,569 persons lived in villages and 1,15,078 persons resided in nine towns. The population of the towns in the district was as under in 1971.

Sl. No.	Town	Male	Female	Total
1	Ajjampura	3,423	3,253	6,716
2	Birur	7,263	6,895	14,158
3	Chikmagalur	21,611	20,028	41,639
4	Kadur	7,159	6,516	13,675
5	Koppa	2,279	1,959	4,238
6	Mudigere	2,730	2,250	4,980
7	Narasimharajapura	3,084	2,827	5,911
8	Sringeri	2,028	1,711	3,739
9	Tarikere	10,404	9,618	20,022
Total		59,981	55,097	1,15,078

The subjoined statement gives the figures of rural and urban population with a sexwise break-up for the district as in 1961 and 1971.

Sex	1961			1971		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Male	2,66,498	47,297	3,13,795	3,20,316	59,981	3,80,297
Female	2,41,335	42,175	2,83,510	3,01,253	55,097	3,56,350
Total	5,07,833	89,472	5,97,305	6,21,569	1,15,078	7,36,647

The district had a fall in urban population between 1901 and 1911. During that decade, the population of most of the towns fell due to diseases, and in addition, two class VI towns, namely, Ajjampura and Sakrepatna, had to be deleted from that category and had to be put under villages. In some of the towns, the depletion of the population was high, for example, in Tarikere town the population fell by nearly 35 per cent, and in Chikmagalur town the decrease was about 11 per cent. Thereafter, the urban growth-rates were slow till 1941. From 1941 to 1951, the urban growth-rate had gone up to 39.77 per cent. This increase was entirely due to the growth of existing towns, and there were no new towns during that decade. The increase was relatively more so in respect of Chikmagalur (15,383 to 21,744) and Tarikere (8,858 to 12,343). The decade-wise urban growth-rates for 1951-61 and 1961-71 were 34.37 per cent and 28.62 per cent respectively. While there was an overall decrease of 1.93 per cent in the urban population of the district during the period from 1901 to 1931, there was a growth of as much as 188.34 per cent in the period from 1931 to 1971.

Growing urbanisation

The total urban area, as in 1971, was 40.4 sq. km or roughly 0.56 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. As already stated, the urban population of the district in 1971 was 1,15,078, i.e., 15.62 per cent of the total population of the district, and the number of towns was nine. Out of the total urban population, 61,661 persons were living in class III towns, 27,833 in class IV towns, 12,627 in class V towns, and 12,957 in class VI towns. Four hundred and forty eight villages had a population of more than 500 each, and three towns had a population of less than 5,000. The class-wise distribution of the towns and their percentages to the total urban population as in 1971 are given below.

Sl. No.	Town	Class	Percentage to total urban population
1	Ajjampura	V	5.84
2	Birur	IV	12.62
3	Chikmagalur	III	36.18
4	Kadur	IV	11.88
5	Koppa	VI	3.68
6	Mudigere	VI	4.33
7	Narasimharajapura	V	5.14
8	Sringeri	VI	3.25
9	Tarikere	III	17.40

The table given hereunder shows the growth-rates of population in respect of various towns of the district during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 :

Sl. No.	Town	Growth rate in 1951-61	Population in 1961	Population in 1971	Growth rate in 1961-71
1	Ajjampura	17.81	5,675	6,716	18.34
2	Birur	21.32	11,541	14,158	22.68
3	Chikmagalur	39.13	30,253	41,639	37.64
4	Kadur	40.32	10,781	13,675	26.84
5	Koppa	70.21	3,406	4,238	24.43
6	Mudigere	41.77	3,723	4,980	33.76
7	Narasimharajapura	67.26	5,130	5,911	15.22
8	Sringeri	19.65	3,343	3,739	11.85
9	Tarikere	26.55	15,620	20,022	28.18

From these figures it is seen, there were marked variations in respect of growth of the several towns. The phenomenal increase of population of the towns over a period of 70 years, which varied from 53.87 per cent to 337.61 per cent, is indicated in the subjoined table.

Sl. No.	Town	Persons		Percentage increase
		1901	1971	
1	Ajjampura	2,164	6,716	210.35
2	Birur	5,701	14,158	148.34
3	Chikmagalur	9,515	41,639	337.61
4	Kadur	3,881	13,675	252.36
5	Koppa	1,018	4,238	316.31
6	Mudigere	1,675	4,980	197.31
7	Narasimharajapura	2,266	5,911	160.86
8	Sringeri	2,430	3,739	53.87
9	Tarikere	10,164	20,022	96.99

Towns

Chikmagalur, the district headquarters, which had a population of 30,253 in 1961, had been classified as a Class III town. It was then the 24th among the towns and cities of Karnataka, and the first among the towns of the district. By 1971, its population increased to 41,639. Its claim remained the same as before. It now ranks 22nd among the towns of the State, and continues to be the first among the towns of the district. The rate of growth of population of this main town during the decade 1961-71 was 37.64 per cent as against 39.13 per cent during the earlier decade of 1951-61. Its main economic activities are trade, service and industry. Tarikere ranked second among the towns of the district, with a population of 15,620 in 1961 and 20,022 in 1971. It is also the headquarters of the Tarikere taluk and Tarikere revenue sub-division. It has gained much importance in recent years due to the Bhadra project. Birur, headquarters of a hobli of the same name in Kadur taluk, is third among the towns of the district with a population of 11,541 in 1961 and 14,158 in 1971. It is a junction on Bangalore-Miraj metre-gauge railway line and a commercial place. The main trade is in arecanut and coconut.

At a short distance of 6 km from this place is situated Kadur, another important town which is the fourth among the towns of the district. Ajjampura, a hobli headquarters in Tarikere taluk, situated on the Bangalore-Poona railway line, is the fifth town of the district. Narasimharajapura (formerly called Yedehalli), Mudigere, Koppa and Sringeri, which are taluk headquarters, are the other smaller towns.

Rural population

The rural area is about 99.44 per cent of the total geographical area of the district. In 1971, the rural population (6,21,569) accounted for 84.38 per cent of the the total population of 7,36,647. The district is seventh in the State in point of number of inhabited villages for every 100 square km of the area, the number for the district being 14. In 1971, a little more than one-fourth of the rural population was found living in villages having a population of less than 500 each, which accounted for 54.27 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. Another 29.98 per cent of the people lived in villages having a population range between 500 and 999 persons, accounting for 26.52 per cent of the total number of inhabited villages. On an average, there were 632 persons per inhabited village, which was far below the State average of 827 persons. The number of villages having a population of less than 500 each is decreasing over the past 70 years, and now there is a greater trend towards bigger villages as shown by the following table.

Population size	Percentage of Villages in				
	1901	1921	1951	1961	1971
Less than 500	83.61	81.0	74.27	62.28	54.27
Between 500 and 999	12.40	15.53	18.64	28.93	26.52
1,000 and 1,999	3.08	2.66	5.61	11.74	15.45
2,000 and 4,999	0.67	0.61	1.06	1.98	3.46
5,000 and 9,999	0.16	0.10	0.21	0.10	0.10
10,000 and above	0.08	0.10	0.21	—	—

The taluk-wise distribution of inhabited villages and rural population in each taluk as also the number of villages and population under the population group 500-999 are given below.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of inhabited villages (as in 1971)	Total rural population.	Population range between 500 & 999	
				No. of villages	Population
1	Chikmagalur	216	1,33,626	47	32,558
2	Kadur	241	1,59,447	56	41,463
3	Koppa	80	63,328	29	21,217
4	Mudigere	139	81,587	36	25,319
5	Narasimharajapura	58	37,166	19	13,731
6	Sringeri	47	23,893	23	16,323
7	Tarikere	203	1,22,522	51	35,734
Total		984	6,21,569	261	1,86,353

Houses and households

As in 1971, the total houses and households* in Chikmagalur district were 29,020 and 33,923 respectively. This gave an average of 19 houses and 111 households per sq. km. The average number of inmates came to 6 per household. The two tables given hereunder show taluk-wise distribution of houses and households as in 1961 and 1971.

1961			
Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of houses	No. of households
1	Chikmagalur	27,122	28,199
2	Kadur	26,660	26,767
3	Koppa	10,803	11,859
4	Mudigere	15,504	15,524
5	Narasimharajapura	6,088	6,236
6	Sringeri	2,332	2,439
7	Tarikere	20,836	21,775
Total		1,09,345	1,12,799
1971			
1	Chikmagalur	29,020	33,923
2	Kadur	29,545	31,773
3	Koppa	1,508	12,672
4	Mudigere	13,648	15,826
5	Narasimharajapura	7,256	8,492
6	Sringeri	4,171	4,474
7	Tarikere	24,906	26,525
Total		1,20,054	1,33,685

Houseless population

There are many persons who have no houses to live in and their number finds a place in 1971 enumeration. The following table indicates taluk-wise number of such houseless persons.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male	Female	Total
1	Chikmagalur	323	248	571
2	Kadur	188	128	316
3	Koppa	128	76	204
4	Mudigere	269	140	409
5	Narasimharajapura	137	94	231
6	Sringeri	64	31	95
7	Tarikere	339	282	621
Total		1448	999	2447

According to the 1971 census, a census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant, and may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both. Houses used as residence-cum-shops, residence-cum-workshops, etc., are also treated as occupied residential houses.

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. Boarding houses, hostels, residential hostels, orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams etc. are called institutional houses.

Institutional population

The institutional population covers the people residing in institutions, providing board and lodging and similar facilities, such as hotels, hostels, jails, lock-ups, hospitals, boarding homes, *mathas*, etc. The following table gives the number of persons who resided in such institutions at the time of taking the 1971 census.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male	Female	Total
1	Chikmagalur	1,021	273	1,294
2	Kadur	635	161	796
3	Koppa	508	163	671
4	Mudigere	287	124	411
5	Narasimharajapura	1,532	1,269	2,801
6	Sringeri	62	36	98
7	Tarikere	275	10	285
Total		4320	2036	6356

LANGUAGES

Kannada is the principal and common language of the district. In 1971, 71.32 per cent of the people of the district returned it as their mother-tongue. In 1881 and 1921, the corresponding percentages were much higher, being 85.57 and 78.41 respectively. By 1961, it had further come down to 67.24 owing largely to influx of employment-seekers from other regions. Most of the people having other languages and dialects as their mother-tongues and who are settled down in the district are well conversant with Kannada and use it for their day-to-day work. This being an interior district, the spoken Kannada language here is not mixed with words of other regional languages, and has some dialectical peculiarity common to the *malnad* districts and is also influenced by the slightly different type spoken in the middle *maidan* part of the State. Kannada has its own well-developed script. The district has a long and rich tradition of cultivation of Kannada. The following statements give the distribution of population according to the mother-tongues in 1921, 1961 and 1971.

Mother tongue	No. of Persons speaking	Percentage to total population	Mother tongue	No. of persons speaking	Percentage to total population
	1921				
Kannada	2,61,529	78.41	Banjari	10,374	1.74
Tulu	23,607	7.08	Marathi	7,560	1.20
Hindustani	16,136	4.84	Gujarati	1,330	0.22
Telugu	8,969	2.69	Hindi	1,168	0.20
Lambani	6,154	1.85	Arabic	848	0.14
Tamil	5,074	1.52	Coorgi-Kodagu	457	0.08
Konkani	4,672	1.40	Marwari	124	0.02
Marathi	4,457	1.34	Rajasthani	87	..
Malayalam	1,131	0.34	Hindustani	40	..
Gujarati	506	0.15	Nepali	39	..
Persian	384	0.12	Nawait	36	..
Marwari	231	0.07	Koracha	25	..
Arabic	165	0.05	English	14	..
Oriya	161	0.05	Sanskrit	10	..
English	129	0.04	Korama-Kannada	8	..
Tibetan	90	0.03	Kshatriya-Marathi	8	..
Koracha	87	0.03	Punjabi	8	..
Bengali	28	0.01	Ladar	7	..
Korama	11	..	Oriya	6	..
Coorgi (Kodagu)	9	..	Gorkhali [Nepali]	5	..
French	4	..	Koraga	2	..
Nagari	2	..	Sowrashttra	2	..
Punjabi	1	..	Bengali	1	..
Portuguese	1	..	Bihari	1	..
			Jagannathi	1	..
			Tashwar	1	..
	1961			1971	
Kannada	4,01,611	67.24	Kannada	5,25,367	71.32
Tulu	46,383	7.77	Tulu	48,492	6.58
Tamil	45,967	7.70	Urdu	45,885	6.23
Urdu	33,017	5.53	Tamil	35,455	4.81
Telugu	20,132	3.37	Telugu	20,970	2.85
Malayalam	15,562	2.61	Malayalam	18,489	2.51
Konkani	12,891	2.16	Konkani	15,865	2.15

- Sources : 1] Chikmagalur District Census Hand-Book, 1961.
 2] Census of India-1921-Vol. XXIII-Mysore-Part II-Tables, pp 78-86.
 3] Census of India-1971-Mysore-Portrait of population-

The following statement shows the number of persons speaking different languages in the district as in 1971 :

Specified by Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.			Other than those Specified by Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.		
Language	Persons	Percentage	Language	Persons	Percentage
Kannada	5,25,417	71.30	Tulu	48,499	6.58
Urdu	45,885	6.22	Konkani	15,865	2.15
Tamil	35,520	4.82	Arabic	1,293	0.17
Telugu	20,970	2.84	Coorgi	601	0.08
Malayalam	18,500	2.51	English	404	0.05
Hindi	15,107	2.05	Gorkhali (Nepali)	43	—
Marathi	7,906	1.07	Others	15	—
Gujarati	488	0.06	Santhali	3	—
Oriya	81	—			
Bengali	33	—			
Punjabi	13	—			
Sindhi	—	—			
Sanskrita	3	—			
Assamese	1	—			

Source : Census of India, 1971, Part II—C(ii) Social and Cultural Tables and Fertility Tables.

Kannada as official language

The Government of Karnataka have introduced the use of Kannada as the official language. Orders were issued directing the use of Kannada in respect of communications from all Government offices in the taluks with effect from April 1968 and further extended from 1st November 1970, subject to certain reservations, to all Government offices located in revenue and other subdivisions, whose jurisdiction extended beyond the taluk, but was limited to a part of revenue district. Later, orders were issued introducing Kannada as the language of administration from 15th August 1972, in all offices having jurisdiction beyond the subdivisional level, but limited to a revenue district. It was also ordered on 17th August 1972 with immediate effect that as a preparatory step in the direction of extending the use of Kannada at higher levels in due course, a beginning should be made in all Government offices at levels higher than the district-level in noting and drafting in Kannada in the files to the extent possible.

The Director of Kannada and Culture functions as the chief co-ordinating authority for implementation of the orders of Government for introduction of Kannada as the official language at various levels, through the Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Special Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments. There are three committees for review of the work of implementation of Kannada as the official language—
(a) a high level committee with the Minister for Education as its Chairman,
(b) a State Official Language Committee with the Chief Secretary to Government as Chairman, (c) a district-level committee with the Deputy

Commissioner as the Chairman. As per Government Order dated the 14th February 1974, the work of adoption of Kannada as the Official Language in the district has been included among the functions of the Deputy Commissioner.

With effect from 1st November 1974, Kannada was introduced as the language of the courts of the Judicial Magistrates. From February 1974, a lumpsum incentive award was sanctioned to stenographers and typists who acquired additional qualifications in Kannada shorthand and typing. A post of Assistant Director of Class I was sanctioned in 1976 for the Mysore revenue division to review the progress achieved in the use of Kannada in the day-to-day administration. He has to render necessary assistance to the local officers for the use of Kannada in administration. During April 1976, the Directorate of Kannada and Culture and the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, jointly organised a training course for officers and officials of various departments in the use of Kannada for official correspondence and for recording proceedings in each district.

Orders were issued for doing noting in the offices and correspondence between district-level offices and lower offices and with the general public through the medium of Kannada, with effect from 1st January 1977. They were also asked to use Kannada for correspondence with higher offices in all simple matters from that date. The Government directed that with effect from 1st November 1979, Kannada be used in respect of all official communications from all State Government Offices in the State. If the population of a linguistic minority in any taluk is not less than 15 per cent, petitions, hand-outs, publicity materials and Government notices are to be continued to be published in such minority languages. The year from 1st November 1979 to 1st November 1980 is being observed as Kannada Official language year. Two districts from each Revenue Division, and Social Welfare, Education and Youth Services and Municipal Administration Departments of the Secretariat have been selected for intensive use of Kannada as Official language. The various sanctioning authorities, including Departments of the Secretariat have been asked to send invariably copies of English versions of relevant orders or communications to the Accountant General, Controller of State Accounts and Treasuries, and also in respect of pay bills, contingent bills, T.A. bills, etc., in case they are prepared in Kannada.

RELIGIONS

The following figures show the distribution of population according to religions in the district as in 1921, 1961 and 1971.

1921

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Percentage to total population
Hindus	1,56,182	1,44,328	3,00,510	90.08
Animists*	4,332	4,117	8,449	2.58
Muslims	10,109	7,858	17,967	5.38
Jains	780	606	1,386	0.40
Christians	3,210	2,011	5,221	1.56
Others	2	3	5	..
Total	1,74,615	1,58,923	3,33,538	

Source : *(Some sections of the Hindus were categorised as animists in this census)
Census of India, 1921, Volume XXIII—Part II, 1922, pp. 24-25, 280.

1961

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Percentage to total population
Hindus	2,80,861	2,57,055	5,37,916	90.06
Muslims	22,016	7,764	29,780	6.66
Jains	1,187	970	2,157	0.36
Christians	9,705	7,716	17,421	2.02
Sikhs	26	5	31	0.01
Total	3,13,795	2,83,510	5,97,305	

Source : Chikmagalur District Census Hand-Book—1961.

1971

Religion	Male	Female	Total	Percentage to total population
Hindus	3,38,427	3,19,619	6,58,056	89.33
Muslims	29,249	25,411	54,670	7.42
Jains	1,465	1,365	2,830	0.38
Christians	11,130	9,928	21,058	2.86
Sikhs	13	6	19	..
Buddhists	3	1	4	..
Religion not stated	2	10	12	..

Source : Census of India, 1971—General Report—I.A. Vol. II, p.715

Hinduism comprises several sects and faiths. There are the followers of various *sampradayas* in the district like Smarta, Veerashaiva, Madhva-Vaishnava, Shrivaisnava, Shakta, etc. A form of popular faith, which is prevalent to a certain extent in the district, is worship of the 'grama-devata' (meaning 'deity of the place') who is often a goddess.

Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Dakshinamnaya Mahasamsthanam Shri Sharada Peetham at Sringeri, which is well-known throughout the country, is considered a highly important religious centre. In accordance

with a tradition, it is believed that this is one of the four main monasteries founded by Adi-Shankaracharya, the other three being at Badari in the Himalayas, Dwaraka in the west and Puri (Jagannatha Puri) in the east. A legend says that he placed his eminent disciples Sureshvaracharya, Totakacharya, Padmapadacharya and Hastamalakacharya as the chiefs at those four seats respectively to propagate Adwaitic teachings. It is said that Adi Shankaracharya installed an image of Sharadamba, brought by him from Kashmir, at Sringeri over a mystic *Shrichakra* (a symbol of the universe and its divine cause) engraved on a rock on the left bank of the Tunga river. Hence the name Sharada Peetha. The monastery was liberally endowed by the Rayas of Vijayanagara and the Nayakas of Keladi who deeply revered the pontiffs of the monastery. It came to wide prominence during the Vijayanagara times. The successive heads of the monastery have been persons of profound religious learning and piety and have a large number of lay followers in various parts, especially in the southern States of the country (see also Ch. XIX).

Shrimad-Rambhapuri Jagadguru Veerasimhasana, Mahasamasthana Peetha situated at Balehonnur is a celebrated monastery of the Veerashaivas, with a wide-spread following. It is stated that it has several branches in other parts. This is one of the *Panchacharya Peethas* and is held in great esteem by the Veerashaivas and others also. It guides its adherents in religious and spiritual matters and expands the Veerashaiva philosophy. Several of its pontiffs have been known for their outstanding spiritual attainments. According to tradition, this religious institution was founded long ago by Jagadguru Renukacharya, the other four Dharma Peethas of the category being at Kedar in the Himalayas, Varanasi (Kashi), Shrishaila in Andhra Pradesh and Ujjini (Ujjayini) in Bellary district of Karnataka, established by Ekoramaradhya, Vishwaradhya, Panditaradhya and Darukacharya (who was also called Marulasiddha or Marularadhya) respectively.

There is an old tradition of Dattatreya *upasana* in the district. Several places such as Somapura, Inam Dattatreya Peetha village, Inam Bisagni Matha village which has Guru Dattatreya Adigaddige Inam Bisagni Matha, and Muthinapura village which has Guru Dattatreya Phalahara Matha, are associated with Dattatreya. All the latter three villages are situated on the Baba-Budan mountain, the well known ancient name of which is Chandra-drona-parvata. The shrine in Inam Dattatreya Peetha village has a speciality in that it attracts both Hindu and Muslim devotees and is called Shri Guru Dattatreya Swamy Peetha or Shri Guru Dattatreya Baba Budan Swamy's *Darga*. This spot (cave) is believed to have been sanctified by the presence and meditation of Dattatreyaswami, *Sati* Anusuya, Hazrat Dada Hayath Mir Khalander, Mama Jigni and several other saints. There is also some overlapping of names of saints according to traditions. Also more than one saintly person associated with the cave seems to have been popularly called "Baba Budan". Various stories are told about the pious

lives of the saints who resided here and the blessings they bestowed upon their devotees. Many religious aspirants are also said to have visited the cave to seek guidance from the departed saints. It is customary here to offer coconuts, plantains, sweetmeats, sugar, flowers, incense, etc., and pray. Women devotees offer bangles to *Sati Anusuya*. There are "Dattatreya Padukas" kept in the cave which are venerated. Successive ruling dynasties gave liberal grants to this institution. It is stated that during the time of king Adil Shah of Bijapur, Hazrat Syed Shah Jamaluddin Almagharibi became its administrator and that descendants of his family have continued to be so (Sajjada Nishins) (see also ch. XIX). An *urus* held here annually according to the Hindu calendar is attended by a large number of Hindus and Muslims.

The district has also many followers of Raghavendra Swami of Mantralaya, Shirdi Sai Baba, Swami Shivananda of Rishikesh, Aurobindo, Shri Satya Sai Baba of Puttaparthi, and several other saints. There are many *bhajan mandalis* where devotees gather once in a week or so for participating in congregational prayers. The Shivananda Ashrama (Geeta Seva Samiti) at Ajampura of Tarikere taluk is a spiritual centre established by the late Swami Shankarananda (1887-1969) who was widely reputed for his discourses on Bhagavad-Geeta for propagating philosophical teachings and Bhagavad-Geeta *Parayana*. It has its branches at Hogarekangiri (Tarikere taluk), Hampi and Hospet of Bellary district of this State and a few other places of Andhra Pradesh. This Ashrama is running two monthly magazines, one in Kannada and the other in Telugu. The late Swami Sachchidananda Saraswati, (1880-1975) who hailed from Yellambalase village of this district, was an eminent figure in the field of religion and philosophy on which he was a prolific writer (see also ch. XV). The Prajapita Brahma Kumaris Ishwariya Vishwavidyalaya of Mount Abu is maintaining at Chikmagalur a branch named the Adhyatmika Gnana and Rajayoga Shikshana Centre.

Assistance to neo-Hindu renaissance

It is noteworthy that Alasinga Perumal (1865-1909), who hailed from Chikmagalur, rendered a good deal of assistance to Swami Vivekananda. His parents were devotees of the Dattatreya Peetha of Baba-Budangiri. He joined service as a Science Teacher at Kumbhakonam and then worked as head master of a high school at Madras. He became a pioneer and dedicated follower of the Swami and enthusiastically organised public support for his foreign travels to carry the message of the Vedanta to the west. Also his many social acts in relieving distress won public acclaim. Alasinga Perumal was looked upon as an ideal *karmayogi*. In 1895, he started at Madras a monthly magazine entitled the "Brahmavadin" in English devoted to propagating the teachings of Swami Vivekananda, and it played a significant role in neo-Hindu renaissance.

Shakti cult

The district has many places of worship of Shakti. The Sharada temple of Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Dakshinamnaya Mahasamsthanam Shri Sharada Peetham at Sringeri is widely known. Goddess Sharada is believed to be the supreme matrix of the universe, presenting an integrated concept of the *Trimurtis* and their *Shaktis* including Uma, Lakshmi and Vani Vama, Jyeshtha and Raudri, Ichcha, Jnana, Kriyashakti, etc., and transcending them all.

At Horanadu near Kalasa of Mudigere taluk, a new temple of Adi-Shaktyatmaka Annapurneshwari has been constructed on *Shrichakra* with the guidance of Dharmadarshi Pandit Venkatasubba Jois. This temple is well-known for hospitality; all visiting devotees, irrespective of caste and creed, are fed in the temple, in order to justify, in a way, the name of the goddess which means fulfiller of the needs of food. Jwalamalini Devi of Simhanagadde Basti *matha* at Narasimharajapura and Adi-Shakti—Vasantha Parameshwari of Angadi village in Mudigere taluk are Jaina deities venerated by the Jains and Hindus alike.

The Chikmagalur town has a noted temple of Mahalakshmi also called Kollapuradamma, stated to have been erected in the eighteenth century. There is a tradition here of performing *kendarchane* (fire-walking) and ritual dance during the *ja'tra*. A temple of Katti-Maramma at Basavanahalli, which is now a part of Chikmagalur town, has Harijan priests. It is said to be about a century-old shrine and its devotees are from various other castes also. It contains several *lingas* to which names like Katti-Maramma, Kariyamma, Chikkamma, Durgamma, Mugamma, and Mariyamma have been given. Special *poojas* are performed on Tuesdays and Fridays. A temple of Bhootappa (also known as Kencharaya and Kshetra Pala) is situated by its side. The temple of Durgamba also called Antaraghattamma of Antarghatta of Tarikere taluk attracts a large number of devotees.

At the foot of a hill near Bindiga village which is at a distance of about 22 km. from Chikmagalur, there is Deveeramma temple. Special *poojas* are offered to Deveeramma for three days during *Deepavali*. On this occasion, the devotees belonging to several castes including Harijans break their fast only after seeing from the Chikmagalur town a fire lit on the said hill. There are shrines of Guttamma at Narasimharajapura, and Danavasadamma at Madaboor, (Narasimharajapura taluk), Deveeramma at Kelagur, Chowdeshwaramma at Mattavara, Malluramma at Mallandur, and Katteholeyamma at Patnagere (Chikmagalur taluk), Lokaparameshwari at Halamatturu and Chowdeshwari at Hariharapura (both at Koppa taluk) Maramma at Lakkavalli, Karalamma at Ajampura and Rajeshwari Amma at Rajanahalli (all the three in Tarikere taluk). Goddess Parvati under various names of deities of harvest festivals and Salumaradamma, Gullamma, Kukkadamma and Kattina Chowdeshwari are some of the Shakti deities worshipped in the rural parts of the district. Worship of Chowdamma is prevalent in coffee-plantations and cultivated fields.

Panjaravali Pooja

In some villages of *malnad* parts of the district, there is a custom of *Panjaravali* Pooja. It may be said to be a form of spirit worship. When the head of a family dies, a man-shaped stone called *Panjaravali* is erected in the burial ground area, outside the village. It is occasionally worshipped with prayer for prevention of loss of crops and of ill-health of members of the family. Bhootha worship is also prevalent among the people in some parts of the district.

Some folk religious rites

Kendotsava (fire-walking) is performed by devotees of Kollapuradamma, Karalamma, Antaraghattamma, Kattina-Chowdeshwari and several other goddesses. The devotees are from different castes. A pit of about ten-feet long, eight-feet broad and one-and-a-half feet deep is dug. About a cartful of firewood is put into it, and ignited. After religious rituals and prayers, the devotees walk on the live embers with bare feet. This is done on certain occasions as per the vow taken by them. A similar rite called *Agni-Archane* (fire walking) is performed by the devotees of Veerabhadra Devaru. Another religious rite resorted to by some devotees of Veerabhadra Devaru is *Guggula*. This involves 'locking' of the mouth of the devotee with a silver or copper wire after piercing it through left and right sides of the mouth.

A vigorous and exciting ritual-dance called *Veeragase-kunita* is performed by the votaries of Veerabhadra Devaru, in the district. They wear *kavi* (ochre) coloured long-robe, white *dhoti* in *katche* style, *rudrakshi* around the neck, *vibhuti* on the forehead, a belt in the waist, *peta* (turban) on their head, *gejjes* (tinkling bells) on the legs and sword in their hand. (see also illustrations) The musical instruments used in the *Kunita* are pipe, *chamala*, *karade*, *tala*, etc. This is performed during the religious processions of the deity and on the occasion of *Agni Archane*. (See also ch. XV).

Integration Council

Now a days, there is hardly any sectarian ill-will or rancour among the followers of various sects and faiths, and traditional tolerance and harmony are much in evidence. A district-level integration council was constituted by the State Government in 1974 with a view to strengthening communal harmony, to check group tensions and to prevent occurrence of incidents which might flare up into law and order problems. The Council, of which the Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman, has representatives from various walks of life and religions. Inter-community celebrations of festivals are held by voluntary associations like the Rotary and Lions Clubs and Junior Chambers, under the guidance of this Council.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

"Scheduled Castes" mean such castes, races or tribes or parts of groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 of the

Constitution of India to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. The following are the Scheduled Castes in Chikmagalur district (figures in brackets show their numbers as in 1971). Adi-Andhra (218), Adi-Dravida (11,159), Adi-Karnataka (67,604), Banjara or Lambani (18,178), Bhovi (12,420), Dakkaliga (6), Ghanti Chore (16), Handijogi (246), Koracha (819), Korama (2,455), Machala (42), Mochi (666), Sillekyaatha (272), Sudugadu Siddha (691) and unspecified (4,941). "Scheduled Tribes" mean such tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed so under Article 342 of the Constitution of India. The Scheduled Tribes and the number of each such tribe as enumerated in the district in 1971 were as follows: Gowdalu (3,239), Hakkipikki (41), Hasalaru (5,283), Iruliga (10), Jenukuruba (23), Kadu-kuruba (5), Malaikudi (204), Maleru (648), Soligar (17) and unspecified (572). In 1976, the Government of India, by an amendment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Order, have published a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the whole State of Karnataka. The total number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the district in 1961 and 1971 were as follows.

1961				
Particulars	Male	Female	Total	Percentage to total population
Scheduled Castes				
Rural	47,928	43,636	91,564	
Urban	3,925	3,479	7,404	
Total	51,853	47,115	98,968	16.50
Scheduled Tribes				
Rural	3,749	3,337	7,086	
Urban	45	45	9	
Total	3,794	3,382	7,176	1.2

1971				
Scheduled Castes				
Rural	56,528	53,122	1,09,680	
Urban	5,292	4,761	10,053	
Total	61,850	57,883	1,19,733	16.25
Scheduled Tribes				
Rural	4,871	4,887	9,758	
Urban	172	162	334	
Total	5,043	5,049	10,092	1.37

Sources: (1) Chikmagalur District Census Hand-Book—1961
(2) Census of India—General Population Tables—1971. (see also Ch. XVII and General Appendices).

From 1951 onwards, no enumeration in regard to castes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made in the censuses. The scope of this section does not envisage a detailed description of each caste, community or sect in the district, and here only a brief reference is made to general features and to traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of some of them.

Adi-Karnataka.—A large number of them live in the rural areas. There are two main divisions among them, one is of those who are mainly agricultural and other labourers. A few of them are cultivators, pipers and artisans. The other division is of those whose hereditary occupation has been leather-work and drumming. Many of these also do agricultural and other labour. Owing to large-scale manufacture of foot-wears in big factories, their traditional occupation of leather-work has declined in recent decades. The people of this section pay reverence to Haralayya, a celebrated associate of Basaveshwara, and have their own shrines and priests at some of the places. There are several endogamous and exogamous subdivisions among each of the two divisions. Some of them revere Mailaralingaswamy of Birur in Kadur taluk. Divorce and marriage of widows are allowed. The dead are generally buried. These castes suffered much due to the evil social custom of untouchability. Various welfare measures, being carried out since the past few decades, have brought some improvement in their living conditions (see Ch. XVII).

Agasa (Madivala).—Their hereditary occupation is washing of clothes. Besides this, some of them took to agriculture also. They formed a part of the village hierarchy (*barabaluti* system) and were also employed as torch-bearers at marriage and other functions. Mylareshwara has been their chief deity. They worship *Bhoomi Devaru* during the Gouri feast after which they perform "Ubbe Pooje". There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among the Agasas. Madivala Machideva, a noted disciple of Basaveshwara, is venerated by them. Traditionally, widow marriage is not permitted. Divorce also is not customarily allowed for reasons other than adultery or "loss of caste". Brahmin or Jangama priests are invited to officiate at their religious functions. They generally bury their dead.

Baggaru (Bhargavaru).—It is said, they originally hailed from a village called Baggalli (Baggavalli) near Ajjampura. They are found in Narasimharajapura and Tarikere taluks. According to a legend, these people came to 'Halu-Rameshwara Kshetra' (i.e., above-said Baggavalli) as the followers of a Rishi who called them as 'Bhargavaru'. They live in their own *tandas*. They call themselves as "Shivareddy" and as "Hemareddy Mallamma Okkalu". Their main traditional occupation is agriculture. Some of them are agricultural labourers. They worship Manjunatha, Bhyre Devaru and Shri Rama. They invite *Jangama* priests

for religious ceremonies. Divorce and widow marriage are prevalent among them. They usually cremate their dead.

Banjara (Lambani).—Banjaras are in Tarikere and Kadur taluks. They may be classed among the gypsies of India. They are of good stature and fair complexioned, and are a brachycephalous race, with oval face, black or brown eyes and straight nose. They speak an Indo-Aryan dialect called Banjara. Some of them still live in detached clusters of huts called *Tandas* which are mainly pitched away from the villages and usually on high grounds. Their traditional occupation had been formerly transport of grains and other produce by means of herds of pack-bullocks. Now they sell fuel (firewood), and do miscellaneous labour. Some of them are agriculturists. They have their 'Gosayis' or 'Gosavis' as priests. They are Vaishnavas, their principal deity being Krishna, and they revere also Durgamba of Antaraghatta of Tarikere taluk. Divorce and widow marriage have been prevalent among them. They generally cremate their dead.

Beda.—The name Beda is said to have been derived from the word 'Vyadha', meaning a hunter and indicating their original occupation. Military service has been their traditional employment. They are also called Nayakas, Valmiki, Nayakamakkalu and Palegars. Many of the Bedas were soldiers in the armies of Vijayanagara kings, various other chieftains, Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan. Some of them took to agriculture, village service, ordinary labour, etc. As sage Valmiki is described as having been a Vyadha, it is claimed that they belong to *Valmiki-mata*. The caste is divided into several endogamous groups. They worship all Hindu deities and there are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them. At Tarikere, there is a temple of Bedara Kannappa, a legendary devotee of Shiva, who is revered by them. They also worship Goddesses Koppadavva and Kukkadavva. Widow marriage is not prevalent among them. The *Uru* Bedas bury their dead, whereas cremation prevails amongst the *Myasa* Bedas.

Besta.—The hereditary occupations of the Bestas are fishing and boating. They are also called Gangemakkalu or Gangaputras, or Ganga-Kuladavaru. Many of the Bestas have taken to agriculture, lime-burning and selling and other vocations. There are several exogamous groups among them such as *Haggadavaru*, *Settalliyavaru*, *Sannakkliyavaru* and *Baleyaleyavaru*. There are both Shaivas and Vaishnavas among them; at some places, they have their own priests, but Brahmin priests are also invited. Divorce and widow marriage are prevalent among them. The dead are usually buried.

Bhavasara Kshatriya.—The Bhavasara Kshatriyas are immigrants from the areas of the former Bombay presidency. They are traditional stitchers, tailors and dyers. A few of them have taken to agriculture also. Their chief

deity is Panduranga Vitthala of Pandhwarapur. There are temples of Panduranga at Chikmagalur and Kadur towns. They revere the gurus of the Sringeri Matha. Widow marriage and divorce are permitted among them. Some cremate their dead, while others bury.

Brahmin.—The sects amongst the Brahmins are (1) Smarta, (2) Madhva-Vaishnava and (3) Shrivaisnava. Each of them is composed of *vaidikas* (priestly section) and *laukikas* (i.e., those who follow secular occupations). Some Havyaka Brahmin families have been cultivating arecanut gardens for generations. The Smartas are more in the district. In general, they are followers of the Shankaracharya *mathas* at Sringeri of this district and Kudli of Shimoga district. While the Shivallis have a *matha* at Hariharapura of Koppa taluk of this district, the Kotas have theirs at Bhandigadi in the same taluk. The Madhvas of Chikmagalur district are followers of the Arya Akshobhya Tirtha *matha* of Kudli of Shimoga district and Bheema Setu *matha* (also called Bheemana-katte) and Balagara *matha* of Balagar in Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district and devotees of Raghavendraswamy of Mantralaya. The Shrivashnavas have two main sub divisions known as Tungalai and Vadagalai. Brahmins are expected to perform daily the *sandhya-vandanas*. Widow marriage and divorce have not been in vogue among them. All the Brahmins perform the annual Shraddha ceremony in honour of each dead individual. The dead are generally cremated.

Devanga.—The Devangas are weavers. Some of them have now taken up business and agriculture. A few of them are agricultural and other labourers. Their main deity is Devi Chowdeshwari. Widow marriage is not prevalent. Divorce is rare. Some among them bury their dead, while others resort to cremation.

Golla (Yadava).—The Gollas have been cowherds and dairymen. Many of them are agriculturists. There are two main exogamic divisions, namely, Uru-Gollas and Kadu-Gollas. They are mostly in Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Kadur taluks. The Uru-Gollas are divided into several endogamous units. The Gollas are generally Vaishnavas. A few of them used to become 'dasas' to lead a mendicant life. Kadu-Gollas say that they are immigrants from north India. They are divided into several endogamous sects. They are devotees of Junjappa. Divorce is allowed, though a divorced woman cannot remarry. Widow marriage is not prevalent. The dead are usually cremated.

Hasalaru.—The Hasalaru live rural parts mostly in coffee-estates. It is said that they hailed from the Dakshina Kannada district. They sometimes refer to themselves as 'Bil-kshatriya' (*bil* meaning the bow). The Tulu-speaking section among them venerates bows and arrows. The Kannada-speaking Hasalaru prefer to call themselves as "Agni Honnappana

Matadavaru" as they revere Honnayya who was a reputed *Sharana* contemporary of Basaveshwara. Some do agricultural work and others are engaged as labourers in coffee plantations. Widow marriage and divorce are prevalent among them. Some of them bury their dead, while others cremate.

Holey.—see Adi-Karnataka.

Idiga (Halepaikaru).—Toddy tapping has been the occupation of Idigas. The term '*Halepaikaru*' denotes that they were "old infantry or foot-soldiers", as some of them were enlisting in the armies. Many of them have taken to agriculture and trade. They are mostly Vaishnavas. They worship all Hindu Gods and Antaraghattamma and other village deities. Divorce and widow marriage are prevalent among them. They bury their dead.

Kodige-Gowdalu.—In some hilly rural parts of the district, are groups of houses called "*Kodige*". People who dwell in them are called *Kodige Gowdalu*. They are cultivators or agricultural labourers. They were doing hunting also in the past. There are several sub-sections among the *Kodige-Gowdalu*. They worship deities called Chowdamma, Bana and Gana. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted. The dead are generally cremated.

Kumbara.—The Kumbaras have been pot and tile-makers. The cheap aluminium vessels, and lack of demand for the country tiles have hit their trade considerably. Some of them have taken to agriculture, gardening, sundry labour, etc. They worship Kumbheshwara. They have several exogamous clans. Some of them follow the Veerashaiva faith. They officiate as priests for worshipping Shiva and Parvati during *suggi-habba* (harvest festival) in the district. Widow marriage is not prevalent and divorce is rare. The Kumbaras generally bury their dead.

Koramas and Korachas.—The names of Koramas and Korachas, enumerated separately, are local variations for one and the same caste. They are found in Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks. They are basket, mat and rope-makers. They are also pipers in which capacity they are called *Bhajantris*. Some of their women-folk are Koravanjis (traditional, female fortune-tellers). The Koramas and Korachas speak a peculiar Kannada gipsy dialect of their own. Their principal deity of veneration is Venkataramana of Tirupati. Their women are fond of tattooing. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among them. The dead are buried.

Kuruba.—The Kurubas, known also as *Halumatadavaru*, are shepherds and blanket-weavers. Many of them have taken to agriculture and other occupations. There are two subdivisions among them, viz., *Hatti-Kankana* and *Unne-Kankana*. They worship mainly Beeredavaru, Siddharameshwara and Mylaradevaru. They are followers of Guru Halu-

swamy of Sakrepatna, who died in 1918. He was popular in the area as a religious teacher and Ayurvedic physician. At some places, they have their own priests called *Odeyars* who wear a Shiva-linga. Even women from *Odeyar* family work as priestesses and, a speciality of the community is that a widowed woman can enjoy all privileges of a *sumangali* including officiating as priestess. Divorce is rare and widow marriage is not prevalent.

Lingayat or Veerashaiva.—The term 'Lingayat' or 'Veerashaiva' denotes a faith and not a caste. They follow diverse occupations. The caste system was rejected by Basaveshwara and other Sharanas who propagated egalitarian views and accepted into the faith, people following many vocations as equals. *Kayaka* (worship through work) is considered sacred and compulsory for every Veerashaiva. The adherents of the Veerashaiva faith wear on their bodies a *linga* (called *Ishtalinga*) which is worshipped. It may be said that the Veerashaivism is a full-blown off-shoot of early Shaivism. Its origin is sometimes traced to the Shaiva Agamas. However, it was built upon the sayings of Basaveshwara and other Sharanas such as Allama Prabhu, Akka-Mahadevi, Channabasavanna and Siddharama.

It is a protestant faith in the sense that it did not accept the four-fold caste system, etc., of Brahmanism. It provided a common man's religion on a democratic basis. *Ashtavaranas* (eight-fold aids to faith), *Panchacharas* (five-fold discipline) and *Shatsthalas* (six-fold stages towards union with God) form the fundamental structure of the Veerashaiva faith. The first may be said to be its body, the second its breath and the third its soul. The *Ashtavaranas*, constituted of *Guru*, *Linga*, *Jangama*, *Vibhuti*, *Rudrakshi*, *Mantra*, *Padodaka* and *Prasada* form its practical aspect. The *Panchacharas* constituted of *Lingachara*, *Sadachara*, *Shivachara*, *Ganachara* and *Bhritiyachara*, form its ethical aspect. The *Shatsthalas*, constituted of *Bhakti*, *Mahesha*, *Prasadi*, *Pranalingi*, *Sharana* and *Aikya*, form its metaphysical aspect. *Linganga-Samarasya* (union of the individual with the cosmic and transcendental) is the ultimate goal. The material life is accepted as a divine *leela*. It is believed that Shiva with form (*sakala*) is *Ishtalinga* attainable by the soul in the waking state in the gross form, the *Tyaganga*. It is identified with pure consciousness. Shiva with and without form (*sakala* and *nishkala*) is *Pranalinga* attainable by the soul in the dream-state in the subtle form, *Bhoganga*. It is a mystical *linga*. It is identified with supreme *nada*. Shiva without form is *Bhavalinga* attainable by the soul in the state of deep sleep in the causal form *Yoganga*; it is the original cause, and is pure bliss without parallel. Veerashaivism has certain points in common with Tamil Shaiva Siddhanta and Kashmir Shaivism.

The Lingayats have their own *gurus* known as *Jangamas* who belong either to *Virakta* or *Guruvarga* category. The *Virakta Swamis*, who are celibate monks and live in *mathas* (monasteries), guide their followers in religious and spiritual matters. There are several Veerashaiva *virakta*

mathas in the district among which Shrimad Rambhapuri Jagadguru Veerasimhasana Mahasamsthana Peetha situated at Balehonnur is widely known as one of the *Panchacharya Peethas* and has a large following. Some of the *mathas* have also a tradition of promoting educational and cultural activities. There are several highly venerated seats or *samadhis* called *Gaddiges* of Veerashaiva saints like Gurusiddha Nirvanaswami Gaddige at Kaimara near Chikmagalur, and Ajjayyaswami Gaddige at Kallumaradi near Sakrepatna. According to a tradition, Sharana Nuliya Chandayya, a popular contemporary of Basaveshwara, came during the twelfth century and spent his last days in this area. There is a *gaddige* of this saint at Nandi of Tarikere taluk, where annual *Jatra* takes place in his honour. Divorce and widow marriage are customarily permitted by some sections. As a general rule, the dead are buried among the Lingayats.

Maleru.—Malerus, at times called Male-Malerus, are found in rural parts of the district. They are forest-dwellers. They are different from the progeny of persons of another clan attached to the temples and known by a similar name. A large majority of them are totemists. Some of them say that their progenitor "hailed from an old banyan-tree". Some treat the tiger as a sacred animal. They venerate particular spots, hills and rocks. They do agricultural work, and hunting is their subsidiary occupation. They say that Uttara Kannada district was their earlier home. They have their own priests. Divorce and widow marriage have been prevalent among them. They bury their dead.

Maratha.—The Marathas also known as *Areru*, are found in Tarikere, Kadur and Chikmagalur taluks. Their forefathers migrated to the area centuries back. Several occupations such as agriculture, business, etc., are followed by them. They are of Smartha tradition and worship specially Amba-Bhavani. Divorce and widow marriage are traditionally permitted among them. They cremate their dead.

Panchala.—The occupation of the *Panchalaru* (*Vishwakarmaru*) are (i) gold and silversmithy, (ii) copper and brass-smithy, (iii) carpentry, (iv) blacksmithy and (v) sculpture. Theirs is a collective name for these five artisan groups. Some of them follow agriculture and allied occupations also. Owing to the Gold Control Orders in recent years, the goldsmiths had to face some hardships, and they were helped to rehabilitate themselves. They have five *gotras* and many *upa-gotras*. Certain sections of them have their own priests. Some of them are the followers of the Swamiji of Yadagiri *matha* of Anegondi. The Vishwakarmas worship Kalikamba of Chikmagalur. Widow marriage and divorce are not permitted among them. The dead are cremated.

There is another artisan group called *Uttaradi Akkasales*, doing gold and silversmithy, who seem to have come from Goa originally. They are followers of the Sringeri *matha*, and Brahmin priests officiate at their ceremonies. Widow marriage is permitted among them. But divorce is

not allowed. They cremate their dead. There is also another small section called *Konkani Acharis* who are Konkani-speaking people. It appears that they too came from Goa originally. They are the followers of the *Sode matha* of Udupi. Divorce is prevalent, but widow marriage is not permitted among them. The dead are cremated.

Raju.—The Rajus are also called by other similar names like *Arasus*, *Arasumakkalu*, *Rajuvar*, *Rachevar*, *Kshatriyas*, *Kshatriya Raju*. They claim to have belonged to royal clan. They were employed in military services. Their traditional occupation is agriculture. Some of them have now taken up trade. They are found in parts of Mudigere, Sakrepatna, Kadur and Narasimharajapura areas of the district. There are two sections among them, viz., *Kannada Rajus* and *Telugu Rajus*. They inter-marry. They worship Venkataramana of Tirupati and Chamundeshwari. Traditionally, they permit widow marriage and not divorce. The dead are generally cremated.

Uppara.—The term 'Uppara' also called Uppaliga denotes their original occupation which was the manufacture of salt. As the manufacture of earth salt is not in vogue now, they took to masonry, agriculture, gardening, etc. There are two subdivisions among them in the district, namely (1) *Melusakkare Uppara* and (2) *Kallu Uppara*. They have also exogamous septs of totemic origin. They are mostly Vaishnavas. They worship Channakeshava, Mylareshwara, and several village deities. They are the followers of Chinmuladri Shilapuri *matha*, Brahma-Vidyanagara in Hosadurga taluk of Chitradurga district. The *matha* runs a few educational institutions in the district. Widow marriage and divorce are permitted among the Upparas. Some sections bury and others cremate their dead.

Vaishyas.—Vaishyas (Komatis) are found in towns and other trading centres. Trade and commerce have been their hereditary occupations. Many of them are merchants, jewellers, bankers, industrialists and coffee planters. Some of them are in learned professions and Government and private services. In the past, some of the *Vaishyas* migrated to these parts from the Andhra areas. The chief deities of their reverence are Nagareshwara and Kannika-Parameshwari (also called *Vasavi*). Divorce and widow marriage are not prevalent among them. They cremate their dead.

Vokkaliga.—Agriculture has been the traditional occupation of the Vokkaligas. The term Vokkaliga means a cultivator and is probably derived from 'okkalu'. In recent decades, they have taken up several other occupations also. The title used by many male members of the community is Gowda, meaning headman. While the *Gangadikara* section among them worships both Shiva and Vishnu, the *Namadharis* are *Vaishnavas*. The *Gangadikaras* have two main endogamous subdivisions, namely, '*Pettigeyavar*' and '*Bujjanigeyavar*' being based on certain customs. The *Bujjanige* subdivision is otherwise known as '*Dhare-maduveyavar*', whereas the *Pettige* subdivision is otherwise called '*Veelyada-*

maduveyavar'. The *Namadharis* are divided into different *balis*, the members of which do not intermarry. Another section is called *Chelur Gangadikaras* who are vegetarians. There is another small section called *Hallikara Vokkaliga* whose traditional occupation has been agriculture and cattle-breeding. Divorce and widow marriage are rare among the *Vokkaligas*. They are followers of the *Adi-Chunchanagiri matha* of Mandya district. Brahmins are invited to officiate as priests. The dead are generally cremated.

Vodda (Bhovi).—Voddas, consisted of Kallu (stone) Voddas, Mannu (earth) Voddas and Uppu (salt) Voddas, are further divided into various exogamous groups. The name 'Vodda' is said to have been derived from 'Odhra' which is identified with Orissa from where they are said to have migrated to these parts long back, but it is not known for certain whether it is a fact. The hereditary occupations of the *Voddas* are well-sinking, tank-digging, stone-quarrying and road-making. Many of the *Voddas* are also engaged in masonry work, agriculture and other allied occupations. They have now ample opportunities in the various development works. Marriage of widows is prevalent and divorce is rare among them. They worship Shakti, Vishnu and Venkataramana of Tirupati. The dead are generally buried.

Among the various other occupational or functional groups are Chippigas (tailors), Ganigas (oil-seed pressers), Helavas, Kunchitigas and Telugu Goudas (agriculturists), Tigalas (agriculturists and gardeners), Banajigas and Mudalis (tradesmen), Medars (bamboo-workers), Nayindas (Barbers), Satanis (temple assistants), Rajputs (tradesmen and agriculturists) and Jogis (mendicant devotees). Jattis, who were formerly professional athletes, have now taken to agriculture.

Jains.—Jains are engaged in trade and commerce. Many are merchants of brass articles and bangles. The Shvetambaras are more in number than the Digambaras in the district. They have their own priests. There is no *upanayana* ceremony among the Shvetambaras. Simhanagadde Basti (*basadi*) *matha* at Narasimharajapura is an important monastery of the Digambaras in the district. There are some ruins of interesting Jaina temples at Sosevur or Angadi in Mudigere taluk, which was the place of origin of the Hoysalas. Kalasa in this district was an important seat of Jaina chiefs of a principality. There are Jaina *basadis* (temples) at Tarikere, Kadur, Birur, Chikmagalur, Mattavara, Horanadu, Kalasa, Sringeri, Megunda and Balige in the district. Divorce and widow marriage are not traditionally permitted among them. They cremate their dead.

Muslims.—The Muslims are following different occupations such as trade, commerce, transport, agriculture and miscellaneous services. In the towns and rural parts, there are a number of masjids (mosques). Some places have also *dargas* (tombs of saintly persons) where *uruses* are held. According to Islam, the daily prayer called *namaz* has to be performed five

times a day. In addition to usual *namaz* of every day, special *namaz* is held in mosques every Friday, and generally the Muslims make it a point to attend this prayer. Divorce and widow marriage are permitted among the Muslims. They bury their dead.

Christians.—There are Catholics and Protestants, who are following various occupations. The missionaries are running a few educational, medical and social service institutions. Traces of early Christian community go back to 1800. In 1881, there were 1,069 native Christians out of 1,207 Christians. By 1971, the number had increased to 21,058. St. Joseph's Cathedral at Chikmagalur built in 1868, is the earliest one. In 1976, it was replaced by a fine new specious Church constructed without any pillars. There are about 18 Catholic Churches located in various parts of the district. In 1964, 'Jyothi Nilaya' at Chikmagalur became the seat of the Bishop who, as the religious head of all Catholics of three districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan, and Shimoga, guides the religious, educational, medical and social activities of all the Catholic Churches and institutions of the area. Since 1970, the Diocese of Chikmagalur publishes a monthly magazine called 'Nava Jyothi' for the spread of Catholic Christianity. The Protestant Church of South India founded St. Andrews Church at Chikmagalur in 1980. There are about 8 Protestant Churches located in various parts of the district. A free board and lodging home for students at Tarikere and one home for girl students at Chikmagalur are functioning under the auspices of the Protestant churches. Divorce is not prevalent among the Catholics, while widow marriage is permitted among both the sections. The dead are buried.

A unique Church

It is noteworthy that the Kudremukh Christian Council, consisting of persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, Church of South India, Marthoma Syrian Church and Orthodox Syrian Church has constructed a simple and unique non-denominational Church called the "Kudremukh Church" for use by people of all denominations of Christians at Malleshwara in 1980. This is stated to be one of the very few of its kind.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and inheritance

The various Hindu castes and communities, Christians and the Jains, etc., are governed by the Hindu Law. Muslims are governed by the Mohammedan Law. Though now daughters are also entitled to share the paternal property, they still do not often claim it. The hereditary descent is universally in the male line. The existence of mother-right is traceable among several castes (vide Mysore Gazetteer, 1927, Vol. I).

Joint family

The joint-family system is losing its importance in the present-day society. The reasons for its decline are obviously several. If the

individualistic and selfish tendency of the male members of the joint-family and the inability of its female members to live under the same roof are the old and common reasons for the break-up of many joint-families, the conditions of modern living and the pattern of present-day economy are also, to a large extent, responsible for its decline. This does not mean that joint family system is a thing of the past. There are a number of joint-families still existing in the district. But it may be said that they have lost spontaneity, and in some cases are more or less forced to be joint-families by circumstances. Transfer of property through wills is sometimes taken as a sign of weakening of joint-family ties. But it does not seem to be true in all cases, for wills are sometimes made on account of the desire of the head of the family to pass some of his property to others of his liking or due to the absence of legal heirs. The number of wills being registered in the district is also small. The following statement gives the total number of wills registered during a period of ten years from 1970-71 to 1979-80 in the various taluks of Chikmagalur district.

Taluk	No. of wills Registered
Chikmagalur	205
Kadur	437
Koppa	75
Mudigere	84
Narasimharajapura	58
Sringeri	68
Tarikere	265

Marriage and morals

Marriages among the Hindus are usually arranged by parents/guardians and what are called love marriages after courtship are rare. There are many customary restrictions on marriages among the generality of castes and tribes. Generally, a man does not marry outside the limits of his caste, and if he belongs to a sub-caste, he does not marry outside the particular sub-caste. In the case of several castes, religious, territorial, occupational and linguistic differences still generally prove effective bars to inter-marriages. In many cases, horoscopes of the proposed girl and of the boy are also consulted, and if they do not agree, the marriage proposal is dropped. *Sagotra* marriages are not traditionally permitted among the Brahmins. In recent years, *sagotra* marriages have been validated by law under the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955. Many of the exogamous groups among the Brahmins are generally eponymous, each group of *gotra* being supposed to consist of the descendents of one or other of the ancient *rishis*. But *gotras* with similar names are found among several castes.

There is also a custom among several castes, which allows marriage between certain relations. It has been a usage among many castes for a man to ask for the hand of his sister's daughter either for himself or for

his son. It is not uncommon among many castes for a man to marry his father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter. Among certain castes, it is the right and duty of maternal uncle to cut the post of *kalli* (*Euphorbia tirukalli*) required for erecting the marriage pandal. Among a section of the Adi-Karnataka, traditionally the *tali* is tied to the bride by the maternal uncle. Among some castes, the bride is brought to the marriage booth by her maternal uncle. Formerly, a number of castes preferred child-marriage or pre-puberty marriage to adult or post-puberty marriage. In recent decades, due to social reform and legislation, this custom has gone out of practice. Now the usual marriageable age is round about 18-20 for girls and 21-25 years for boys.

Dowry

The general practice is to give away the bride as a 'gift' (*kanya-dana*) to a suitable bridegroom. Formerly, there was practically no reference to any dowry. In recent years, with the increase in the cost of education and competition for well-educated and well-placed sons-in-law, the practice of paying large dowries to them came into vogue, especially among the educated sections. This put many poor parents and brides to great hardships. But at the same time, instances of enlightened bridegrooms, who did not demand dowry, were also not wanting. Payment of dowry has been now prohibited by legislation. However, the evil practice still persists to a certain extent.

Tera

Among certain other castes and tribes, it was the other way about i.e., the bridegroom's party had to pay and this payment was called *tera*. The amount to be paid varied from Rs 15 to Rs 500. Many castes were content with the amount fixed by custom and did not arbitrarily raise it. Nowadays, in many castes, only the poor take the *tera*, and among them also the custom is dying out.

Civil Marriage

Registration of marriages under the Special Marriages Act, 1954 is still rare in the district. It is gathered that 231 marriages were so registered under this Act during a period of ten years from 1970-71 to 1979-80 in the district. In some cases, besides registration, religious ceremony is also gone through.

Marriage ceremonies

In the majority of cases, the marriage takes place at the bride's place or in a *kalyana-mantapa* (choultry) and sometimes in a temple. The marriage ceremonies include, among many of the cases, various items, the chief of which are the *nishchitartha* which fixes the contract between the parties; the *devadruta* which invokes the blessings of God and the ancestors on the couple, the *chappara* (or the *elevasa*) which is the erecting of the marriage pandal; the *tali*-tying which turns the contract into a sacrament.

the *dhare*, the pouring of milk into the joined hands of the couple by relatives and friends; the *sase*, the pouring of handfuls of rice by couples on the bride and the bride-groom; *bhuma*, the eating together by newly married couple; the *nagavali*, the searching of two vessels containing red-coloured water; the *kankana-visarjana*, the untying of the wrist-bands from the hands of the couple, and finally the *gaddige* (or *simhasana*) *pooje*, the worship of the throne. Among the Lambanis, going round the milk post is operative part of the ceremony. Among Brahmins and those who closely follow their customs, such as Vaishyas, after the arrival of the bridegroom at the bride's place, the important steps of the ceremony are *varapooje*, i.e., the honouring of bridegroom by the bride's parents, *naandi* which invokes the ancestors of the bridal couple, *kankana-dharana* (tying of wrist-bands) which symbolises the couple's entry into the marriage state; *akshata*, the strewing of a few grains of reddened rice by the couple on each other's head and also by the gathering over the couple, and the tying of *mangalasutra* followed by *lajahoma* (worship of sacred fire) and *saptapadi* (going round the sacred fire seven times) which marks the completion of the marriage. Among the Lingayats (Veerashaivas), instead of fire the *pancha-kalashas* are set up; other steps including the *varapooje* take place after the *kalasha-sthapana*. Among them, marriage is performed in the house of either of the parties or rarely in the *mathas*. Jangama priests officiate at their marriages. Among many of the castes, the most important of the marriage ceremony is the tying of the *mangalasutra* or *tali* by the bridegroom around the neck of the bride, and *dhare*. The priest invokes divine blessings and all the people present strew grains of reddened rice on the couple as a sign of their best wishes.

Among the generality of castes, the marriage ceremonies used to be elaborate, and in their various details, lasted usually for five days. Now in most cases, the marriage rituals are simplified and are completed in a couple of days. It is now usual even among the well-to-do people to finish all the rituals connected with marriage in two or three days. But this should not be taken to mean that the expenses of marriage on the whole have come down in any way. On the contrary, it may be said that the marriage ceremonies in a 'grand-style', by even going in for large loans of money are not wanting. However, in recent years efforts have been made by some families of middle and poor classes to cut down the expenditure by celebrating the marriage in a simpler way.

Mass marriage

In 1960, *Navajeevana Darshana Mantapa Samiti* (formerly called *Rytara Kooduvali*) of Giryapura in Kadur taluk pioneered simple celebration of a number of marriages on a single occasion in order to eschew ostentation and reduce the costs to the minimum by performing marriage rituals with utmost simplicity in one day. Such reform-oriented marriages have caught the imagination of the poor people. The numbers of such

marriages performed by that Samiti were 13 in 1960, 11 in 1962, 20 in 1967, 17 in 1969, 51 in 1974, 5 in 1975 and 28 in 1978. The St. Joseph's Cathedral of Chikmagalur did 43 simple marriages of Christians at Hirebailu and Kalasa between 1970 and 1976. Similarly, marriages of 26 pairs of several castes took place in 1976 at Koppa under the auspices of the Lions Club. A few other associations of the district have also taken up this as a social service to help the poor section of society. Marriages of 11 Harijan pairs were done at Sringeri in 1976 by a political party also.

Inter-marriage

While various other inhibitions relating to caste relations, such as in regard to commensality, have become mostly things of the past, the rigidities of endogamic customs have not yet much lessened. Even the highly educated families seek bridegrooms and brides mostly within the caste or sub-caste, as a matter of course. While, however, the number of inter-sub-caste marriages is slowly increasing, inter-caste and inter-sect marriages are still rare. There is now greater acceptance of them than in the past.

The State Government have recently announced offer of a grant of financial assistance of Rs. 2,000 to persons contracting inter-caste marriages, in which either of the parties is of a Scheduled Caste, and who, on that account, are placed under hard circumstances. The financial assistance in this respect is available to those persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,000. Three such inter-caste marriage were held upto 1979-80 in the district. In 1980, the Government has enhanced the financial assistance of Rs. 5,000 (Rupees 3,000 in the form of National Savings Certificates and Rs. 2,000 by way of cash) instead of Rs. 2,000.

Muslim marriage

Muslim marriages are celebrated according to Islamic rites and with observance of some local customs. Formal proposals for the marriage come from the bridegroom's father. Like the other communities in the district, Muslims also erect pandals in front of the marriage house. On the day of the marriage, the bridegroom arrives in a procession and is received by the bride's people. The Qazi obtains the signatures of the bridegroom, the bride's father and two witnesses on each side. The proceedings are recorded. Then the Qazi reads out the *Nikah* and invokes the blessings of the holy prophets.

Christian marriage

The Christians celebrate their marriages in the church according to Christian rites, and also observe some local customs. It is the duty of the parish priest or any other religious authority superior to him to conduct the marriage. After the marriage service is read, the bridegroom and the bride are formally asked as to whether both of them are agreeable to the union. The marriage is then solemnised.

Divorce

Marriage being a religious sacrament among the Hindus, divorce as such is not much in practice. Among many castes, customarily, it can be brought about at the instance of either party for infidelity on the part of the wife, neglect by the husband or some other serious reasons. Such marital questions were being decided by caste *panchayats*. A fine was usually paid to the caste by either party adjudged to be at fault by the caste panchayat. In either case, the wife had to give back to the husband the *tali* tied to her on the occasion of marriage, as also the jewels, if any, presented to her, and also the *tera* amount, and sometimes, the marriage expenses incurred by the husband in case she remarried. Where the caste *panchayats* still exist, such matters are sometimes referred to it. The marriage of divorced persons is called *kudike* in contrast with regular marriage which is called *maduve*. The Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, has provided for legal divorce. Among the Muslims and Protestant Christians also divorce is permitted.

Monogamy and Polygamy

Before the passing of the Hindu Marriages Act, 1955, polygamy was prevalent among the Hindus, though to a little extent, and it was confined mostly to the wealthy. Among several castes, polygamy was usually discouraged by the levy of a fine by caste *panchayats* on the person who was guilty of it. While monogamy was the general practice, the special reasons that sanctioned a second wife were the failure of the first to bear a son or her affliction by an incurable disease or infirmity. Among the Banjaras, it was a custom to expect a man to marry his elder brother's widow, which resulted in some cases of polygamy. Polygamy is now legally forbidden for the Hindus under the Act referred to above. The Christians also follow monogamy, while, however, polygamy is prevalent among the Muslims.

Widow marriage

Among the Brahmins, Vaishyas, etc., traditionally widow marriage was forbidden. A few decades back, a reform movement for marriage of widows was launched among the Havyaka section of Brahmins, which has had some success. In several castes, the old custom has been that if a widow chooses re-marriage or lives with a widower, her children form a *salu* or line of their own. Widow marriage is traditionally permitted among many castes, and there is no restriction as to the number of times she may remarry. However, among most castes, she cannot marry any of the agnatic relations of her late husband. This restriction is further extended among a few other castes like the Kurubas and Bedas and sections of the Adi-Karnatakas to all persons who belong to the exogamous clan of her deceased husband. For widow marriage generally there is only a brief ceremony. The bride bathes, puts on the new dress given to her by the new husband who ties the *tali* around her neck, and the customary dinner follows. With effect

from 18th October, 1979, the State Government has ordered granting of financial assistance of Rs. 3,000 to couples where the bride is a destitute widow within the age-group of 18 and 35 years, and whose income is less than Rs. 200 per month, and family income of the widow is less than Rs. 400 per month.

Funeral rites

The dead are either buried or cremated. Cremation is universal among the Brahmins, Vaishyas, Jains, Banjaras, etc. The ashes are immersed in a river. Among those castes, which usually bury their dead, bodies of those, who die from very contagious diseases, are also usually cremated. On the other hand, amongst those castes, which generally cremate their dead, dead bodies of children and pregnant women are buried. The generality of castes, who bury their dead, do so with the head turned to the south. The Lingayats, some sections of Adi-Karnataka, etc., bury their dead in the sitting posture. Amongst the Muslims, the dead are buried in the sleeping posture on the back, with the face towards the west. The Christians also bury their dead in the sleeping posture.

Many of the castes observe *sootaka* (pollution) for ten days and perform the eleventh day ceremony, but no anniversary *shraddhas* for individual dead persons. On the *Mahalaya Amavasya* (also called *Sarva-Pitru Amavasya*) day, a *kalasha* is set up in the name of all the ancestors, and water libations are offered. Among the Brahmins, the ceremonies are elaborate and they perform also annual *shraddhas* for each dead individual. The Lingayats do not observe *pancha-sootakas* (five pollutions).

Social evils

Social evils like prostitution, gambling, immoral traffic in women, are expressly prohibited by law, but they do exist to some extent, more in towns than in the rural parts. So far as addiction to intoxicants is concerned, even while prohibition was in force in the district, illicit distillation and drinking in a clandestine way were being resorted to. After the lifting of prohibition, a large number of liquor shops have been doing business. In the social sphere, the high-and-low-sense about the castes has almost disappeared. But caste-separateness and caste-consciousness persist to a certain extent.

There has been a growing awareness about the need to eradicate social disability of the Harijans. The Government have been taking steps to ensure adequate protection to the Scheduled Castes against any kind of discrimination. The State Department of Social Welfare has appointed a worker since 1973 to tour in the district to do propaganda for the removal of vestiges of untouchability. A special cell has been also created in the Police Department to give protection to the Harijans (see Ch. XII). The Government have been implementing various measures for the removal

of the social, educational and economic disabilities of the Scheduled Castes (see Ch. XVII). Untouchability has been abolished and its practice in any form has been forbidden by Article 17 of the Constitution of India. Enforcement of any disability arising from it has been made an offence under the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955, which is a Central legislation. It is in force in the whole of the State. It has prescribed punishments for the practice of untouchability and for matters connected therewith. The Act has laid down that a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes is to be treated identically and in the same way in every place of public worship and place of public resort as any other Hindu. Every offence under the Act is made a cognisable offence, and a police officer can take cognisance of the same without reference from a Magistrate and arrest the offender without warrant. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976, which came into force from November, 1976, tightens up the provisions relating to removal of untouchability and has provided for stringent punishments for offences relating to untouchability (see also Ch. XVII). The Deputy Commissioners of the districts have been directed by the State Government to bring to the notice of all concerned the provisions of the Act and ensure that prompt action is taken against those who contravene any of the said provisions, to see that in all places of public wells, public tanks, hotels, and other public premises, boards to the effect that they are open to all including Harijans are put up and displayed prominently, to see that the bye-laws of the local authorities concerned are suitably amended to require every licensee of a hotel to put up such boards, and to give wide publicity in the villages to the provisions of the Act and the consequences of contravening any of the provisions thereof.

HOME LIFE

Dwellings

The houses in villages are built along narrow and irregular lanes and streets. They are usually constructed of mud or in some cases with bricks. These dwellings are generally one-storeyed and low, with very few openings outwards besides the main door. The houses belonging to the poor consist of a couple of rooms with a small backyard. The houses of cultivators have long narrow rooms, a portion of which is sometimes shared with the cattle in *maidan* parts. Larger houses have courtyards within and are surrounded by verandahs. Houses belonging to the well-to-do are constructed with materials of a superior quality and better designs and have more apartments, better ventilation, flooring and roofing. Laterite is also used for building walls in some places of the district. Some of the old houses belonging to the rich have wooden pillars and doorways elegantly carved.

In the *malnad* areas, the houses have invariably sloping roofs because of heavy rainfall, and they are either tiled or thatched. Largely, country tiles are still used, and in some cases, what are called "Mangalore tiles" can be seen. In the country-side, reinforced cement concrete roofs are still a

few. The poor thatch their huts with various kinds of grass and bamboos. Kitchen-gardening being a hobby of many of the people in the *malnad* parts, they keep sufficient open space for the purpose. In the *maidan* area, the houses are either tiled or flat-roofed, covered with either stone slabs or mud (*sudde*). Generally, the village houses are surrounded by a hedge of either *kalli* (*Euphorbia tirukalli*) or *hutali* (*Agave vivipara*). Electric lighting and piped water facilities are being increasingly provided in the rural areas also. Many of the villages have temples dedicated to Anjaneya and Veerabhadra, and also a shrine of *gramadevata*.

In towns, dwelling houses are tidier and are constructed better. There is more use of "Mangalore tiles" and reinforced cement concrete. Almost all the municipal towns have now planned extensions in addition to the old irregularly shaped township. Considerable improvement has been effected in regard to streets and their sanitation in some towns during the last two or three decades. Here too, the roads in older parts are often narrow and irregular. The houses in the towns range from small insanitary dwellings of the poor classes of labourers to the well-designed and elegantly constructed bungalows of the rich. The houses of the poor are almost similar to those in the villages. The upper and middle classes have sufficiently big houses provided with proper ventilation and often with an upper storey.

Furniture

In most of the rural houses, furniture, in the modern sense of the term, may be said to be practically non-existent. They use mats, carpets and wooden planks spread on the floor with, in some cases, pillows to rest their backs. In many cases, they sit on the bare floor. In the middle class families, chairs, tables, cupboards or wooden almirahs are commonly used. Benches and stools can also be seen. Traditional pieces of furniture are the dining boards (*manes*) and swing-boards. The upper-class dwelling houses are better furnished with sofas, couches, teapoys, steel cots, bedsteads, steel almirahs and the like. In the urban areas, the demand for furniture has been continuously on the increase. In the shops and other establishments, nowadays, steel furniture is becoming more and more common.

Dress

The *panche* or *dhوتي* is an apparel used by the generality of men. Some elderly people wear the *dhوتي* in the *katche* style, i.e., one end of it is gathered into folds in front and the other passed between the legs and tucked in at the waist behind. Many simply wrap a shorter *dhوتي* (*lungi*) round their waist. A *banian* and a shirt, half or full, or a *jubba* cover the upper part, and a piece of cloth known as *angavastra* is sometimes thrown over the shoulders. Some of the elderly persons wear a white turban called *peta* or a cap which is generally either black or brown, and a cotton, silk or woollen coat, either close-collared or open-collared. The *peta*, which is a long piece of cloth, tied in a triangular way, is the characteristic headgear of the older generation in the Chikmagalur and

other districts of the former Mysore State, and it is often lace-bordered. The *rumal*, which is a large square cloth, is wound round the head less systematically and in slightly differing modes. It is less worn now than in the past. The orthodox Hindus of the older generation usually have their heads shaved except for a tuft at the crown of head.

The modern type of dress consisting of a pair of trousers and a bush shirt or shirt and a coat has become common among the younger generation of all the communities. Use of coloured *lungis* is increasingly coming into vogue as a homely wear among the younger generation. Boys wear a shirt and half or full trousers or *pyjamas*. Some of them wear a cap, white or coloured, when attending schools and colleges, while others prefer to be bare-headed. Bell-bottom pants with bush shirts are becoming a fashion among the upper and middle class boys and girls. The dress of cultivators consists of a short *dhوتي*, a shirt and *rumal*, while some of them wear also an *angavastra*, and sometimes shorts, all made of cotton. *Kambli* (blanket) is used during the rainy and winter seasons. The farmers, while working in the open fields or going about during the rains, use *kambli* in a different way also; it is put into 2-3 folds; the free end is kept downwards and the upper part which is in an envelope-type fold, is taken over the head. This *Kambli-koppe* thus passing over the shoulders and the back also, protects several parts of the body from rains. Sometimes, a long robe-like waistcoat and a round-shaped cap called *kambli-dagale* are also worn. Some children in rural areas of the *malnad* also wear *kambli-koppes* when they go to schools in the rainy season. A headgear of a simple type (called *haale-topi*) skilfully prepared from a sheet of arecanut plant is used by labourers in the *malnad* areas to protect their heads from rains and summer heat. The dress of some Muslim men of the older generation differs in cut and colour and by the wearing of long loose drawers; it is mostly the same as that traditionally worn by the Deccani Muslims. A skull cap is worn before the turban is tied round the head. Some orthodox Muslims shave their heads completely and grow a beard.

Women's dress

A tight-fitting short bodice of different colour called *kuppasa* is universally worn by women. It has sometimes borders and gussets. The *seere* or saree, which is of various colours and designs, is wrapped round the lower part of the body coming down to the ankles. The latter end of the saree, among the generality of the castes, is taken over the head except among the Brahmins and some other castes. Among the orthodox sections of some Brahmin sects, particularly among the Madhva-Vaishnavas and Shrivaisnavas, the saree is worn in two different *katche* styles. In the villages the working-class women sometimes wear sarees of shorter width, which cover upto the knees only, as they have to work frequently

in the field and also inside the cattlesheds. The usual dress of the girls consists of a *langa* or a skirt and a jacket or a frock. The Muslim women wear either a *saree* in the general style or sometimes long loose drawers with long full-sleeved shirts, a coloured petty-coat and a bodice. Especially in the urban areas, Muslim women observe *gosha* (pardah). The Banjaras (also called Lambanis), who originally came from north India centuries back, are noted for their peculiar dress. Their women's dress consists of a *langa* or a gown of stout coarse print, a tartan petty-coat and a mantle, often elaborately embroidered, which also covers the head and the upper part of the body. The arms and ankles are profusely covered with trinkets and bangles made of bones, brass and other materials. The dress of the older generation of men among the Banjaras consists of white breeches reaching a little below the knees, with a string of red-silk tassels hanging by the right side from the waist band. But now the dress of the new generation of Banjara men has changed and has approximated to that of others, while the women have largely retained their old dress.

Ornaments

The passion for ornaments is universal. It is as strong today as in the past, and if there is any change, it is only in the style. Now lightness and fineness of ornaments are preferred. Fashions are now changing quicker than before. All towns and bigger villages have goldsmiths who prepare different kinds of ornaments, and some of the towns have attracted goldsmiths from Dakshina Kannada district also. Gold ornaments of today usually consist of ear-rings, nose-studs, necklaces, bangles, finger-rings, *daabu* (waist-belt), bracelets, toe-rings, etc. Plaits and studs for the back of the head are also sometimes used. In the interior *malnad* parts, women wear old-styled ornaments like *bavali*, *bendole*, *bugudi*, *kanthi-sara*, *vanta-muri*, silver belts, silver bangles and the like. The well-to-do ladies use ear-wears made of gold studded with diamond stones. Silver ornaments are more common among the poorer sections. These consist of chains and heavy rings for the ankles and loops for the waist. In recent years, cheap and glittering "artificial" ornaments have come into use in both urban and rural parts. Some men use silver waist threads and finger-rings and many men of the older generation wear also ear-rings.

Food habits

Rice is the principal staple food in the *malnad*. Jowar and *ragi*, which are reckoned as more nourishing and sustaining for people doing heavy manual work, are also considerably used in the *maidan*. They are ground into flour which is cooked and shaped into *mudde* and *rotti*. Par-boiled rice called *kusubalakki* is also used by some of the immigrants from Dakshina Kannada and Kerala. Some of the poorer section also have *ganji* meals prepared from par-boiled rice which is sometimes used for preparing *idlis*

also. Some also eat, with butter-milk, *ambali* or *ganji*, (also called *rabbalige*) made of *ragi*. Sometimes upper class and middle class people also take *ganji* meals with costlier food items like curds, coconut *chatni*, pickles, etc. *Chapatis*, which are a wheat preparation, are also sometimes eaten by some middle and upper class people. Flour of wheat or certain grams is used for preparing different preparations on festive occasions. The normal vegetarian meal consists of rice, dhal, one or two vegetables, pickles and curds or buttermilk and sometimes *happalas* (pappads). On special days, these are supplemented by sweet and savoury dishes, some of which are a speciality of the *malnad* parts. These are also common items of hotel-food in the district. Some vegetarians have, in recent years, taken to eating eggs on health grounds. Non-vegetarians generally use mutton, chicken, fish and eggs. Some youths of families which have vegetarian tradition, nowadays, take non-vegetarian food in what are called 'military' hotels. Pickles made of mangoes and certain citrus fruits like lemon, *nellikai* (*Phyllanthus emblica*) and *amatekai* (*hog plum*) and tender bamboo shoots (*bidarukutale*) are popular in the district. The *m digayi* variety of mango pickle is also used. Jack fruits are cut and iced with rice flour or lentil to prepare *happalas*. *Genasu* (sweet potato) is also used for making *happalas*. *Sandiges* are prepared from rice, black-gram, pumpkins and like. Sweet jam is prepared out of *nellikai* (*Phyllanthus emblica*) mixed with sugar. *Cheenkayi* (Squash gourd) (*Concurbita maxima*) *Kadubu*, a sweet, which is of the shape of *idli* is prepared with pumpkin, jaggery and rice-flour, especially for the occasion of *Deepavali*. Some poorer sections in the interior *malnad* do drying of fish and mutton and preserve the same for the rainy season. The juice of *dindinakai* is mixed with salt, *jeerige*, chillies and dried; this paste-like *gojju* is preserved for about six months, and is used with rice by all sections of the people. *Jeerikadakai* is used instead of tamarind by the plantation labourers of the district. Cucumber, pumpkin, *genasu* (sweet potato), *kesuvina-ele* (common hemp) and jack-fruit and its seeds, are some of the vegetables commonly used by the people of the district.

The people in general have two meals a day, one at mid-day and the other at night, which are supplemented by tiffin with coffee or tea in the morning and the afternoon. Traditionally, Brahmin widows do not take meals at night; instead, they take light un-cooked food like parched rice and fruits. The working classes have generally three meals, breakfast in the morning, lunch at mid-day, and a dinner at night. The common and popular fruits in use in the district are bananas (plantains) and oranges. The other available fruits are jackfruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) mangoes (*Mangifer Indica*), water-melon (*Citrullus Vulgaris*), citrus fruits, *mosambi* sapota, papai, grapes, nerale (*Eugenia jambolana*) *pannerale*, (*Jambosa Vulgaris*), etc. Apples (*Malus sylvestris*) being costly, are more in use among the well-to-do. Sometimes platters made of leaves are used for taking food. But aluminium plates have come into general use. Plater

made of stainless steel are a recent introduction among many people of the district. The Brahmins, Jains, Lingayats, Vaishyas, etc., are traditionally vegetarians. The majority of the others eat meat, poultry and fish. As elsewhere, beef is not eaten by the Hindus and Jains. Pork is not eaten by the Muslims. The most popular drink in the district is coffee, tea coming next. The use of preserved juices, squashes, aerated water and the like is generally confined to towns.

Festivals

The lives of Hindus are enlivened by a great variety of festivals. While some important festivals are common to all the Hindu communities, others are sectarian in nature, the Brahmins claiming many more than the rest. Now many traditional holy days are not being observed. Most of the Hindu festivals and feasts are socio-religious and seasonal in character. The usual festivals, viz., Yugadi, Ramanavami, Basava-Jayanti, Gokulashtami, Ganesha-Chaturchi, Deepavali, Makara Sankranti, Mahashivaratri, Holi, etc., are celebrated in the district as in other parts of Karnataka.

About 50 festivities including *vratas*, special *poojas*, car festivals, *vardhantis* and *aradhanas* are celebrated with religious rites during every year at the Shri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Dakshinamnaya Mahasamsthanam Shri Sharada Peetham, Sringeri. On these festival days, it is customary to do *navagraha-homa*, *abhisheka*, *poornahuti*, *ashtavadhanaseva*, *mantrapushpa mangalarati*, procession of the deity, *prasad-viniyoga*, etc. The Navaratri festival of Sringeri held on a grand scale for ten days from *Ashvija-Shuddha-Padyami* to *Vijayadashami* is well-known. *Rathotsava* (car procession) of Shree Sharadamba is done daily during the period. The deity is adorned with various *alankaras*, and *Devi Mahatmya Parayana*, *Ganapathi-Homa* and *sahasra-chandi-yaga* are done. On the *Vijayadashami* day, Sharadamba's special *pooja* is performed in the Kalikamba temple. Shri Rama *Vasanta-Navaratri Mahotsava* of Kodanda Rama Devaru is celebrated for ten days from *Chaitra-Shuddha-Padyami* to *Dashami* at the Sringeri Matha. *Ramayana-Parayana* and musical programmes are also arranged on this occasion. Shri Shankara *Jayanthi Utsava* is conducted for five days from *Vaishaka-Shuddha-Padyami*, with "Shankara-Vijay" *parayana* and *vidvat-sabha* (i.e., meeting of those who are well-versed in religious lore). *Dharmopayanam* of poor Brahmin *vatus* is also done on the occasion. In recent years, under the auspices of the Ganapati Vakyartha Sabha of Sringeri Jagadguru Peetha, Sabha Ganapati *Utsava* is held at Sringeri in a grand manner for fifteen days. Scholars from different parts of India are invited to participate in symposia in Sanskrit on spiritual subjects. Shri Narasimha *Jayanthi* on *Vaishaka-Shuddha-Chaturchi Mahabhisheka* to Shri Sharadamba on *Mahalaya-Amavasya*, Shri Krishna *rathotsava* on Krishna *Janmashtami*, *rathotsava* of Vidyashankara on *Kartika-Shuddha-Asthami*, *rathotsava* of Shri Sharadamba on *Magha-Bahula-Tadige* and *rathotsava* of Shri Bettada-Mallikarjunaswami on *Magha-Bahula-Amavasya* are other

important annual festivals that take place under the auspices of Sringeri Matha. At Shrimad Rambhapuri Jagadguru Veerasimhsana Mahasamsthana Matha, Balehonnur, Narasimharajapura taluk, Shri Renuka Jayanti and Shri Veerabhadraswami *rathotsava* are celebrated with eclat for nine days from *Phalguna-Shuddha-Dwadashi* to *Phalguna-Bahula-Panchami* of every year. Discourses by scholars, and *kirtans* and other cultural programmes are also organised on these days. *Taralabalu Humnime Mahotsava* held at Chikmagalur on a grand scale during *Maghamasa* of 1972 was a memorable event. A public Ganesha festival is conducted for about a month in many towns and bigger villages of the district. This attracts a large number of people. *Dasara-Mahotsava* of Mailaralingaswami of Birur celebrated by the Harijan devotees is a special feature. Others also participate in large number. Folk-arts like *dollukunita*, *veeragase* and *karadi mela* are performed on the occasion. *Goravayya* have the tradition of reciting 'yelukoti'—'yelukoti' during this *utsava*. Shri Rama-Vasantha Navaratri *Mahotsava* of Shri Venugopalswami temple of Shri Shakutapura Samsthan Shri Tengina Matha at Bhandigadi Koppa taluk is held for twelve days during *Chaitra* of every year. *Girija Kalyana Mahotsava* of Kalaseshwaraswami is celebrated at Kalasa for about eight days in the month of *karteeka* of each year. Special *poojas* of Kshetrapalswami and cultural programmes are also held on the occasion. Shri Koppa Veerabhadra Devara *rathotsava* is celebrated at Koppa for four days during *Chaitra* of every year.

Shri Rishyashringeshwara (Maleya Devara) *Rathotsava* at Kigga (Rishyashringapura, Sringeri taluk) is held for nine days in *Chaitra* of every year. The Satyanarayan Pooja festivity at the Bolarameshwaraswami temple of Chikmagalur, which is held on the first Sunday of every month, is attended by a large number of devotees. Under the auspices of Ayyappa Pooja Samiti of Chikmagalur, annual Ayyappaswami *Deepotsava* is done for three days about December. In addition, annual festivals of local temples are held in many of the villages and towns (see under Fairs at the end of this chapter). *Yatras* (pilgrimages) are undertaken to several holy places outside the district such as Dharmasthala, Udupi, Kollur and Subramanya in Dakshina Kannada district, Gokarna in Uttara Kannada district, Tirupati and Shrishaila in Andhra Pradesh.

Suggi-Habba

Suggi-Habba (harvest festival) is popularly celebrated in the rural parts of Mudigere, Chikmagalur and Koppa taluks for twelve days about April-May, when the main deities worshipped are Parvati, Shiva and Kumaraswami. Muggalamma, Menasamma, Tripuramba, Bhasamma and Balalikamma are different names of Parvati in the various villages. Kumbaras (Potters) officiate as priests during this festival. *Kolata*, *Salu-kunita*, *Suttu-kunita*, *bete-kunita* and *roja-kunita* are some of the *kunitas* (dances) performed during this festivity which attracts a considerable number of people. Fire-walking is also done during this festival.

Bhoomi-Hunnime

During the Deepavali season, "Bhoomi-Hunnime" festival is celebrated by the farmers of Sringeri, Mudigere, Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Chikmagalur taluks. The cultivators go to their fields with members of their families, and there a temporary *mantapa* is set up and decorated with sugarcane, banana plants and mango leaves, and crops are worshipped. They return home carrying a portion of the yields of the field and hold a feast.

Antige-Pantige

An interesting folk-custom called *Antige-Pantige* is observed during the *Deepavali* in parts of Chikmagalur adjoining the Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district. After *pooja* in temples in the evening a flame is taken from the *nandadeepa* of the temples and is carried from house to house by groups of men during the three days of the festival. They joyously sing *Antige-Pantige* folk songs which express pious wishes for all-round prosperity of every family and humour, chivalry, compassion and the like in respect of various aspects of life. The *Antige-Pantige* parties are welcomed by each house-hold visited and a lamp is lighted with the flame brought by the party, and sometimes, they are given a contribution in cash or kind. At the end of the festival, a community dinner is held.

Muslim festivals

The chief festivals which the Muslims in the district observe are *Id-ul-Fitar* which marks the conclusion of *Ramzan*, *Bakrid*, *Shab-e-Barat*, *Bara-Wafat*, *Akhiri-Chaharshumba* and *Milad-un-Nabi* (Prophet Muhammad's birth-day). During the *Ramazan*, the time for observing the fast is from 4.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. *Muharram* is observed by fasting and is continued for ten days till the day of *Karbala* in the month called *Muharram*. *Uruses* are held at some of the *dargahs* in the district (see under *Fairs* at the end of this Chapter).

Christian festival

The Christians observe the New Year Day, feast of St. Joseph, Easter Sunday (the day of Resurrection), birthday of Mary, and Christmas (the birthday of Christ), Ascension Day, Thanks-giving Harvest Festival and Church Anniversary. Besides, they celebrate also some festivals in honour of their several other saints.

Jain festivals

The jains observe *Vardhamana Jayanthi*. The annual car festivals of *Shri Jwalamalini Devi*, held under the auspices of *Simhanagadde*, *Basti Matha* at *Narasimharajapura* for five days from *Phalguna Bahula Padya* to *Panchami* and on *Vijayadashami* day during *Navaratri* are celebrated on a grand scale attracting large number of all sections of people. *Shri Adi-Shakthi Vasantha Parameshwari Ammanavara suggi utsava* (annual

harvest festival) for about 20 days in April-May at *Angadi* and neighbouring villages of *Mudigere Taluk* is also popular in the area.

Sports, games and other recreations

Many traditional games, which need little or no equipment, are played by boys and girls. *Chinni-kolu*, *bugari-aata*, *goli* and *gajjuga*, *sur-chandu*, *lagge-chandu* (*laggore*), *mara-koti* (*gida-manga*), and races such as chariot race, three-legged race, frog-race and *devaru-bantudevaru* are popular among boys mostly in *maidan* parts. They play also *topi-aata*, *langadi* (*kuntata*), *chadugudu* (*hututu*) and varieties of tag games on small playgrounds. *Sur-chandu* is played by 8-10 players in which they try to escape from one of them, who attempts to hit them hard, by means of a ball. *Lagge-chandu* is played by two parties, one of which protects the *lagge* (a heap of flat stones), and the other attempts to dismantle the *lagge* hitting through a ball. *Laggore* is also a similar type of play with a little variation. In *mara-koti* (*gida-manga*), one of the players stands in a circle, throws away a stick and climbs up a tree along with the other players. The catcher restores the stick to the circle and tries to protect it from being taken away by other players also while attempting to catch them at the same time. *Attugulmane*, *dachhi-bhara* (using tamarind seeds or *kavade*), marbles and *haggadata* (skipping with rope), ground-games such as *sadu-godu*, *ratto-ratto giragitle*, hide and seek and *antyakshari* are some favourite games of girls. *Antyakshari* has an educational significance. A member of one group recites a stanza and any member of another group must immediately sing any other stanza as an answer, whose first letter must be invariably the last letter of the stanza sung by the first party. This game may continue till any group is unable to answer with a verse which is not a repeated one.

The European planters are said to have introduced some western outdoor and indoor games and club activities in the district. Horse racing, hunting, etc., were also some of the favourite pastime. In recent decades, athletics and modern games involving costly equipments and requiring extensive play-ground such as cricket, football, hockey, basket ball, tennis, etc., and small area games like *Kho-kho*, table-tennis, *tenikoit*, *volley ball*, *badminton*, etc., have come into vogue in most of the towns. People of various age-groups commonly play dice, *carom*, chess, cards, etc., as a matter of indoor recreation.

Developmental efforts in the sphere of sports and games are being aided and encouraged by the Government and the public. At Chikmagalur, there is a District Superintendent of Physical Education attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, a District Youth Service Officer of the State Directorate of Youth Services, and a Youth-Coordinator of the *Nehru Yuvak Kendra* set up by the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. While the District Superintendent of

Physical Education pays attention to school-going children, the other two officers help the development by enlisting cooperation from sports-lovers, associations and private clubs.

Athletics

There is, at Chikmagalur, a District Schools Athletic Association formed in 1967. About 15 athletes, who won in the district-level meets organised by this Association, took part in the State-level meets from 1976-78, and two of them participated in the national level autumn-meet in 1977. A national physical efficiency drive is being conducted in the district through the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chikmagalur. The participation has increased, as also the number of centres from 9 before 1973 to 22 in 1979. Certain particulars about this drive are given below :—

Particulars	1976	1977	1978	1979
Number participated	5,514	6,079	9,895	9,040
Number winning a star/stars	2,701	3,052	4,927	5,085

In 1978, a pupil of a girls high school at Chikmagalur participated in the national meet held at Jhansi, being selected by the State screening committee from among the athletes in 3-stars "A" battery.

The Government High School at Chikmagalur has a well-equipped and noted gymnasium. It was started in 1947-48 with late Sri M. Pushparaj, then student of the school as its founder-instructor. He was the first physical education teacher to win the Karnataka State Award of 1976 instituted by the State Government for teachers. This gymnasium has produced a good number of gymnasts, body-builders and weight-lifters, some of whom have won laurels in district and state-level competitions and have participated in national-level events. One of the gymnasts, who was trained in this gymnasium, won the coveted national "Bharat Kumar" award in 1974 (See also chapter XV). There is another gymnasium attached to the Government High School, Shivani.

The District Youth Service Office is conducting rural sports, Dasara sports, women's sports and sports for the Government employees at the district-level and a state-level tournament in any game. The State Government and the Central Government allot funds for sports meets. The amount allotted during 1979-80 for the purpose by both the Governments was Rs. 15,300. The District Youth Service Office extends financial assistance on the basis of matching grants, to gymnasiums, educational institutions, associations, clubs, etc., for purchasing equipments, improvement of play-grounds, construction of gymnasium building and the like as also for conducting tournaments.

A District Youth Service Board was constituted in 1975, replacing the District Sports Council. This Board gets an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 from the State Government to promote sports and games in the district. The Nehru Yuvak Kendra, established at Chikmagalur in December 1972, helps development of sports, games and recreation activities. The Central Government gives an annual grant of about Rs. 42,000 to the Kendra, for its activities apart from its establishment charges and other special grants.

Coaching camps

For the first time, coaching camps were conducted during February-March 1969 in wrestling, gymnastics and cricket, by the erstwhile District Sports Council, inviting the N.I.S. trained coaches deputed by the State Sports Council. The District Superintendent of Physical Education conducts refresher courses for physical education teachers and short-term training courses for primary school teachers. Similarly, the District Youth Service Office, the Nehru Yuvak Kendra and sports clubs also conduct coaching camps in various games, by inviting trained personnel from other places. There are, as in July 1980, 109 physical education teachers in the district.

Play-fields

There are 24 play-grounds in the district attached to schools and colleges, each accommodating 200 mts track and their total area is about 868.88 hectares. In addition, there is also a district field at Chikmagalur, a portion of which can accommodate a 400 meter track and the remaining portion is used for playing other games simultaneously. A district stadium is under construction near the I.D.S.G. College at Chikmagalur, with an estimated cost of over Rs. 10 lakhs. A stadium-type play-ground has come up at Hariharapura of Koppa taluk.

The district has many associations and clubs which take keen interest in the promotion of sports and games. Tournaments, races, relays, etc., are being conducted in the district by the various associations and clubs. A road-relay race from Birur to Chikmagalur was conducted in 1979. A State-level cycle-race is conducted on the Republic Day every year by a special committee constituted for the purpose. A cycle-race for women is being held every year since 1974.

Cricket

Cricket has a long and interesting back-ground in this district. The European planters who were residing in the area were playing cricket frequently. Around 1940, some local planters and other youngsters formed a team called "Chikmagalur Gymkhana Club". However, after a few years, this club became inactive. In 1947, the present Rana Sports Club was founded and affiliated to the Mysore State Cricket Association.

Later on, several cricket clubs came into existence at Chikmagalur and they are making combined efforts to improve cricket in the district. A Ranji-Trophy match between Kerala and Karnataka was successfully conducted in 1977 at Chikmagalur. A separate tournament for the *malnad* districts called "Malnad Zone Cricket Tournament" is being held since 1977.

Other Tournaments

Several sports associations are conducting tournaments at taluk-level, district-level, State-level and interState levels every year. An All-India Gold Medal Tournament in ball-badminton was held from 1966 to 1969. The 15th National ball-badminton tournament organised by Karnataka State Ball-Badminton Association was conducted at Mudigere in 1969, in which men's teams from 14 States, Women's teams from 6 States and boys' teams from 8 States participated. The District Youth Service and the Nehru Yuvak Kendra with the co-operation of local clubs and associations conducted a State-level women's sports festival at Chikmagalur in November 1976. The District Youth Service Board, Chikmagalur, conducted the fifth State-level kho-kho tournament and National level juniors kho-kho championship tourney in 1980 under flood-lit arrangement. Similarly tournaments in various sports and games also are conducted by other associations and clubs in various parts of the district.

Wrestling

Traditional wrestling (*kusti*) has been very popular in Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Kadur, Birur and Ajjampura areas. Long ago kings and chieftains were liberally patronising wrestling competitions and wrestlers, as the valorous skill of wrestling was also an asset to their fighting forces, it being a mark of personal prowess for self-defence. This tradition has been kept up to some extent by the encouragement given to it by the appreciative public. There are about 20 such voluntary wrestling *akhadas* (*garadimane*) where training in traditional modes of wrestling is imparted to the youths in the towns. Wrestling competitions in the open field are held at Birur during the car festival of Veerabhadraswamy and *dasara* festivals at Tarikere every year, when veteran wrestlers participate. Separate challenge bouts to win prestigious gold bracelets (*bangara-bale kusti*) are also held.

Malkhamb

The *malkhamb* was earlier allied to wrestling but now accepted as a part of gymnastics. The *malkhamb* is a wooden pole fixed to the ground and is entirely smeared with castor oil. Its height is about 360 cms. above the ground and the circumference of 55 cms., at the bottom, is reduced gradually to 30 cms. at the shoulder level, and it has a head of 5 cms. thickness. The oil smeared on it acts as an obstacle to the performer, so that he would improve the strength of his holds through his hands and

thighs. It is mostly individual performance but sometimes group is also engaged in the district.

Other recreation

There are many recreation clubs in the district, which provide facilities of indoor and outdoor games. Some of the more noted ones among them are the District Officers Club, Police Officers Club, Kadur Club and Karnataka Planters Association Club at Chikmagalur, Social Club at Kadur, Bhadra Sports Association, Balehonnur, Town Club at Tarikere, Sports and Recreation Club at Birur, Planters Recreation Club at Mudigere and Sports and recreation Council, Kudremukh. There are also clubs formed by officials of L.I.C., K.E.B., Banks, Post and Telegraph offices, etc. The common pattern of the Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Junior Chambers and Innerwheel Clubs is of international origin. They give encouragement to sports and recreation activities in addition to social services. There are many *mahila mandals* in the district which sometimes organise women-folk, for activities of social and recreational value. There are many youth centres and *yuvati mandals* (young women's associations) affiliated to the District Youth Service or the Nehru Yuvak Kendra. Sports and games and recreations form a part of the activities of these and also of several other dramatic and folk-arts associations in the district.

Rural pastimes

Garudi-gombe, *kolata* and *dollu-kunita* are some of the rural folk-pastimes. Pedal race, balancing races, riddles, etc., are common events of competitions among rustic children. Recital of folk-songs, display of folk-arts, staging of folk dramas are arranged on special days of festivities, *jatras* and the like. In recent years, District Youth Service and the Nehru Yuvak Kendra are helping to encourage such rural pastimes during youth rallies, conferences, etc., Display of *veeragase-kunita* in some parts of Tarikere and Kadur taluks, *yakshagana* and *talamaddale* in *malnad* taluks, *Harikatha* and *bhajan* programmes of *Varamahalakshmi vrata* at Kalasapura of Chikmagalur taluk, *Bharatavachana* and lecture programmes of poet *Lakshmeesha jayanti* festival at Devanoor of Kadur taluk, *Jarugambadata* in Sringeri and such other noted events draw the people of round-about villages. During *Dasara*, *Holi* (*Kamaava humnime*) and *Mohurru*, festivals *huli-vesha-kunita* (tigerdance) is performed by some persons, whose mostly naked body is completely painted to represent the skin of a tiger. Acrobatic performance of *Dombas*, (*Dombarata*) such as rope-walking, tumbling, balancing on a pole and other gymnastic feats are a common feature especially during the *jatras*, though occasional on other days. The *Dombas* move from place to place, exhibiting their traditional skill, ability and strength. Professional dramatic and *yakshagana* troupes from other parts of the State, camp in large and small towns during special occasions like *jatras* and also on other days and provide entertainment.

The elderly religious minded persons spend some of their evenings listening to *puranas harikathas* or *shivakathas* and other philosophical discourses or participating in *bhajans*, etc. Light musical orchestras, dramas and *Bharat-vachanas* (*gamaka*) attract a large number of people. These are organised now-a-days especially during *Dasara*, *Ganesha* festival, *Ramanavami* and *Shivaratri*. *Shankara jayanti*, *Basava jayanti*, *Vasavi jayanti* and other such occasions are also celebrated with crowded programmes of lectures discourses, *Bhajans*, etc. Local musicians and lovers of music celebrate *Purandharadasa* and *Thyagaraja jayanthi* etc., with music concerts in a few places.

Of late, cine-going is becoming an important mode of recreation to the urban and to a lesser extent to the rural people. Several permanent theatres in large towns and camping touring talkies in small towns and rural areas do brisk business by exhibiting films in Kannada and occasionally in Tamil, Telugu, Hindi, Malayalam and English. On the whole, it can be said that sports, games and recreation activities are receiving excellent encouragement and patronage in the district.

Fairs

Men and women, urban and rural alike, are fond of *jatras* or fairs which are held generally after the harvest seasons. These are mostly annual features, lasting from one day to a few weeks, organised for special veneration of a deity of a local temple or of a saint, and in many cases, the taking out of images in a *ratha* with a procession forms an important part. In some places, cattle fairs are also held on these occasions. A number of *jatras* take place in the district, and the more important ones among them are the following.

(i) *Chikmagalur taluk*. 1) Ranganathaswamy Jatra (annual) at Bilekallu hamlet near Hiremagalur (which is now a part of Chikmagalur town) for five days in about April; 2) Kodanda Ramachandraswamy Jatra (annual) at Hiremagalur for one day in about February, 3) Ashabunna-bi *Urus* for one day in the month of *Rabi-ul-Sani*, 4) Dattatreya Baba-Budan Swamy Darga *jatra* or *Urus* (annual) in Inam Dattatreya Peetha village on Baba-Budangiri hill, for three days after the *Holi* festival in about March, 5) Deveeramma Jatra (annual) at Kelaguru for two days in about April, 6) Markandeyaswamy Jatra (annual) at Khandya hamlet of Devadana village for three days in about February, 7) Chowdeshwaramma Devara Jatra (annual) at Mattavara for two days in about October, 8) Deveeramma Jatra (annual) at Avati for 15 days in about March, 9) Malluramma Jatra (annual) at Mallandur hamlet of Bairavalli village for one day in about March, 10) Deveeramma Jatra (annual) at Bindiga for three days in about November, 11) Nirvanaswamy Jatra (annual) at Nirvanaswamy *matha* at Kaimara hamlet of Aralaguppe village for three days in about April and 12) Billeshwara Jatra (annual) at Anur for one day in about March.

(ii) *Kadur taluk*. 1) Hemagiri Mallikarjunaswamy Jatra (annual) at Keresante for 20 days in about January, 2) Durgamba Jatra (annual) at

Antaraghatta for 10 days in about February, 3) Shakuna Ranganathaswamy Jatra (annual) at Sakrepatna for nine days in about January, 4) Mallikarjunaswamy Jatra (annual) at Pura for five days in about March, 5) Katte-hole-yamma Jatra (annual) at Patnagere for 15 days in about March, and 6) Siddheshwara Jatra (annual) at Hogarehalli for five days in about April.

(iii) *Koppa taluk*. 1) Veerabhadra Devara Jatra (annual) at Koppa town for two days in about April, 2) Gutti Devara Jatra (annual) at Koppa village for one day in about April, 3) Siddheshwaraswamy Jatra (annual) at Kelakuli for three days in about March, 4) Lakshminarayanawamy Jatra (annual) at Andagaru hamlet of Maritotlu village for two days in about April, 5) Uthameshwara Jatra (annual) at Belavinakodige for three days in about February, 6) Siddhi-Vinayaka Jatra (annual) at Kammaradi hamlet of Chavalamane village for two days in about April, 7) Lakshmi-venkataramanaswamy Jatra (annual) at Megur for two days in about March, and 8) Lokaparameshwari Jatra (annual) at Halmatturu for two days in about April.

(iv) *Mudigere taluk*. 1) Kalaseshwaraswamy Jatra (annual) at Kalasa for three days about February, 2) Annapurneshwari Jatra (annual) at Horanadu for one day in about March, 3) Vasanta Parameshwari Jatra (annual) at Angadi for one day in about February, 4) Prasanna Rameshwara Jatra (annual) at Devavrunda for two days in about March, 5) Rameshwara Jatra (annual) at Phalguni for one day in about February, 6) Adi-Subramanyaswamy Jatra (annual) at Gonibeedu-Agrahara for one day in about March and 7) Subramanyaswamy Jatra (annual) at Haluvalli hamlet of Kalasa for one day in about December.

(v) *Narasimharajapura taluk*. 1) Hayat Shah Wali Ullah *Urus* (annual) at Narasimharajapura for two days in the month of *Jamadi-ul-Avval* (*Ajoor*), 2) Jwalamalini Devi Jatra (annual) at Simhanagadde *Basti Matha*, Narasimharajapura, for five days in about March, (3) Jagadguru Renuka Jayanti and Veerabhadraswamy Jatra at Shrimad Rambhapuri Jagadguru Veerasimhasana Mahasamsthana *Matha* at Balehonnur (hamlet of B. Kanabur) for three days in about March, and (4) Hazarath Banda Shah Wali *Urus* (annual) at Balehonnur, for two days in the month of *Saffar*.

(vi) *Sringeri taluk*. 1) Sharadamba Jatra (annual) at Sringeri for 10 days in about September-October, (2) Shanta Rishyashringeshwaraswamy Jatra (annual) at Rishyashringapura (Kigga) for two days in about March, and (3) Zahur Shah Wali *Urus* at Sringeri for one day in the month of *Saffar*.

(vii) *Tarikere taluk*. 1) Veerabhadra Devara Jatra (annual) at Kallattipura for three days in about May, (2) Maramma Devi Jatra (once in three years) at Lakkavalli for three days in about April-May,

(3) Prasanna-Someshwara Jatra (annual) at Somapura for three days in about January, (4) Gullamma Jatra (annual) at Karkuchi for two days in about March, (5) Siddheshwara Jatra (annual) at Tyagadabagi for two days in about November, (6) Sharana Nuliya Chandayya Jatra (annual) at Nandi for three days in about October, (7) Kiralamma Jatra (annual) at Ajjampura for six days in about April, (8) Ranganathaswamy Jatra (annual) at Koratikere for six days in about April, (9) Junjappa Jatra (annual) at Bhaktanakatte, Thippagondanahalli and Arabala for one, two and two days respectively in about December, (10) Rajeshwari Annamma Jatra (annual) at Rajanahalli for three days in about February, (11) Maheshwara Jatra (annual) at Kudluru for one day in about December-January, (12) Basavanna Devara Jatra (annual) at Hadikere for four days in about March, (13) Ugradevara Jatra (annual) at Bettadahalli for two days in about April, and (14) Subrahmanya Devara Jatra (annual) at Tarikere for three days in about November.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION *

The Chikmagalur district is mainly an agricultural and horticultural district. Parts of the district are covered by plantation crops : The most important crops of the district are paddy and coffee. The other crops are arecanut, coconut, tea, cardamom, pepper, ragi, jola, etc. The district is also rich in forest resources.

In 1971, out of a total number of 2,54,921 workers, 96,628 (37.91 per cent) were cultivators, 47,832 (18.76 per cent) were agricultural labourers, 48,536 (19.04 per cent) were depending on livestock, forestry, etc., and the rest 61,925 (24.29 per cent) were other workers. Thus the number of persons engaged in agriculture and allied occupations constituted about 76.00 per cent of the total number of workers. The taluk-wise figures of cultivators, agricultural labourers and persons engaged in livestock, forestry, etc., according to the 1971 census were as follows.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Total No. of workers</i>	<i>No. of cultivators</i>	<i>No. of agricultural labourers</i>	<i>Persons engaged in livestock, forestry, etc.</i>
Chikmagalur	61,522	18,543	7,204	14,008
Kadur	56,451	36,544	6,652	2,406
Koppa	26,678	6,155	7,846	7,961
Mudigere	37,258	8,217	6,272	15,959
Narasimharajapura	15,531	4,330	4,778	3,561
Sringeri	8,521	2,883	1,796	1,075
Tarikere	48,960	19,956	13,284	3,566
District total	2,54,921	96,628	47,832	48,536

Sizes of land-holdings

The index of the size of the farm business and consequently the economic position of cultivators may be based on the size of the cultivated holdings. The pressure of the population on land and the area of cultivable land

*Besides agriculture and irrigation, this chapter includes also horticulture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

available are the factors that determine the size of holdings. The sizes of holdings in the district are small. On an average, the extent of land held by a land-holder was about 2.70 hectares as in 1970-71 and 2.54 hectares in 1976-77. The category-wise numbers of holdings according to the hectare-wise size-groups with the extents of land under each as in 1970-71 and 1976-77 along with percentage variation and average size of land holding are given in the General Appendices.

The average size of land holdings, in the district as in 1976-77, in respect of marginal holdings of below a hectare was 0.53 hectare, small holdings of one to two hectares being 1.43, semi-medium holdings of two to four hectares being 2.64 hectares, medium-holdings of four to ten hectares being 6.03, large-holdings of ten hectares and above being 21.49 hectares. The average size of holding for the district was 2.54 hectares. Such uneconomical small holdings constitute a serious obstacle to increasing the productivity of the cultivated area. Keeping this in view, the Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966, was adopted and it is in force since May 1, 1969. It seeks to put a check on all transfers of lands which result in fragments. The holders of such lands cannot dispose them off to any one other than the contiguous holder. The Act also provides for consolidation of the existing fragments of lands so as to form economic holdings.

Land utilisation

The total geographical area of the district is 7,199 sq km as computed by the Survey of India. The total cropped area as in 1978-79 was 2,56,281 hectares which formed about 35.6 per cent of the total geographical area. The sub-joined statement gives particulars of land utilisation in the district for the years 1971-72 and 1978-79.

Sl. No.	Category	(Area in hectares)	
		1971-72	1978-79
1	Geographical area (provisional figures as computed by the Survey of India)	7,25,210	7,22,115
2	Reporting area for land utilisation purposes as worked out by the State Survey Department and local bodies	7,11,867	7,22,072
3	Forests	1,75,129	1,78,125
4	Barren and uncultivable land	37,816	32,407
5	Area under non-agricultural use	29,718	35,468
6	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	1,57,032	1,39,276
7	Cultivable waste	30,601	25,463
8	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown	11,387	26,776
9	Fallow lands other than current fallows	21,204	30,649
10	Current fallows	28,919	15,630
11	Net area sown	2,20,061	2,36,281
12	Total cropped area	2,35,416	2,56,281
13	Area sown more than once	15,355	18,000

The taluk-wise break-up of figures relating to land utilisation for the year 1978-79 is given in the General Appendices.

Fallow and waste lands

The district has considerable extent of fallow lands, and also lands which have gone out of cultivation owing to acidity, alkalinity or salinity and water-logging. In order to find out the extent of such fallow and uncultivable waste lands in the district, a survey was conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in 1966-67. It revealed that the extents of such lands under different categories during the year 1966-67 were as given hereunder.

Taluk	(Area in hectares)		
	Acidity	Salinity	Water-logged
Chikmagalur	7,500	100	20
Kadur	..	674	40
Koppa	8,025	..	..
Mudigere	10,276	..	..
Narashimaraajapura	5,980	..	..
Sringeri	3,482	..	17
Tarikere	180	508	170
Total	35,443	1,182	247

The survey report put the waste and uncultivable lands under four categories, viz., A, B, C and D. The 'A' category lands were considered suitable for intensive cultivation without special treatment as these lands were level or nearly level, sloping upto 1.5 per cent having good soil depth, not subjected to erosion, well-drained with moderate soil permeability with a capacity to produce an average yield with usual cultivation practices. The lands under 'B' category were stated to be suitable for moderate and limited cultivation with a treatment of soil and by following moisture conservation methods. These lands may be level or nearly level. They may have eight per cent slope even with good soil depth, subjected to slight soil erosion and with moderate and slow soil permeability having a soil depth of six inches. It was thought that the hilly slopes suitable for plantation crops might be also grouped under 'B'.

The 'C' category lands were not found suited for the cultivation of food-crops, as they have steep slopes with a rough and rugged surface, highly eroded with gully development with slow or rapid permeability. Such lands could be utilised for afforestation and wild life. The lands coming under the 'D' category were not found useful for cultivation, but the need to cover them with permanent vegetation was stressed. Their soil being shallow and very severely eroded with very rapid permeability, it was found to be uneconomical for reclamation. These lands were considered good for producing grasses and for using as pasture lands with

restrictive use and wise management. The Department of Agriculture has recommended the following measures for bringing the various categories of land under cultivation: clearance and contour-bunding with outlets and terracing either level, ridge or bench for category 'B'; trenching, gully-plugging and afforestation for category 'C'; and, enclosure, furrowing, compartmental or rotational grazing and reseedling for category 'D'. Upto 1973-74, 531 hectares of land were reclaimed at a total cost of about Rs. 45,107.

Soils

The soils of the *malnad* parts of the district are nearly of poor acidic type. Though relatively poor, the soil is well-suited for the growth of plantation-crops like coffee, areca, cardamom, pepper, tea and rubber. Along the south of the Baba-Budan range, there is a rich tract of black-cotton soil, whose fertility, enhanced by the command of an unfailing supply of water from the hill streams, is said to have given the name 'Honjavanige-Seeme' (land flowing with gold) to that area. Black-cotton soil is again found in the neighbourhood of Ajjampura, together with red and gravelly soils. The western parts of Tarikere taluk contain sandy and gravelly soils. In the Yagati tract, the earth seems poor and has a chalky appearance. More to the north, the soil is adapted to the cultivation of coconut palms without irrigation, as in the adjoining parts of Tumkur and Chitradurga districts.

About 50 per cent of the soils in the district (mostly from the *malnad* parts) are acidic in nature. The remaining areas of the district are neutral in regard to soil reaction. A few patches of soils in Tarikere and Kadur taluks are said to be alkaline. The soluble-salt content is generally low and within safe limits. The soils in the *malnad* areas are well supplied with organic matter, and only about ten per cent of the soils confined to *maidan* taluks, are deficient in organic matter. Major portion of the soils in the district is poor in phosphorus and potash.

The lateritic soil, which is found in parts of Koppa, Mudigere and Sringeri taluks, is acidic in nature and deficient in nitrogen, potash, phosphorus and lime. The main crops grown in these areas are paddy, coffee, tea, sugarcane, areca, plantains, pepper and fruits. Red-loamy soils, which are acidic to neutral and deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, are found in and around Tarikere, Narasimharajapura and parts of Kadur taluks. The red sandy soil, which has the same characteristics as the red loamy soil, is present in Tarikere, Narasimharajapura and parts of Kadur taluks, where the principal crops are paddy, ragi, millets, pulses and oilseeds, sugarcane, areca, plantain and chillies. The black soil is fertile and rich in calcium and magnesium and carbonates, but deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus. This soil is found in parts of Tarikere and Kadur taluks. The principal crops grown in this soil are cotton, jowar, wheat, gram and millets.

Soil conservation

Soil is subject to natural erosive forces like wind and rains. In addition, unscientific cultivation methods, over-grazing of common pasture-lands and damage caused by floods have contributed to excessive run-off and consequent erosion of top soil and silting of river beds and tanks. In order to conserve the soil, the Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961, was brought into force throughout Karnataka. At present, the contour-bunding programme is confined to agricultural land in the dry tract of the State where the annual rainfall is less than 75 cm. The average cost of bunding per acre is worked out, and after allowing the subsidy admissible under the scheme the rest of the cost is recovered from the owners in fifteen annual instalments plus the rate of interest fixed by Government.

A separate Soil-conservation Sub-Division was started in the district in 1967. Under Section 37 (1) of the Karnataka Land Improvement Act of 1961, 586 villages (279 in Kadur taluk, 217 in Tarikere taluk and 80 in Chikmagalur taluk) have been declared as scarcity villages. Bunding work was also taken up in Kadur taluk under the Drought-Prone Area Programme in 1970-71. The expenditure incurred in this behalf was about Rs. 36,86,855 upto the end of 1978-79. Under famine relief works a sum of Rs 32,000 was spent in 1973. The following table gives the taluk-wise area available for bunding, area banded and the balance area to be banded and the expenditure incurred upto the end of March, 1979.

Taluk	(Area in hectares)			
	Area avail- able for bunding	Area banded	Area to be banded	Expenditure Rs.
Chikmagalur	3,770	1,158	2,612	1,76,992
Kadur	71,440	12,741	58,699	28,51,558
Tarikere	35,440	4,154	31,286	6,58,303
Total	1,10,650	18,053	92,597	36,86,853

Soil conservation research

A Soil Conservation Research Project was started in the district in 1972 on a small scale. The object of the project is to level the slopy lands by putting bunds across the slopes to prevent soil-erosion. There are large areas in the hilly parts of the district which are not fit for coffee cultivation. In order to make use of such cultivable waste-lands in the heavy rainfall areas, it was decided to take up research work, and the project was started near Aldur in an area of 27.135 hectares. The bunds are put on graded contours across the slopes with drop outlets at uniform intervals to remove excess water through the drains. An area of 8.505 hectares was banded under this project incurring an expenditure of Rs 2,597 upto the year 1975. Work relating to construction of farm ponds was also taken up under the Western Ghat Development scheme in Koppa and Mudigere taluks and a total expenditure of Rs 71,299 was incurred upto 1978-79.

Cropping seasons

The cropping seasons in the district are *kharif*, *rabi* and summer as prevalent in various other parts of the State. The *kharif* and summer seasons are the predominant ones and the *rabi* season is a minor one. The cropping seasons are mostly based on the source of water supply either rainfall or irrigation, climatic conditions, etc. The taluk-wise extents of area under different crops in the district as in 1978-79 were as given hereunder.

(Extent in hectares)

Crops	Chikmagalur	Kadur	Koppa	Mudigere	Narasimharajapura	Sringeri	Tarikere	Total
Paddy	12,337	3,284	8,095	11,154	6,030	3,734	9,154	53,788
Ragi	7,291	16,799	16	159	21	2	13,079	37,367
Jowar	1,743	13,558	..	2	1	2	4,413	19,719
Minor-millets	32	5,031	..	..	..	..	1,087	6,150
Coriander	525	2,559	..	..	..	..	2,749	5,833
Sugarcane	507	197	23	11	49	50	532	1,369
Cotton	240	691	..	..	9	..	206	1,146
Groundnut	431	5,166	..	..	5	..	1,755	7,957
Pulses	1,041	13,798	..	..	75	..	8,362	23,267
Area under high-yielding varieties	3,104	1,614	2,134	1,609	1,253	1,091	8,020	18,915

Cropping pattern

Because of the variety of soils and change in climatic conditions of the district, the cropping pattern tends to differ from place to place. In *malnad* tracts mostly one crop from rain-fed terraced paddy fields is in practice. Cultivation in these parts is a skilled one but by no means intensive. The farmer is able to grow not only a reliable subsistence crop, but also cash crops like cardamom, orange, coffee and pepper. Super-imposed on the traditional pattern of farming, generally prevalent in these parts, however, is the cultivation of coffee in plantations, and to a smaller extent other crops like tea and cardamom. The recorded acreages of oilseeds in these parts are very low. Double-cropping forms an important feature in irrigated tracts. The dry fields are mostly used for growing ragi as well as other commercial crops like groundnut, tobacco and cotton. Ragi is usually a mixed crop with lines of fodder-jowar, gingelly, pulse, *pundi* or castor. Sometimes irrigated ragi is also grown with much higher yield than the dry ragi. The wet lands are used for growing paddy or sugarcane.

Paddy

Paddy is an important food crop of the district. The area under paddy as in 1978-79 was 12,337 hectares in Chikmagalur, 11,154 hectares in Mudigere, 9,154 hectares in Tarikere, 8,095 hectares in Koppa, 6,030 hectares in Narasimharajapura, 3,734 hectares in Sringeri and 3,284 hectares in Kadur taluks. It is grown under rainfed and irrigated conditions both in *kharif*

and summer seasons. The rainfed crop is generally sown direct whereas the irrigated crop is transplanted. Seeds are sown from May to June for rainfed crop and from July to August for irrigated crop and from December to February for summer crop. The seed rate is from 65 to 90 kg per hectare. The yield rate is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes per hectare under rainfed conditions, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tonnes under irrigated condition and 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes during summer season. The old varieties of paddy grown in the district have been gradually replaced by high-yielding varieties, some of the popular varieties being S.701, S.749, S.1092, S.661, S.337, and J.192 and other high-yielding varieties.

Ragi

The next food crop, Ragi is grown in 37,367 hectares as in 1978-79. It is largely confined to *maidan* taluks of the district. The Kadur taluk has the largest area of 13,558 hectares followed by Tarikere taluk with 13,079 hectares and Chikmagalur taluk with 1,743 hectares. It is mostly grown as a rainfed crop and sometimes as an irrigated crop during summer. The cultivation processes consist of ploughing, harrowing, clod-crushing and, sometimes, transplantation of seedlings. The popular varieties of ragi grown in the district are Poorna, Annapoorna (irrigated), H.22, Indaf-1, Indaf-3, ROH.2 and Pr.202 and also other local varieties. The average yield per hectare is put at 8 quintals in the case of general cropping and 12 quintals where intensive agricultural area programme is in operation.

Jowar

Jowar, another food crop of the district, is cultivated in about 19,720 hectares, Kadur taluk having the largest area of 13,558 hectares, followed by Tarikere taluk with 4,413 hectares and Chikmagalur taluk with 1,743 hectares. The popular hybrid varieties of jowar are CSH 1 and CSH 5, and these are grown during the *kharif* season under rainfed conditions. The crop requires one or two ploughings and 15 to 20 cartloads of farmyard manure per hectare. Sowing is done at a distance of eighteen inches. The crop comes to harvest in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ months in the case of hybrid jowar, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ months in respect of other varieties. The average yield of hybrid jowar is put at 25 quintals per hectare, 12 quintals under intensive agricultural area programme and 8 quintals under normal conditions.

Pulses

Bengalgram, *avare*, *tur* or *togari*, horsegram, greengram, cowpea and blackgram are the important pulses grown in the district. The area under pulses is significant as the total area comes to about 23,276 hectares as in 1978-79, Kadur taluk had a vast area of 13,798 hectares, followed by Tarikere with 8,362 hectares, Mudigere with 75 hectares. Most of the crops are grown as *akkadi* crops while the main crop may be ragi or jowar or groundnut or millets like *save*, *navane*, etc. The average yield of pulses is put at 6 quintals per hectare in respect of improved varieties and 4 quintals in

the case of local varieties. The Pulse Development Programme is in operation in the district since 1978-79.

Manure

The manures that are in common use in the district are farmyard manure, green manure, compost and fertilisers. The farmyard manure is conserved by sectional filling method or by dumping it in one place till it is carried to the fields. Green manure is prepared either by growing in *situ* and mixing it in the soil or by bringing green leaves from forests and mixing the same in the soil. In *malnad* parts the owners of areca garden have access to adjacent areas where certain plants suitable for green manure are allowed to grow, and the area is generally called *soppinabetta*. Green leaves are procured from these areas in the evening and are spread over in the cattle shed and lifted to compost pits after 3-4 days. The common varieties of green manure crops grown in the district are sesbania, sannhemp, glyricidia, diancha and pulses. Honge leaves and other succulent green leaves are also used in the district. Seeds and seedlings of green manure are being supplied by the Department of Agriculture every year. During the year 1978-79, the Department supplied 3,81,000 seedlings and cuttings of green manure. Demonstration plots are also being raised on experimental basis for purpose of popularising the use of green manures and also help to tide over the shortage of organic manures.

Compost

The rural compost consists of waste materials from the cattle-yards and green vegetation which is available in plenty. Demonstration pits are being laid out for purpose of educating the farmers in the preparation of quality compost. District, taluk and circle-level training programmes are being carried out and a compost week is also observed. In urban areas compost pits are filled with the waste materials thrown in the dust bins. In recent years, efforts are being made to produce quality compost out of waste material by sieving the materials before dumping, using systematic pits for filling, utilising superphosphate, and also night soil, etc., if available. The local bodies are also making efforts to prepare compost in places where *shandies* are held. A Local Manurial Resources Scheme has been put into operation in the district for this purpose. Under this scheme compost training camps, village leaders programmes, compost weeks etc., are being organised to popularise compost making and growing of green manure crops. The village panchayats and youth clubs are also taking up digging of mass compost pits. As a measure of encouragement, prizes are awarded to village panchayats and municipalities doing outstanding work. During 1978-79, 28 compost training camps, four in each taluk, were organised. 1,160 villages leaders and women were trained. During the same year, 3,51,170 tonnes of rural compost and 10,822 tonnes of urban compost were prepared.

Fertilisers

Fertilisers have been in greater use in recent years and are gaining popularity among farmers. The quantity of fertilisers being utilised is on the increase. The common fertilisers used in the district are urea, ammonium sulphate, calcium ammonium nitrate, super phosphate, muriate of potash and complex fertilisers. The total supply of fertilisers is far below the demand for them. Hence, fertiliser allotment committees, both at the district and taluk-levels, were formed in 1972 for distributing the fertilisers in an equitable manner. Various co-operative institutions also have taken up the sale of fertilisers, seeds and plant protection materials. Demonstration plots in the use of fertilisers were laid out by the Department of Agriculture and private firms supplying fertilisers. During 1974, card system of distribution was introduced in the district for purpose of equitable distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers as there was an acute scarcity of fertilisers. Foliar application of urea is in practice in the district for the past fifteen years. But it gained popularity only during recent years. The idea of recommending foliar application particularly in *malnad* taluks where the rainfall is heavy, is mainly to avoid leeching of fertilisers from the soil. It is being advocated from the nursery stage upto the flowering stage at different intervals. The use of biological fertilisers for pulse crops in particular has gained popularity in recent years. The total extent covered in the district in 1972 was 40 hectares, 105 hectares in 1973, 238 in 1974 and 386 in 1975. The quantity of fertilisers used in the district during some recent years was as follows.

Type of fertiliser	(Quantity in tonnes)					
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Nitrogen	2,454	2,495	3,365	2,297	1,582	1,399
Phosphorus	838	1,670	2,195	1,192	620	694
Potash	691	1,806	3,000	1,385	625	917

Implements

The important old implement is the wooden plough which is still in use, though several modern implements have been introduced. Sometimes, the wooden plough is also used to remove *hariyali*, nut grass, etc. A pair of bullocks is used to draw this implement. In heavy soils, two-to-three pairs of bullocks are also used to draw the plough. In some *malnad* parts of the district, he-buffaloes are made use of, instead of bullocks. The modern ploughs generally used are the mould board ploughs. The Kolar Mission ploughs, bar point ploughs, ureca ploughs and Kirloskar ploughs are also used according to the necessity. *Halube* an old implement is used for clod crushing, mixing of manures, removal of weeds, levelling the field, etc. In its place, grubbers and cultivators with iron bars in case of heavy soils and with wooden bars in case of light soils have come into use. The blade harrows are used for clod-crushing, removal of weeds and also covering

seeds. They are of two types, light long blade harrow and short or heavy blade harrow. For purposes of sowing a light wooden plough or seed drill is used. The seed drills are like grubbers fixed either with iron bars or with bamboo staffs called coulter. A long harrow with a length of five to seven feet, made of wood, is used for clod-crushing. Slit-hoes are used for interculturing purposes. Hand-rakes and *kurpies* are also in use. Threshing is done with stone-rollers, besides by hands with long bamboo staffs, and trampling by bullocks. Now-a-days the implements in use are (1) seed-cum-fertiliser drill, (2) fertiliser placement implement, (3) top-dressing fertiliser implement, (4) ridger, (5) bundformer, (6) puddler, (7) paddy weeder, (8) clod crusher, (9) disc harrow, (10) seed-dressing drum, (11) duster, (12) sprayer, (13) maize sheller and (14) sugarcane crushers for which bullocks or sometimes power is used. In irrigated areas and in sufficiently big holdings of dry areas, tractors and power-tillers have come into use. Bulldozers are obtained on hire basis. Power-sprayers have been also introduced. Sprinkler irrigation sets are also commonly used in plantation areas. The table given below shows the number of implements in use in the district, as in 1978-79.

Implement	Chikmagalur	Kadur	Koppa	Mudigere	Narasimharajapur	Sringeri	Tarikere
Inter-culturing implements.	17,240	..	..	400	237	255	22,151
Carts	2,650	1,680	..	185	..	741	9,630

Improved Seeds

Improved varieties of seeds and hybrid seeds are being supplied to farmers to step up production. The nucleus seeds are received from the University of Agricultural Sciences and the foundation seeds are multiplied at the seed-farms and also at the cultivators' fields. The parent materials of hybrid seeds are secured from the National Seeds Corporation and further seeds are produced on cultivators' fields and also at the seed farms. The produce is processed, certified and distributed to the agriculturists through the taluk development boards, marketing co-operative societies, *agro-kendras* and private dealers. In respect of other improved varieties and high-yielding varieties, the seeds are multiplied for covering one-fourth of the area of a particular crop. In case of tobacco (V.F.C.), seedlings raised on cultivators' fields and at the seed-farms are supplied. The seed material for sugarcane is supplied by the sugarcane research stations or by sugar factories. The Sea-Island Cotton seeds are supplied by the Department of Agriculture or through the Sea-Island Cotton Growers' Societies.

Seed-farms

There are three seed-farms in the district as in 1979. Nucleus seeds are obtained from the research stations and are multiplied at these seed-

farms and then distributed through taluk development boards to registered seed-growers for further multiplication. The seed-farm at Kademadakal in Mudigere taluk has an area of 10.500 hectares of dry land 9.720 hectares of wet land. At present, the wet lands are being brought under cultivation. The paddy seeds that are multiplied here are Intan, Jaya, IR. 20, M.R. 272, and also U.P. 301 wheat in rabi. The seed-farm at Lingadahalli in Tarikere taluk has an area of 40.500 hectares of dry land and 16.200 hectares as in 1978-79. The seeds that are multiplied here are ragi, pulses, oil seeds, cotton, Bengalgram, Safflower, etc. The Experimental-cum-Demonstration Farm at Rangenahalli in Tarikere taluk has an area of 151.470 hectares of dry land and 5.670 hectares of wet land. The seeds that are multiplied in this farm are paddy, ragi, pulses and groundnut. This farm has programmes like educating farmers in the project area in respect of the economic use of water, laying out demonstration plots in irrigated crops and conducting experiments on different methods of irrigation, sowing, digging, use of improved implements in addition to seed multiplication, high-yielding varieties programme, etc.

Intensive Agricultural Area Programme

The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme with the main object of introducing intensive farming methods in the area under oilseeds and pulses was started in the district during 1973-74. The crops that were covered under this programme during 1978-79 and the areas under each crops are given in the table below.

(Area in hectares)			
Crop	Extent	Crop	Extent
Jowar	4,549	Greengram	2,624
Groundnut	8,545	Blackgram	1,114
Sunflower	2,702	Avare	2,320
Sesamum	3,933	Castor	1,222
Bengalgram	2,410	Sea Island Cotton	93
Safflower	292	Varalaxmi Cotton	323
Horsegram	10,404	Laxmi Cotton	778
Cowpea	4,513	Tur	1,087
My-14 Cotton	1,382	V.F.C. Tobacco	454

Soil-Testing Laboratory

The Soil-Testing Laboratory, Chikmagalur, was commissioned during 1971-72. In addition to soil sample analysis, water, fertiliser, compost and micro-nutrients analysis are also taken up in the laboratory. The farmers are appraised of the results of the analysis of soil samples and are also

guided about the deficiencies that are to be made up. In 1978-79, the number of samples collected and analysed at the Laboratory is as follows.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Samples Collected</i>	<i>Samples analysed</i>
Chikmagalur	3,434	3,434
Kadur	5,997	5,997
Koppa	1,386	1,386
Mudigere	326	326
Narasimharajapura	1,676	1,676
Sringeri	148	148
Tarikere	2,774	2,774
Special scheme at Tarikere	774	774
Total	16,515	16,515

Block Demonstration

The Block Demonstration was introduced in the district during 1974-75 with the object of educating the farmers in following the improved packages of practices and involving more and more number of farmers in its programmes, popularising high-yielding variety of crops, increasing the yield from the land and adopting crop strategy at all stages. About 50 to 100 acres of compact block is selected for the purpose and farmers of that area are made to get themselves involved in the programme. It takes up (a) Bench mark survey to assess the yield of the previous crop and package of practices followed, (b) conducting of series of night meetings to educate the farmers about the new technology and crop strategy to be adopted, (c) analysis of soil samples, (d) selection of crop and arrangement of financial assistance through societies and other institutions, (e) guiding the farmers in crop strategy at different stages of crop growth. During 1974-75, six such demonstrations were conducted, whereas in 1978-79 the number had gone upto 18, under the compact demonstration scheme 100 demonstrations were conducted during 1978-79.

Farm Management Scheme

A Farm Management Scheme is also being implemented in the district since 1976. The expenditure incurred during 1977-78 was Rs 27,202 and it was nearly Rs 0.290 lakhs during 1978-79.

Tribal Development Scheme

A Tribal Development scheme is in operation in the district since 1978-79 to help the tribal people in agricultural pursuits. It was first introduced in Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks covering an area of 36, 90, 26, and 30 families in each taluk respectively. The inputs supplied were 63 quintals of seed, 210 quintals of Sampurna, 105 quintal of urea, 105 quintals of Rockphosphate, 52.50 quintals of muriate of potash, 63 quintals of insecticides, 42 quintals of fungicides and 210 ploughs.

Integrated Development of Western Ghats

The Integrated Development of Western Ghat Scheme is in operation in the district since 1973-74. The object is to improve the *malnad* tracts which have vast potential for development and the scheme covered the taluks of Koppa, Mudigere and Sringeri. In 1978-79 rockphosphate was supplied to cover 47.5 hectares of paddy, 27.5 hectares of pulse crop and 28 hectares of groundnut. Six Training programmes were held in each taluk and thirteen circle level programmes were conducted incurring an expenditure of Rs 2,675.

Community Nursery Scheme

In order to inculcate in the minds of the farmers about the scientific methods adopted in raising nurseries, the Department of Agriculture has taken up a scheme to supervise the raising of nurseries in an area of 1.215 hectares on the farmers' fields. Subsidy at the rate of Rs 400 per 0.4 hectare of nursery raised is given to farmers. The farmer can utilise the seedlings so raised and sell the remaining seedlings to the other farmers. In 1978-79, Community nurseries for paddy and ragi were raised in an area, of 15.187 hectares and 27.450 hectares respectively incurring a total expenditure of Rs. 28,600.

Sugarcane Development Scheme

A Sugarcane Development Scheme is in operation in the district. It aims at increasing the acre-yield through intensive cultivation and improved agricultural practices. The scheme envisages the establishment of a seed nursery, conduct of demonstrations, crop competitions, distribution of fertilisers and plant protection chemicals. The scheme is presently in operation in the taluks of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere.

Tobacco development

Tobacco Development Scheme, a Centrally sponsored scheme, is in operation in the district. It has programmes for the development of virginia flue-cured tobacco. The variety taken up under the scheme is virginia gold. The average yield of tobacco is about a tonne of cured leaf per hectare. As in 1978-79, there were 66 barns in Chikmagalur taluk, 4 in Kadur and 2 in Tarikere taluks.

Multiple Cropping Scheme

A Multiple Cropping Scheme is in operation in the district since 1977-78. The objectives of this scheme are to accelerate intensive cropping, to develop village leadership to streamline input supplies and credit services to organise storage, marketing and allied activities, to develop communications and other infrastructure facilities in the area and to increase the existing cropping intensity. The two crop sequences potato—wheat and paddy—Bengalgram performed well under rainfed conditions during 1977-78. Eighteen demonstrations on two-crop sequences were laid out under rainfed

conditions at the rate of Rs. 300 per demonstration per hectare of plot. In addition, dry farming practices were also followed. About 20 per cent of the grants provided for these demonstrations are earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by conducting demonstrations in their fields.

Plant protection

Timely plant protection measures are being implemented in the district. Large-scale plant protection campaigns and plant protection trails to find out the suitability of newly introduced pesticides and fungicides, training courses to farmers in the use of pesticides and fungicides and distributing plant protection equipments and chemicals at subsidised rates have been taken up. The area covered under plant protection programmes for the year 1978-79 are detailed below.

Programme	Area covered in hectares
Seed treatment	31,160
Control of field rats	9,100
Control of soil and polyphagous pest	20,593
Intensive plant protection measure	29,800
Chemical weed control	113
Chemical samples collected for analysis	35

The efficiency of almost all the chemicals was found to be generally good. In 1978-79 a sum of Rs. 9,808.78 was spent to procure various types of plant protection equipments. In the same year 377 cultivators and Extension staff in the district were trained in general plant protection measures and 48 Extension Workers and 1,834 farmers were trained in maintenance of plant protection equipments.

Rodent Control

An Intensive Rodent Control scheme is in operation in the district since 1978-79. This is in addition to Rodent control programme in the irrigated tracts of Tarikere taluk. A scheme for the control of brownhoppers is in operation in Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Tarikere taluks.

Small Farmers Development Agency

A Small Farmers Development Agency was started at Chikmagalur in 1978. It aims at identifying small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and their problems, for bettering the socio-economic conditions and to make potentially viable farmers as viable farmers. It arranges for the supply of inputs, credit and marketing facilities in order to help the people of these categories. The taluk-wise number of small farmers,

marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans identified in the district as on 31st October 1979 is table below.

Taluk	Small farmers	Marginal farmers	Agricultural labourers	Rural artisans	Total
Chikmagalur	3,238	7,578	1,522	133	12,271
Kadur	6,210	5,887	2,751	433	15,281
Koppa	653	1,151	1,445	344	3,593
Mudigere	662	1,741	1,346	93	3,842
Narasimharajapura	929	716	1,399	121	3,165
Sringeri	520	902	832	134	2,388
Tarikere	2,970	5,175	4,758	55	13,676
Total	15,182	22,950	14,053	2,033	54,218

The Agency is financing persons engaged in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, fisheries, sericulture, industries, bee-keeping, co-operation, etc. This Agency has been brought under the District Rural Development Society which came into being on 21st March 1979.

District Rural Development Society

The District Rural Development Society was established at Chikmagalur in March 1979. All the district level officers are members and the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman, the Project Director of the Small Farmers Development Agency (now merged with DRDS) is member-Secretary. This Society takes up various programmes under the Small Farmers Development Agency, the Drought Prone Area Programme and the Intensive Rural Development Programme, receives funds for implementation of such programmes as grants-in-aid from the Government.

The Society has so far identified 52,418 beneficiaries, drafted annual action plans under the SFDA, the DPAP and the IRD, adopted its bye-laws, devised rules of procedures and is implementing these programmes. The Schemes under these three programmes range from sub-soil moisture conservation and prevention of surface water run off in drought prone areas for popularising new and improved packages of agricultural and horticultural practices.

In subsidy-oriented programmes, the institutional finance is a significant component. Upto the end of November, 1979 the society got over Rs. 2.924 lakhs as long-term, Rs. 10 lakhs as medium-term and Rs. 15 lakhs as short-term agricultural operational loans for distribution among the farmers from the various credit institutions in the district.

Drought Prone Area Programme

The Drought Prone Area Programme, a Centrally sponsored scheme, is introduced in places where there is dry land farming, where the rainfall is uncertain and less than 100 cm and where less than a quarter of the total

sown area is under irrigation. It is in operation in Kadur taluk of the district since 1974-75. The soil conservation and dry land development programme taken up under this scheme consists of contour bunding at Rs. 250 per hectare, soil over-work at Rs. 50 per hectare, land reclamation at Rs. 100 per hectare, gully plugging at Rs. 500 per hectare. During 1979-80, under soil conservation and dry land development programmes the project has spent Rs 20,000.

Crop competitions

Crop competitions are organised in respect of a few crops at taluk, district, state and national levels, for purposes of creating a healthy competitive spirit among the farmers and instituted the award of prizes to those who could get highest yields from their lands. At the district-level competitions held during 1978-79, the maximum yield per acre was 4,067 kg of paddy, 1,381 kg of ragi, 64,280 tonnes of sugarcane. Those who could turn out outstanding work in this behalf also got prizes.

Krishik Samaj

A branch of the State Krishik Samaj is functioning in the district, with its branches in all the taluk headquarter places. *Inter-alia*, it procures and distributes new varieties of seeds to the farmers. The main objectives of the Samaj are to study the problems of the farmers, to help them to get protection against eventful calamities, to educate and train the agriculturists with the help of Government departments and other agencies, to bring about improvement in the living standards of farmers, and to induce them to strive for achieving financial, social and cultural improvements. As in 1975, there were seven life members and 342 ordinary members in the Samaj in the district.

IRRIGATION

As the district comprises two broad natural regions, the sources of irrigation vary. There are seven rivers and a number of streams, tanks and irrigation wells in the district. There is an assured supply of water, particularly for the main season crops in large parts of the district. According to the figures of 1978-79 made available by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the district had 10,220 hectares under canals, 16,408 hectares under tanks, 1,938 hectares under irrigation wells and 2,078 hectares under other sources, the total area under the various sources being 30,644 hectares.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

The Bhadra Reservoir Project is located at Lakkavalli in the district. While the right bank of the reservoir is in the Tarikere taluk of this district, the left bank is in the Bhadravati taluk of Shimoga district. The idea of constructing a reservoir across the Bhadra river for providing irrigation facilities to the dry areas of Shimoga and Chitradurga districts was thought

of, first as early as 1856, and many alternative proposals were also considered. Later detailed investigations were taken up in 1927, and by 1939, a comprehensive scheme for the development of both power and irrigation from the Bhadra river was prepared. The catchment area, one of the best comprising mostly hilly and steeply sloping region is about 1,968.5 sq km mainly in Narasimharajapura taluk. The annual rainfall in the catchment area varies from 117 cm to 513 cm (46" to 202"). During the monsoon, the river carries heavy discharges. The average yield of rainfall at dam site is nearly 2,832 M.cmt in a year.

The project comprises a masonry dam 59.13 mtr. (194 ft.) high above the Bhadra river-bed to impound 2,205.87 M.cmt. of the Bhadra waters. The length of the dam is 440.5 mtr. (1,445 ft.) with a central ogee spillway to discharge nearly 3,031 c.mtr. per second of flood water. The right-bank and left-bank channels with their branches irrigate 99,010 hectares in Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. The right-bank canal is 102.76 km in length upto the regulator point (near Shantisagara tank in Shimoga district) from where it branches off into Malebennur and Davanagere branch channels, which are 49.08 km and 90.20 km in length respectively. The right-bank canal irrigates 4,785.89 hectares of land in Tarikere taluk of the district and then goes on to Shimoga and Chitradurga districts.

Jambadahalla Reservoir

The Jambadahalla Reservoir is constructed across the Jambadahalla stream near Duglapura in Tarikere taluk of the district. The work of the dam was started in 1959 and completed in 1980 at a total cost of Rs. 118 lakhs. The length of the dam is 3.2 km. It is an earthen dam with masonry spillway. The catchment area of the reservoir is 156 sq km. The area irrigated is 1,539 hectares all in Tarikere taluk.

Lakhya Dam

The Lakhya dam is being constructed across the Lakhya stream, a tributary of the Bhadra river. The construction work was started in 1977. The level of the river-bed at dam-site is 790 metres (MSL), and the full reservoir level will be 850 metres (MSL). A spillway of approximately 70 metres in length and 35 metres in width is being provided. The catchment area is 20 sq. km. and the water-spread area is 2.70sq. km. The dam will have a storage capacity of 91 M. cmt. and will hold tailings (ore rejects) for ten years. It is designed to hold 13 million tonnes of tailings of the Kudremukh iron ores.

Tanks

There are 1,862 tanks in the district, with a total *atchkat* of about 35,755 hectares. The extent of area irrigated by important tanks was as under in 1979.

Name of tank	Area irrigated (in hectares)
Madagakere	6,039
Ayyanakere	1 575
Basavanahallikere	697
Doddakere of Kelavadi	449
Halgundinakere of Indavara	186
Doddakere of Amble	12
Hirekolale tank	93

The number of minor tanks maintained by the Taluk Development Boards in 1979 was as follows :

Name of Taluk Board	No. of minor tanks
Chikmagalur	706
Kadur	20
Koppa	168
Mudigere	270
Narasimharajapura	62
Sringeri	200
Tarikere	120
Total	1,546

Madagakere

Madagakere is an old tank of the district. It is constructed across the Tayihalla stream. From it emerges the Avati river which joins the Veda near Kadur and forms the joint stream Vedavati. This tank provides irrigation facilities to about 2,039 hectares in Kadur taluk. The embankment is about 366 mtr. (1,200 ft.) long and 18.3 mtr. (60 ft.) in height. The storage capacity of the tank is 375 M.cft. (10.5 M. cubic meter).

Ayyanakere

Ayyanakere, which is one of the old tanks, is situated about seven km west of Sakrepatna and at the eastern base of the Baba-Budan range. It is formed by embanking Gourihalla stream at the foot of the Shakunagiri. Its overflowing waters are called the Veda, which unites at some distance, with the Avati near Kadur and forms the joint stream called the Vedavati. The construction of this tank is attributed to Rukmangada Raya, a legendary chieftain of Sakrepatna. The embankment, formed of earth and stone, is about 518.5 mtr. long and 91.5 mtr. high at the rear slope. The tank is very deep, and in several parts contains 10.68 mtr. of water. The contents of the bund have been estimated at 4,63,406 cubic mtr. and the quantity of water at 5,621 cubic mtr.

Irrigation wells

Though surface water is the major source of irrigation in the district, the ground water is also tapped to a considerable extent for the purpose. The area irrigated by wells was 1,279 hectares in 1968-69 and 1,985 hectares in 1968-69 and 1,985 hectares in 1971-72. The number of wells used for irrigation was 1,655 in 1971-72. In 1978-79, the number of wells was 2,643 and the area irrigated was 1,938 hectares. The taluk-wise number of irrigation wells and the area irrigated by them in 1978-79 were as follows.

Taluk	No. of wells	Area irrigated (in hectares)
Chikmagalur	134	277
Kadur	447	415
Koppa	8	18
Mudigere	31	15
Narasimharajapura	37	210
Sringeri	6	6
Tarikere	1,990	997
Total	4 653	1,938

In many of the coffee-estates of the district, sprinkler irrigation is practised for aiding the blossoming and maturity of the crops. Unauthorised opening of canals, bunding-up of flow of water, diverting of water and cutting open the channels to feed water to lands are offences under the Irrigation Act of 1965. There are gangmen or *Sowdis* who are in charge of maintenance of the channels and distributaries and they regulate the supply of water as per the requirement in the *atchkat*.

Famines

Major parts of the Chikmagalur district are well favoured by nature. But the *maidan* parts of the district are sometimes subject to scarcity conditions. Especially the Kadur taluk and some adjacent areas of the district are drought-prone areas. The chances of a serious famine in the *malnad* parts are rare. Even the very severe famine of 1876-78, which affected the dry districts of the State, did not affect much the *malnad* areas of the district. Distress conditions prevailed in 1905-06, when the South-west monsoon commenced later than usual and ended earlier, and the north-east monsoon was also not satisfactory. The *malnad* taluks were not affected, but the dry crops in the *maidan* parts did not yield more than 50 per cent of the average yield. Especially in the Kadur area, the yield was still less and there was shortage of foodstuffs. But the situation changed with the favourable seasonal conditions in the following year. There was a distress condition in 1918-19 and 1919-20, partly due to failure of rains and after-effects of the First World War. The situation, which was acute in the middle of 1918, improved by the end of December, but again there

were difficulties for some months in 1919. Later, there were distress conditions during the years 1965-66 to 1968-69 and 1972-73 in the *maidan* parts of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere taluks. Various relief measures were undertaken. The number of villages affected and the amount of land revenue remitted and expenditure incurred on relief measures during those years are given hereunder.

Year	No. of villages affected	Land Revenue remission Rs.	Amount spent on relief works Rs.
1965-66	479	5,64,652	84,493
1966-67	475	3,79,056	1 99, 28
1967-68	455	3,58,996	1,05,721
1968-69	172	1,63 2 4	23,85,134
1972-73	372	2,49,951	35,53,625

Distress conditions were again experienced in 1976 in the *maidan* parts of which 116 villages of Chikmagalur taluk, 288 villages of Kadur taluk and 183 villages of Tarikere taluk were affected by drought. Relief was provided to the affected taking up 146 relief works at a cost of Rs 14,74,063, and also by deepening 147 wells, drilling 61 bore wells digging another 16 wells.

Cyclonic fury

Parts of Koppa and Sringeri taluks were hit by the fury of a cyclone on 2nd October 1972 causing heavy damage, the extent of which is indicated below.

(Amount in Rupees)

Taluk	No. of villages affected	Extent damaged (hect)	No. of persons affected	No. of areca trees uprooted	Total loss	Relief given	
						Loan	Gratuitous
Koppa	5	204	137	34,948	11,10,357	2,78,3 0	12,555
Sringeri	20	1,000	246	38,687	14,46,865	3,56,239	43,66
Total	25	1,204	383	73,631	25,57,222	6,34,609	55,915

Floods

Floods have sometimes caused loss of crops and animals in the district. In 1924, parts of the district experienced heavy rainfall for 20 days, and in some places it was as high as the annual average of the earlier ten years. At Kottigehara, there was an abnormally heavy rainfall of 21 cms. in one day. The Hemavati, the Bhadra and the Tunga valleys were the most affected. There were a few landslides also. Some cattle were lost and several roads and bridges suffered damage. There were floods in the district during 1961-62 and 1963-64 when totally about 2,290 persons were affected, three persons died and 241 houses collapsed. Relief in the form

of loans was provided to the sufferers to the tune of Rs 7,40,760 bearing interest, and another sum of Rs. 7,70,400 as loans free of interest.

HORTICULTURE

When the food situation became acute in the country in recent decades, more attention had to be paid to growing of fruits and vegetables. Steps were taken to encourage horticultural pursuits and to make the people realise the importance of horticulture. Various programmes of horticultural activities were extended to all the districts of Karnataka State after a separate full-fledged Department of Horticulture was brought into existence in 1963 with the aims of developing many horticultural crops with special and concentrated attention to each of them. The Chikmagalur district possesses congenial climate and soils for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and plantation crops. A horticultural office was started at Chikmagalur in 1947 with a District Horticultural Inspector. Twenty years later, i.e., in 1967, after expansion of horticultural activities, a District Horticultural Officer was appointed.

The district is agro-climatically well-suited with varied types of soils favouring also the cultivation of citrus and other varieties of fruits like banana, sapota, mangoes, etc. Several kinds of vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, knol-khol, carrot, beet-root, radish, brinjal, beans, peas, tomato, chillies, gourds and the like are grown well here. Such horticultural crops in the district are helpful as an economic balancing factor for a number of agriculturists whose lands are considerably used for growing horticultural crops. The area under horticulture has been gradually increasing. Brinjal, tomato, cucumber, gourds, cole crops, beet-root, radish, sweet potato, carrot and different kinds of beans are grown on a large scale and are exported to the neighbouring districts and also to the markets of Bangalore and Mangalore.

Farms and Nurseries

The Horticulture Department has opened farms and nurseries at several places in the district for providing the required quality seed-material for the various horticultural crops. The year of starting of such farms and nurseries, their area and the quantity of seedlings supplied are shown below.

Name of Farm	Year of Starting	Extent in hectares	Seedlings supplied in 77-78
District Horticultural Nursery and Farm, Dantramakki	1949	3.85	3,126
Horticultural Farm, Mudigere	1964	15.18	71,519
Horticultural Farm, Koppa	1965	2.12	5,912
Horticultural Farm, Tarikere	1968	4.05	..
Horticultural Farm, Narasimharajapura	1972	4.05	13,085
Horticultural Farm, Sringeri	1972	1.20	300
Horticultural Farm, Sakrepatna	1975	4.05	1,40,642
Horticultural Farm, B. Kanabur	1976	14.15	..
District Horticultural Office Nursery, Chikmagalur	1969	0.61	..

Development Schemes

Several horticultural schemes are being implemented in the district for the development of horticultural crops. A Fruit Development Scheme was started in 1963-64 in all the taluks of the district. The total area under the scheme is 8,192.77 hectares for growing banana, citrus varieties, sapota, mango, guava, avocado, pineapple, pomegranate, etc. In 1963-64, an Areca Development Scheme was launched to raise and distribute quality seedlings on no-loss and no-profit basis. Areca nurseries have been established in Koppa, Mudigere, Sringeri and Tarikere taluks. A Pepper Development Scheme was initiated in 1965-66 for developing the area under pepper and to earn foreign exchange. In order to increase the production, work of raising and distribution of local as well as hybrid varieties of rooted pepper cuttings has been taken up, and demonstration plots in regard to package of practices are laid out to educate the farmers. About 50,000 rooted pepper cuttings are being distributed. A Cardamom Development Scheme was also started in 1965-66 to increase the area under this crop in the district.

A Cashew Development Scheme is in operation in the district since 1965-66, particularly in the Kadur and Tarikere taluks. Cashew nurseries have been started in the departmental farms, and the seedlings are supplied on no-profit and no-loss basis. In 1965-66, a Coconut Development Scheme also was taken up to extend the area under coconut cultivation. Procurement of seed-nuts and raising of seedlings for distribution are done and demonstration plots are also laid in Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere taluks. An Areca Development Scheme was started in 1963-64 for the development of this crop, and nurseries have been raised in the horticultural farms at Koppa, Mudigere and Tarikere. In 1963-64, a Vegetable Development Scheme was started to provide vegetable seeds and seedlings. In addition, a crash programme and a Scheme for cultivation of vegetables and quick-growing fruits in big towns are also in operation. Kitchen Gardens, institute gardens and demonstration plots have been laid out. The crash programme is undertaken after the harvest of paddy crop in tank beds and paddy fields.

A Horticulture Scheme under the Western Ghat Development Scheme was taken up during the year 1974-75. Under this scheme, an area of 4.05 hectares has been planted with different varieties of fruits in the Horticultural Farm at Mudigere. During 1977-78, an expenditure of Rs 12,000 was incurred on this. A Bhadra Project Scheme was started during 1974-75 to develop the Bhadra Reservoir Project area with horticultural crops and to bring more area under vegetable and fruit crops. It benefits families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. During 1975-76, two demonstration plots were laid out and 360 fruit plants were distributed, and the expenditure incurred was Rs 15,000. A scheme under Drought-Prone Area Programme is in operation in the Kadur taluk. A dry Orchard Farm of 40 hectares has been established at Sakrepatna to

meet the demand of seed materials of horticultural crops. During 1977-78, 40 farmers were trained in growing horticultural crops. Demonstrations and school gardens were laid out and soil conservation work was also taken up. A scheme under a Tribal Sub-Plan was started in 1977-78 to train tribal people in horticulture and to develop kitchen gardens for improving their economic condition. A general sub-plan for the welfare of families of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also commenced in 1978-79 for providing training in horticulture and to develop kitchen gardens. In 1976-77, a Centrally sponsored scheme was initiated in the district for the development of banana for export purposes. A Plant Protection Scheme is also in operation in the district.

A. R. D. C. Schemes

The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, Bombay, has sanctioned loans for the development of orange, areca and coconut. An Orange Refinance Scheme was initiated in 1968 to give impetus to cultivators to take up orange cultivation intensively. Loans at the rate of Rs 2,000 per acre was sanctioned for 420 acres upto the year 1979. An areca Refinance Scheme was sanctioned during 1969-70 under which a loan of Rs 500 per acre is advanced repayable in seven annual instalments. Upto the year 1979, loans for 133.65 hectares were extended. The Coconut Refinance Scheme has three divisions viz., (1) *maidan*, (2) *malnad* acreage system and (3) *malnad* unit system. Under the *maidan* division, loans are advanced at Rs. 2,400 per acre, repayable in three annual instalments, and an area of 886.14 hectares was covered under this upto 1979; under the second division, a block has to consist of one acre or more, and the area covered was to the extent of 95.58 hectares; under the third division, a unit consists of 60 coconut plants all along the bunds, and under this, 38.88 hectares were covered.

Applied Nutrition Programme

An Applied Nutrition Programme is in operation in Kadur, Koppa, Mudigere and Narasimharajapura blocks. Its objectives are to establish an effective field service to improve the diet through education and demonstration among the village communities and to bring into vogue sound practices for production, preservation and use of protective and nutritious fruits and vegetables. The Kadur block has laid out six community gardens, 14 school gardens and 282 kitchen gardens. The Koppa block has one community garden, one school garden and 20 kitchen gardens. The Mudigere block has 105 kitchen gardens, five school gardens and three community gardens. The Narasimharajapura block has three community gardens, five school gardens and 95 kitchen gardens.

Horticultural training

There are horticultural training centres at Mudigere and Koppa in the district. During 1977-78, five persons were trained at Mudigere and four

at Koppa. The duration of the course is 12 months and a stipend of Rs 100 per month is given to each candidate and the minimum qualification for admission is a pass in S.S.L.C.

Horticultural Society

The Mysore Horticultural Society started its branch at Chikmagalur in 1957 with the main object of promoting and developing horticultural activities both in aesthetic and commercial aspects. Any person interested in horticulture may become a member by paying an annual subscription of Rs 19. There are 15 life members and 33 annual members in 1979-80. The members get plants and seeds, in addition, free technical guidance and publications of the Society.

Krishnarajendra Hill Station

In the Krishnarajendra Hill Station of Tarikere taluk, different kinds of trees, creepers and flowers are grown, and ornamental garden and lawns have been laid out. Its garden has an area of 30.38 hectares. A seed production programme has also been taken up at this place. Fruit plants of apple, plum, peaches, straw-berry, orange, guava, passion fruit, etc., have been planted. Production of potato-seeds is in progress. Vegetables like peas, beans, radish, carrot, beet-root and potato are also grown on the slopes of this hill station.

Garden crops

Coconut

Coconut is the most important garden crop in Kadur and Tarikere taluks, with an area of 8,041 and 2,245 hectares respectively. The coconut palm flourishes well in highly red soils, sandy loams, light alluvial soils, rock debris and low-lying areas and tank beds. It requires equable climate, bright sunshine and well-distributed rainfall. It cannot withstand heavy drought, and as such, it is irrigated during dry season. Coconut trees are usually propagated from nuts which have not been plucked, but have been allowed to ripen and fall from the tree. The trees begin to bear after three to twelve years depending upon the variety and the nature of the soil and continue to yield till they are about forty to sixty years. It is estimated that a tree yields 250 to 300 nuts a year. Rhinoceros beetle and red palm weevil are the two dangerous pests of coconut. They are controlled by picking or treating the plants with insecticides. Bud-rot disease may cause damage to young seedlings. Stem bleeding, another disease, can damage the trunk of the plants. *Anabe-roga* is a serious disease which proves fatal to these plants.

Arecanut and betel leaves

Arecanut is also an important crop in the district with an area of 13,973 hectares as in 1979. The Koppa taluk has the largest area under this crop with 5,662 hectares followed by Tarikere with 2,391 hectares,

Sringeri with 1,920 hectares, Kadur with 1,747 hectares, Mudigere with 1,377 hectares, Narasimharajapura with 515 hectares and Chikmagalur with 361 hectares. Arecanut is grown in places of heavy, well-distributed rainfall, but it also comes up well in the *maidan* parts under irrigated conditions. It flourishes well in black loamy, laterite and red loamy soils, tank-beds and deep valleys. Seed-nuts are usually selected from the second crop of mature trees. An areca palm begins to bear in about 8 to 12 years after planting. It takes eight to ten months for the flowers to mature into ripe nuts. *Kole-roga* and *Anabe-roga* are the more serious diseases of the crop. The yellow leaf disease (*Tonde-Roga*) is prevalent in Koppa, Sringeri and Narasimharajapura taluks for the past 20 to 30 years. The measures suggested to combat the disease are providing of deep drains, application of lime, organic manures and fertilisers and irrigation during the hot season. The practice of leasing out areca gardens is prevalent in Sringeri and Koppa taluks. The bunches of nuts have to be harvested by skilled labourers and the branches are to be lowered down to avoid damages to the nuts. Then they are carried to the curing yard. The curing process consists of four stages, viz., (i) husking, (ii) slicing, (iii) boiling and (iv) drying. After drying, the nuts are graded which is essential to get a good price. The gradation is done into 20 or more varieties as per their quality, shape etc.

Usually, betel leaves are raised as an inter-crop in areca gardens, the area of which was 218 hectares in the district in 1979. The three types of betel leaves grown in the district are white leaves, black leaves and *ambadi*. The betel leaves grown in 79 hectares in some of the areca gardens of Tarikere taluk are of a special nature with less pungency and they are well-known. The common diseases of betel leaves are leaf-spot, wilt, powdery mildew and downy mildew.

Pepper

Pepper, popularly called the "queen of spices", is also an important crop in the district, grown as an inter-crop in coffee and areca gardens. In 1979, the area of the crop was 159 hectares in Chikmagalur taluk, 237 in Koppa, 434 in Mudigere, 83 in Narasimharajapura, 62 in Sringeri and 42 in Tarikere taluks. Rooted cuttings at the rate of two per palm are planted at the base of each areca palm or under the shade trees in coffee gardens about 30 to 35 cm away from the base of the tree. Pepper-vine commences yielding from the third year. There are various schemes in operation for the development of this crop in the district.

Cardamom

Cardamom, which is hailed as the "king of spices", was found in the remote past growing in a wild condition in the mountainous areas of this and other districts. Later it began to be cultivated with great care. As in 1979, the Mudigere Taluk accounts for the larger extent with 11,324 hectares, followed by 306 in Koppa, 156 in Chikmagalur and 34 and 15

in Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks respectively. Cardamom is a perennial plant, lasting for more than ten to fifteen years. It grows well in moist, elevated and shady places of forest-loams which contain plenty of organic matter. It requires a fairly distributed annual rainfall ranging from 2,500 mm to 5,000 mm. The cultivation of this crop demands considerable attention, skill and patience on the part of the growers. The cardamom plants begin to bear fruit in the fourth or fifth year of planting and thereafter annually. Their good economic life is put at 15 years; but they continue to bear some fruit for another 15 years if properly maintained. During the period of growth of these plants, in their initial stages and even afterwards, pests like stem-borer may enter into the stem of the cardamom plant, the hairy caterpillars may eat away the foliage and thrips may suck the juice from the tender capsules. The *katte* disease and the leaf-spot disease are the two fatal diseases affecting cardamom plants. The former disease is a virus disease spread by the pest called aphid. The yield of the affected cardamom plants would be much reduced and ultimately they cease to bear fruit. The Department of Horticulture has been implementing a Katte Disease Eradication Scheme.

Cardamom Board

The Central Cardamom Board, Cochin, set-up Katte Disease Control Unit at Mudigere in 1969. It is supplying cardamom seedlings free of cost to those growers who take up the work of uprooting the affected plants and planting healthy ones in their places. Incentive subsidy, in the form of plant-protection chemicals and manure, calculated at the rate of Rs. 150 for every 200 disease-stricken plants removed and healthy seedlings replanted, is also given by the Board. It is also assisting the cardamom-growers in following the improved methods of cultivation and processing of cardamom, in improving the marketing of cardamom in India and elsewhere. It undertakes or assists researches, etc. The Board advances loans to cardamom-planters for installing sprinkler irrigation equipments in their estates. Under the Katte Disease Eradication Scheme, the help rendered by the Board in this district from 1969-70 to 1976-77 is indicated below:

Year	Area in hectares	No. of Katte disease plants uprooted	No. of healthy seedlings supplied free of cost	Subsidy amount in Rs.
1969-70	468	66,627	64,276	49,970
1970-71	496	85,782	84,912	64,336
1971-72	287	52,260	51,725	39,195
1972-73	558	79,303	75,456	59,477
1973-74	770	86,752	83,059	65,064
1974-75	272	70,009	63,895	52,506
1975-76	143	8,718	76,644	..
1976-77	84	36,265	33,924	..

The Katte Control Scheme was discontinued from 1977-78.

Cardamom Research Station

A Regional Cardamom Research Station was started at Mudigere in 1957 by the State Department of Agriculture. In 1963, it was handed over to the Horticulture Department, and then transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences in 1965. The area of its farm in 1957 was 30.375 hectares and it has been now extended to 60.750 hectares. A survey was conducted in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu by the Station and 531 clonal and 1,207 seed selections were made and observed for some years, and 80 high-yielding clones, 80 early-bearing types and 13 leaf-rot resistant types were isolated. Investigations about diseases affecting the Cardamom plants and experiments about better growth and yield are being conducted by the Station. Under an all-India co-ordinated spices and cashewnut improvement project of the station, a survey was conducted in the Mudigere cardamom area, and selections were made. Some allied genera of cardamom were collected and planted for use in breeding. Yield trials were made and S. 1289-54, 1286-35, 1294-60 and 1294-57 were found to be promising. Inter-generic crosses have also been made. Studies on floral biology of Cardamom have been conducted.

Coffee

The Chikmagalur district was the first to grow coffee in India. The cultivation of coffee has an eventful back-ground. It is said that Arabica coffee was introduced about 1670 A.D. by one Baba Budan. He is reported to have brought seven seeds from Yemen, presumably *mocha* coffee, and raised seedlings on the hills near the Dattatreya Peetha village in Chikmagalur taluk. Later, coffee seedlings gradually came to be planted in the backyards and gardens in the neighbouring villages, particularly Attigundi. It was from these gardens that seedlings were supplied to Kodagu (Coorg) district of Karnataka and to the neighbouring State of Kerala. Nurseries around Attigundi village continued to supply seedlings for a number of years to various parts of south India. About 1800, Buchanan had recorded that coffee was being imported into India. It was only in the late 1820s that commercial plantations were opened in south India by British enterprise. Mr. Jolly of Parry and Company seems to have started the first coffee plantation in the State, in the neighbouring district of Shimoga in about 1823-25. In Chikmagalur district, the earliest large-scale plantation was established by Thomas Cannon in 1830 and it is called Mailimane Estate and is still in a good condition. A few years later, Mr. Strokes laid out a coffee garden in 1835. This caught the imagination of a few in the district who made sporadic attempts to follow suit. In 1843, Fred Meppen opened estates near Yemmedoddi of Kadur taluk.

The earliest coffee grown in Chikmagalur district was called *Chic* deriving it from the name Chikmagalur. Due to continuous failure of timely rains for three years, the *chic* variety was attacked by borer in 1865 and the vigour of coffee plants declined. It was stated in the report

Surgeon George Bidie that the attack of borer was prevalent for thirty years from then it was severe during the last ten years of that period. When it was thought that the chic variety would get extinguished, Stanley Jupp brought coffee seeds from Kodagu (Coorg) in 1870. Encouraged by this, several planters in the district took to planting Coorg Coffee, and then the coffee estates revived. There was always a premium price for Mysore coffee. In 1869, leaf disease and pests appeared, and in a few years they destroyed many coffee plants. The coffee-growers in the 19th century thus struggled hard to see that coffee was not extinguished. The production declined and the cost of cultivation increased.

In 1911, Kent, owner of Doddanagudda Estate near Aldur of this district, found out a new variety of Arabica coffee. This was known as "Kent Coffee". Late Dr. Leslie Coleman made strenuous efforts for the development of coffee plantations with a keen interest and leadership in coffee research. He encouraged selection and breeding programmes which played a significant role in the remarkable achievements of the industry. He prepared guidelines of research on cultivation of coffee, especially in the problems of leaf rust control. He introduced, for the first time, large scale spraying of bordeaux mixture in coffee plantations as a protective measure against leaf rust, and caused imposition of quarantine measures to exclude entry of pests and diseases from other coffee-growing countries into India. He emphasized the need to evolve rust-resistant strains through breeding programmes. He was both a mycologist and entomologist, and did research on black rot of coffee. He did much work on the problem of green bug and white stem borer of coffee. The UPASI (United Planters Association of Southern India), which was formed in 1893, was stressing the need for research in coffee. Recognising this need, the then Maharaja's Government opened a research station at Balehonnur. Due to depression in 1930s, there was a slump. During the Second World War, the foreign markets were closed and the extent of area under coffee also decreased. In 1937, the Government of India appointed a Coffee Cess Committee with a view to helping marketing of coffee. The Central Government, realising that there should be control on the inland and foreign markets of coffee, formed in 1940, a Coffee Market Expansion Board which later became the Coffee Board in 1941.

The area of cultivation of coffee as also the number of coffee estates, have been gradually increasing in the district. The extents of area and production of coffee during the years from 1966-67 to 1977-78 are shown in the table given below :

(Area in hectares and production in tonnes)

Year	Arabica		Robusta		Total	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1966-67	26,244	15,165	7,277	5,450	33,521	20,615
1967-68	26,474	14,189	7,239	4,288	33,716	18,417
1968-69	27,716	18,818	7,133	3,519	34,849	22,337
1969-70	25,038	13,089	7,621	4,765	32,659	17,854
1970-71	28,618	22,034	7,197	8,097	35,815	30,181
1971-72	28,43	17,381	7,316	4,609	35,751	21,990
1972-73	30,571	24,147	7,509	5,935	38,080	30,082
1973-74	30,828	15,151	7,477	7,216	38,305	22,367
1974-75	30,828	26,126	7,477	5,637	38,305	31,763
1975-76	32,539	16,145	9,566	4,984	42,105	21,129
1976-77	32,577	23,775	6,397	7,175	38,974	30,950
1977-78	34,157	20,375	8,067	12,240	42,224	32,165

Cultivation of Coffee

Care has to be taken in the selection of fields for coffee cultivation in order to obtain a tract well sheltered by nature from undue exposure either to the south-west or the east wind. The area should be in the zone that is favoured with as large a share as possible of the March and April showers and yet not visited by two heavy rains of the south-west monsoon. The coffee plant rejoices in a damp, warm temperature at elevations from 2,500 to 3,500 ft. above the sea level. But it can grow under certain circumstances at elevations both below and above those elevations also. A good loamy soil, of any colour, with a good deposit of vegetable matter on the surface and not much rock underlying it, is required.

There are varieties of land in Chikmagalur district in which coffee has been planted, such as the ordinary forests, the heavy ghat forests and village jungles or land the original timber of which was cut and then followed by a secondary growth of trees of a smaller type. Some of the finest coffee estates have been formed on lands of the first and third varieties of forests mentioned above which have the decided advantage, over all other descriptions, of possessing a rich deposit of decayed vegetable mould that has not been exposed to atmospheric influences and hence contains an almost inexhaustible store of organic and inorganic constituents available as food for coffee plant.

Large trees that have a thick foliage in the hot weather and little or none in the monsoon are kept as shade at regular distances, attention being paid to leave fewer trees on portions with a northern aspect than on those facing the south, all quarters exposed to the wind especially requiring protection. Lines of pegs generally 8'×8' are laid out and the land is pitted each pit being generally 1½'×1½'×1½'. This is done to remove obstacles to the roots of the young plants, and to make a nice loose bed

for their reception. For nurseries, convenient situations with facilities for irrigation or with river or tank frontage are selected and entirely cleared of trees, the soil being dug to the depth of two feet or more and every root and stone removed. This is then laid out into beds, generally about four feet wide, separated by paths and the whole field well-drained and put in order with the same care as needed for a flower garden. Manure is applied and the beds are then cut up into furrows six inches apart, into which the seeds are placed about one inch apart. The whole bed is then covered up with dry leaves or straw and watered by hand, care being taken to maintain a uniform rate of moisture which must not be excessive. The seed germinates in six weeks and from the bean which is raised on a slender green stem of about eight inches in height, burst forth into two small oval leaves. These two-leafed seedlings are pricked out into beds at either 4×4 or 6×6 inches. They require at least eight to fourteen months, with constant attention and watering, to form into good plants.

Planting is done in the months of June, July and August. The plants, being carefully removed from the beds and the roots trimmed, are planted with a spade or planting staff by a regular team of experienced men. Under favourable conditions, the plants are ready for topping in the second year. A topping staff duly marked to the proper height, is placed alongside of the young tree and the top or head and one primary branch are removed, for directing the sap into the primary branches and making them throw out secondary shoots which comes from each eye along the branch. An abundance of vigour has the effect of forcing out a number of shoots under the junction of the upper primaries with the stem and also from the stem at various places. The first crop generally appears in the third year, and consists merely of a few berries on the primary branches aggregating about one maund per acre. In the fourth year, a return of one cwt per acre may be expected. It is not until the seventh or eighth year that the planter is rewarded by a full crop exceeding five or six cwts per acre. The crop begins to ripen in October and November. As soon as the berries are of a fine red colour, they are picked into baskets and brought to the pulper to be either measured or weighed and deposited in a vat made for their reception.

Drying process

The berries are passed through the pulper with a stream of water either the same day or early next morning. The outer skin being thus removed, the beans are allowed to ferment for twenty or twenty-four hours, without water to facilitate the removal of saccharin matter which surrounds them. After the mass has been washed and well stamped out, all light beans and skins being carefully separated, the beans are removed to the draining mats where they are constantly turned over and allowed to dry for a day or more until all water gets drained off. They are then spread out thickly on the drying ground in order to dry slowly. This is an operation requiring constant attention for six or eight days.

The beans should not be dried too thinly spread or too suddenly exposed to the rays of the Sun as they are apt to become bleached and bent. A drying ground protected by large trees is considered the best one as shade and sun are available. When the beans are sufficiently dried, they are put into bags and despatched outside. The yield of an estate that has been well maintained in cultivation may be put at six to ten cwts per acre. An accurately calculated estimate shows that in a series of years, the crop is more frequently below six cwts. But the yield varies in different places.

Central Coffee Research Institute

The Central Coffee Research Institute, formerly known as the Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur, was started in 1925 under the stewardship of the late Dr. Leslie C. Coleman. It had in the beginning 19 acres of land and had the primary objective of breeding rust-resistant selections and of conducting research on control of pests and diseases. Later the Coffee Board was providing periodical grants to the station for research relating to quality of Coffee, till 1945. Then the Board decided that it should set up a research station in the State and took over the Station in 1946 and started developing it as the Central Coffee Research Institute, with a separate Research Department under Director of Research. The present area of the Institute is 119.86 hectares, of which an area of 63.53 hectares is planted with coffee.

The Institute conducts research in increased production of quality coffee. The objectives of the Institute are to investigate into the influences of several cultural and soil management practices as well as nutrition on the yield of coffee; to improve coffee plants in vigour, resistance to leaf-disease; to investigate on nutrition of coffee plants as regards both major and minor nutrients, soil and moisture conservation and coffee processing technology; to undertake research of the various pests and diseases of coffee including their control measures; and to render advisory services to the coffee-planters. The work of the Institute is divided into two wings; (i) Research and (ii) Extension. The Research Wing has the following scientific divisions: (a) Agronomy, (b) Botany (Plant breeding and plant improvement), (c) Entomology or Nematology, (d) Plant Physiology and (e) Plant Pathology. The Institute carried out experiments on various agromonomical problems during several years and made practical recommendations on sprinkler irrigation, pruning, spacing and proper methods of raising healthy plants. Selection and breeding work carried out at the Institute for years have resulted in evolving three high-yielding strains resistant to leaf rust, a disease common to coffee. The Institute released leaf-disease-resistant varieties for commercial cultivation. A discovery of the existence of physiological races in coffee was made. This has helped rust-research work being carried out in other countries also. The rust-resistant Arabica strains evolved at the Institute are S. 288, S. 795 and S. 1934 which occupy about 80 per cent of the total area under Arabica coffee in the country.

A recent evolution of "San Ramon Hybrid", a dwarf strain, resistant to most of the rust races, made at the Institute can accommodate double the number of plants in an area. The severe rust-incidence of the old rust-susceptible varieties has been controlled by standardised fungicide spray-schedule. Before the 1960, the white stem-borer was bringing down the yield by about 20 per cent of the yielding plants in a unit area. This was controlled by effective integrated pesticidal and mechanised methods of the Research Department. The Institute adopted pesticidal and mechanical methods for the control of pests. The rust disease has also been controlled by spray schedules. The grafting of Arabica scion on Robusta stock at the nursery level has controlled nematodes. Studies have been undertaken on coffee nutrition. Standards have been formulated for spraying, application of fertilisers and nutritional sprays for minor elements. The cause of "die-back" disease was investigated, and proper shade-management and soil-moisture conservation were suggested as remedial measures. The Extension Wing of the Research Department was started in 1949 to disseminate and demonstrate technical know-how to planters and transmit their problems to the Research Department. Its main functions are of an advisory nature. High-yielding disease-resistant selections are also demonstrated and popularised.

Development work by Coffee Board

The Coffee Board launched a development plan in 1956 to encourage and actively foster higher productivity as the average yield of coffee was found to be as low as 325 kg per hectare which was half the world average at that time. In addition, it was intended to help improvement of the economic condition of coffee-growers in general and of the small coffee-growers in particular. In 1968-69, a sub-committee was appointed to study the problems and difficulties of small coffee-growers who form a major section of the total number of registered coffee-growers. The schemes currently under implementation in Chikmagalur district are the following.

(i) *Intensive Cultivation Loan Scheme.*—This scheme was introduced in 1957-58. The Coffee-growers are given loan assistance to adopt improved methods of cultivation as recommended by the Research Department of the Board. Loan is granted to registered owners of coffee estates of not more than 50 acres (20.25 hectares) at the rate of Rs 3750 per hectare of Robusta and Rs. 5000 per hectare of Arabica. This loan is being disbursed in three annual instalments subject to repayment in six annual instalments commencing from the sixth year. The Board takes the loanee's estate and its produce as security. The amount disbursed as loan was Rs. 35.78 lakhs during the years from 1969-70 to 1978-79 in this district.

(ii) *Hire-purchase Loan Scheme.*—Under a Hire-Purchase Loan Scheme, which was introduced in 1960-61, equipment and machinery are

supplied on hire-purchase terms with the object of making available to registered coffee-growers essential items of estate equipments and machinery. The equipments available under this scheme are different types of sprayers and their accessories, pulping machinery and accessories, sprinkler irrigation equipment, coffee-hullers for small growers only, power-tiller and accessories and platform-weighing scales. The supply of coffee-hullers, power-tillers and accessories and platform weighing scale is restricted to those coffee-growers who own upto 20.25 hectares of coffee area. Initial deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value has to be made which will be converted to an initial payment after the equipment is delivered. The loan amount in the form of equipment disbursed in the district was of the order of Rs 113.89 lakhs for the period from 1969-70 to 1978-79.

(iii) *Crop Hypothecation Loan Scheme.*—A Crop Hypothecation Loan scheme was introduced in 1962-63. Under this scheme, annual short-term loans are offered to serve as annual working capital to registered coffee-growers owning not more than 40.50 hectares under coffee. The loans are sanctioned on the quantity of coffee delivered to the pool of the Board during the preceding three years at the rate of 70 per cent to small growers and 60 per cent to large growers. The loan has to be repaid within 18 months. If the loan exceeds Rs 10,000, it is disbursed in instalments. In addition to the crop hypothecation loan, small growers, who have an area not exceeding 10.125 hectares are eligible for a maximum crop loan of Rs 15,000. In Chikmagalur district, the loan amounts disbursed under this scheme during the years from 1969-70 to 1978-79 was Rs 79.30 lakhs.

(iv) *Replanting Loan Scheme.*—A Replanting Loan Scheme was brought into effect during 1968-69 for offering long term loans to coffee-growers to replant aged and uneconomic coffee plants with high-yielding disease-resistant varieties. The Scheme is open to all registered growers irrespective of the acreage under coffee. The amount of loan advanced is Rs 3,000 per acre in four instalments, and the repayment is to be made in seven annual instalments commencing from the fifth year. The loan advanced under this scheme in the district during the years from 1969-70 to 1978-79 was Rs 30.26 lakhs.

(v) *Special Purpose Loan Scheme.*—A Special Purpose Loan Scheme was introduced in 1972-73 to help especially the small growers. A maximum loan of Rs 15,000 per holding is given to them for sinking tube-wells, bore-wells or ordinary wells, building dams or development of tanks, soil-conservation measures and construction of drying yards and barbecues. From the year 1979, loans are also granted for construction or improvement of stores or godowns. These loans are disbursed in two instalments and recovered in three equal annual instalments commencing from the first anniversary of the disbursement of the second instalment of the loan. In Chikmagalur district, loans to the tune of Rs 3.41 lakhs were given under this scheme during the years from 1972-73 to 1978-79.

(vi) *Replanting Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme*.—A Replanting Loan-cum-Subsidy Scheme was initiated during the year 1973-74 for the benefit of small growers who want to replant their areas under uneconomic circumstances. The financial assistance offered is in the form of loan of Rs 2,000, and a subsidy of Rs 1,000 per acre, at the rate of Rs 1,000 in the first year as loan and Rs 500 loan and Rs 500 subsidy during the second year, Rs 500 loan in the third year and Rs 500 subsidy in the fourth year. The loan of Rs 2,000 per acre has to be repaid in seven annual instalments commencing from the fifth year and ending in the eleventh year. The amount of loans given under this scheme in Chikmagalur district from 1973-74 to 1978-79 was Rs 3.41 lakhs.

(vii) *Extensive Cultivation Loan Scheme*.—An Extensive Cultivation Loan Scheme was started in the year 1975-76 for providing loan assistance to small growers who intend to extend their acreage under coffee upto 20.250 hectares. Loans for extensive cultivation are granted at Rs 3,000 per acre of the area accepted for extension and are disbursed in four annual instalments. The repayment of the loan commences from the fifth year and extends upto the eleventh year by graded instalments. In Chikmagalur district, the amount of loans disbursed under this scheme was Rs 1.58 lakhs from the year 1975-76 to 1978-79.

Census of Coffee Estates

The traditional coffee growing areas in the country are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The two principal species of coffee grown are Arabica and Robusta. The major portion of the area under coffee in Karnataka is in Chikmagalur, Hassan and Kodagu districts. India, as a participant country of the International Coffee Organisation, submitted a National Coffee Policy Plan in 1970 to the Organisation about the need for assembling information on the extent of the area brought under high-yielding varieties of coffee. A detailed project to conduct a country-wide census was approved and an amount of Rs. 11.50 lakhs required for the project was also provided. Accordingly, a census of coffee estates was conducted in the country between 1972 and 1975. The census revealed that Chikmagalur district stood second in Karnataka in respect of the number of estates having 7,917 estates or 27.6 per cent of the total area, the first one being Kodagu with 16,880 estates or 58.8 per cent of total area under coffee. Of these 5,568 estates were registered, 1,739 were unregistered and 610 had applied for registration. Registration of coffee estates is compulsory under the Coffee Act which enables the pooling system of marketing of coffee. The registration is the primary responsibility of the revenue authorities. Considerable changes take place in ownership of coffee estates due to partition and sale of holdings, additional plantings, etc. The following table indicates size-categories, etc., of coffee estates in the district.

Size category (in acres)	No. of estates	Extent of area	Percentage in Karnataka
0 - 5	4,552	5,942	23.7
5 - 10	1,368	6,982	29.9
10 - 15	559	5,447	32.8
15 - 20	335	4,542	32.8
20 - 25	255	4,924	35.7
25 - 50	431	11,816	50.5
50 - 100	240	14,805	62.5
100 - 150	81	8,105	62.8
150 - 200	43	7,355	53.1
200 - 250	17	3,273	47.2
250 and above	56	20,287	50.0
Total	7,917	93,478	

The Chikmagalur district stands first in Karnataka and also in India in the extent of area under coffee as per the registration certificates. The district occupies also the first place in respect of acreage from the group 25—50 acres (10.25 to 20.250 hectares) and above. Thus it has the advantage of relatively large-scale farming. Of the 7,917 estates, 7,630 estates were proprietary, 67 company-owned and 20 were partnership concerns. The district has the second place in the State in respect of the total coffee area planted (1,04,044 acres or 42,137.82 hectares), the percentage being 41.4. It gets the first place in the case of Arabica plantings with 80,406 acres or 32,564.43 hectares forming 47.2 per cent of Arabica plantings in the State, the next being Kodagu District. In the case of Robusta, it has the second place with 23,638 acres or 9,573.39 hectares with a percentage of 29.2 in Karnataka. The break-up of planted area according to the size is as follows :

(area in acres*)			
Size Category	Arabica	Robusta	Total
0 - 5	5,493	2,038	7,531
5 - 10	6,715	1,970	8,685
10 - 15	5,109	1,275	6,384
15 - 20	4,484	1,055	5,539
20 - 25	4,774	867	5,641
25 - 50	12,071	2,424	14,495
50 - 100	13,690	2,902	16,592
150 - 200	4,794	2,194	6,988
200 - 250	1,743	1,752	3,495
250 and above	13,775	5,817	19,592
Total	80,406	23,638	104,044

*1 acre—.405 hectare.

In regard to the bearing area, the district stands first in Karnataka with 67,931 acres (27,512.055 hectares) of Arabica (47.9 percent) and under Robusta it gets the second place with 17,851 acres (7,229.66 hectares) forming 30.7 percent, in the State. In respect of total bearing area, the district is placed first in Karnataka with 85,782 acres (34,741.71 hectares), the percentage being 42.9 of the total such area in the State. Under Arabica, the planted area is 80,406 acres (32,564.43 hectares) and the bearing area is 67,931 acres (27,512.055 hectares) forming 84.5 per cent of the total planted area of Arabica in Karnataka. Under Robusta, the planted area is 23,638 acres (9,573.39 hectares) the bearing area being 17,851 acres (7,229.655 hectares) with a percentage of 75.5 in Karnataka. The total planted area is 1,04,044 acres (42,137.82 hectares) the bearing area is the highest in the State with 85,782 acres (34,741.71 hectares) the percentage being 82.4. The bearing area in the district, according to size categories, is tabled below.—

(area in acres*)			
Size category	Arabica	Robusta	Total
0 — 5	4,382	1,277	5,659
5 — 10	5,339	1,013	6,352
10 — 15	4,077	709	4,786
15 — 20	3,651	516	4,167
20 — 25	4,027	578	4,605
25 — 50	10,338	1,818	12,156
50 — 100	11,679	2,367	14,046
100 — 150	6,560	1,181	7,741
150 — 200	4,181	2,032	6,213
200 — 250	1,340	1,388	2,728
50 and above	12,357	4,972	17,329
Total	67,931	17,851	85,782

*1 acre—.405 hectare.

In the census period of 1972-1975, the district accounted for the highest number of coffee plants numbering 11,31,11,033 of which Arabica plants were 9,69,18,318 and Robusta 1,61,95,715. It was reported that an extent of 16,058 acres (6,503.49 hectares) in 2,515 estates was available for further expansion of cultivation of coffee. Of the 7,917 estates, 40 were ideal, 7,790 satisfactory and 87 marginal. Out of the total number of estates, 840 were having pulpers, 1,751 sprayers, 242 sprinklers, 747 pucca pulper vats, 238 cement drying yards, 552 tiled yards and 5,226 earth yards.

Karnataka Planters' Association

The Karnataka Planters' Association was started in 1958 with the object of protecting plantation interests in Karnataka and to educate its members about the internal and external problems faced by them, and

to find out solutions for them. The membership of the Association is open to owners of coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and cardamom estates in Karnataka. The affairs of the Association are managed by an executive committee elected each year. The Committee is headed by a Chairman who is elected by the General Body every year. (See also Ch. VI).

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The primary objectives of the animal husbandry sector have now been well defined. This sector is to produce improved bullocks for agriculture, to increase *per capita* availability of milk, to make available good poultry, to increase *per capita* availability of eggs, to provide better veterinary aid and to increase the nutritional level of livestock by stepping up production of fodder.

The district of Chickmagalur is considered to be backward in livestock resources. The cattle of the district are generally poor in size and of inferior breed. As a result, the farmers of the *malnad* area have had perforce to replenish their stock often. The breed improved from west to east and the better cattle in the district can be seen in the *maidan* parts of Tarikere and Kadur taluks. In the plains, the she-buffalo is tended with even more care than the cow, as apart a large yield of milk, the sale of her male calves to purchasers from the *malnad* is found to be profitable. Though grazing is abundant in the hilly areas, it is of a coarse description. For three months June to August, cattle can hardly move in the open for grazing in the *malnad* because of heavy rains and confined to sheds where they are fed with paddy straw, spear grass and small quantities of green grass. From September to December, grazing is available in plenty. Therefore, this period is the happiest months for these animals. After December, luxuriant growth of grass disappears and till the onset of the monsoon, the feed for cattle is generally poor and this leads to their deterioration. Hardly any fodder crops are grown. The hill grass, *nuli*, is not properly utilised by ensilaging it for fodder. In monsoon season, cattle are mostly confined to sheds in *malnad* parts. During this season, a thick layer of green leaves is spread on the floor of these ill-ventilated cattle sheds and over which the cattle are let loose so that the excretion and the leaves get thoroughly mixed up and fermented. The animals live and feed under such conditions during the period. Although numerically the cattle population is large in the district, the milk yield is the lowest. A smaller number of well-bred and healthy cattle would be more economical to keep and would contribute in a greater measure to the diet of the people and to agricultural efficiency. Malnutrition and indiscriminate breeding have also been responsible for the degeneration. Recent years, however, have witnessed an increasing awareness of the necessity of improving conditions

Breeds of cattle

The district has different breeds of cattle in different areas. In the *malnad* areas, there are non-descript cattle called the *Malnad Giddas*. These cows and bulls are diminutive in size with stunted growth and have no definite breed characteristics. In general, they are dark haired. Though small in size, they are sprightly animals with an extraordinary power of endurance and resistance to diseases. These animals have for centuries been playing an important role in the rural economy of the district. They form about 70 per cent of the total cattle population of the district. Due to the low quality of the cattle, their lactative period is 6 to 7 months and the dry period 7 to 8 months. In the rural parts, the farmers spend practically nothing towards their feed. They use them for cultivation, milk and manure. It is stated that on the whole the maintenance of these animals is not economical.

In the *maidan* parts, the two well-known breeds of cattle are Amrit Mahal and Hallikar. Particular attention is being paid to conserving and improving these breeds of cattle. The Amrit Mahal cattle are fiery and active and are noted for their power of endurance, trotting and quick transport.

They were much used in the military campaigns of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan in the 18th century. Some representative specimens of this breed are being reared at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampura. The colour of this breed is generally grey, but instances of cattle having white colour is not rare. It possesses a well-shaped narrow head with a deeply furrowed forehead, bright and blood-shot eyes, well-proportioned legs of medium length and hard but small teeth. They are, however, generally poor in milk yields. They are estimated to form 29.4 per cent of the cattle population of the district.

The Hallikar cattle, which are an excellent general purpose breed, are suited both for transporting goods on the roads and for ploughing in the fields. A typical Hallikar animal possesses long head with a bulging forehead, close horns, taking off perpendicularly from the head, bulging slightly backwards in a graceful sweep and terminating in sharp points, long but compact body and light legs. The colour of the animal is generally dark or light grey with white patches round the face and dewlap. The rest of the cattle are cross-breed animals of Jersey, Holstein, etc.

Livestock Population

In 1923-24, the livestock of the district consisted of 3,85,887 cows, buffaloes and bullocks, 4,052 horses, ponies and donkeys and 1,14,564 sheep and goats. Their population according to censuses of 1961, 1966, 1972 and 1977 was as given below :

Type of livestock	Livestock Census of			
	1961	1966	1972	1977
Cows	4,02,526	4,00,216	4,54,298	4,83,239
Buffaloes	77,475	68,397	76,232	77,438
Sheep	73,021	75,131	78,376	80,507
Goats	49,004	53,362	71,847	59,710
Pigs	11,255	13,336	18,709	19,399
Other livestock	1,793	2,048	844	1,108
Total livestock	6,15,074	6,12,490	7,00,306	7,21,401
Poultry	3,69,658	2,91,603	3,45,881	3 34,897

The district gets the sixteenth place in the State in this respect, with 3.35 per cent of the total livestock population of the State. In regard to poultry, it holds the thirteenth place, with 3.5 per cent of the total poultry population of the State. The taluk-wise livestock population and its percentages to the district total according to the 1977 livestock census were as furnished below.

Taluk	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Other livestock	Total livestock	Percentage
Chikmagalur	95,419	10,414	9,662	12,284	4,700	398	1,32,917	18.3
Kadur	1,13,500	24,188	58,408	46,042	1,054	286	2,23,278	30.9
Koppa	50,661	8,779	1,058	1,811	2,480	28	64,817	8.9
Mudigere	53,187	10,226	4,937	2,304	6,925	30	77,636	10.8
Narasimharajapura	46,023	3,654	757	3,021	2,757	10	56,192	7.8
Sringeri	25,178	2,919	8	323	780	..	29,208	4.2
Tarikere	99,471	17,258	5,677	19,925	666	356	1,37,353	19.0
District total	4,83,239	77,438	80,507	59,710	19,399	1,108	7 21,401	100.0

The cattle constituted 66.79 per cent, buffaloes 10.73 per cent, sheep 11.16 per cent, goats 8.28 per cent, pigs 2.7 per cent and other livestock 0.15 per cent of the total livestock of the district. There were 96 livestock for every 100 persons, 98 for every sq km and 34 per 100 hectares of cultivated area in the district as in 1977.

Veterinary Institutions

The first Veterinary Dispensary in the District was started at Tarikere in 1918, followed by Mudigere in 1924, Koppa in 1928 and Chikmagalur in 1937. In 1956-57, there were 21 Veterinary Institutions and their number had increased to 26 by 1960-61. In 1976-77, there were one Veterinary Hospital at Chikmagalur, 18 Veterinary Dispensaries at various places, 32 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, one artificial insemination centre, five artificial insemination sub-centres and one key village scheme. In 1979, there were one Veterinary Hospital, 20 Veterinary Dispensaries, 33

Rural Veterinary Dispensaries, one key village scheme centre, five key village scheme sub-centres, one artificial insemination centre and six artificial insemination sub-centres. In 1977, on an average, each veterinary institution was serving 13,360 livestock, each key village centre 1,20,234 and each artificial insemination institution 1,03,057. If only the bovine population was taken into consideration, each veterinary institution was serving 10,504, each key village scheme centre 93,891 and each artificial insemination centre 80,085 as in 1977. The percentage of veterinary institutions in the district was 4.42 to the State as in 1979.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur

A Cattle Breeding Station was started at Ajjampur in 1929 with the object of meeting the needs of the Amrit Mahal breed of cattle known for its draught quality, disease-resistance and hardiness. The area of the farm is now 651 acres (263.655 hectares). While in the beginning there were 40 animals, in 1979, there were 295. A key village scheme block has been also attached to this farm with five sub-centres in a radius of five miles for upgrading the local cattle and buffaloes with the Amrit Mahal cattle and Murrah buffaloes respectively. During the period from 1952 to 1976, 23,278 cows and 10,475 buffaloes were inseminated with quality semen at this Station. In addition, preventive vaccinations against rinderpest, anthrax, black-quarter, haemorrhagic septicaemia are also done here. Milk from Amrit Mahal cows to the extent of about 400 litres is produced here daily. This cattle breeding station has, under its control, (1) Cattle breeding sub-station at Basur near Yagati of Kadur taluk with an area of 1909 acres (773.145 hectares) of land, and (2) Economic Cattle Farm at Birur with an area of 861 acres (348.705 hectares) and (3) a *Gosadan* at Yemmedoddi in Kadur taluk with an area of 3,000 acres (1,215 hectares) and (4) a Bull-calf Rearing Centre at the Birur farm for purpose of maintaining and supplying crossbred bull calves and buffalo calves. It is maintaining also an Economic Cattle Farm each at Hebbanaghatta in Hassan district, at ullartha in Challekere taluk and at Kainadu in Hosadurga taluk of Chitradurga district. The objective of these sub-stations is to breed and maintain the Amrit Mahal cattle in good condition. At the *Gosadan* at Yemmedoddi, the aged animals brought from the various centres are left for natural grazing till their death. Fodder production is also undertaken in all the above-mentioned centres. The total number of animals cared for in them was 1,073 as in 1979. The Station is maintaining *gomals* (grazing yards for animals) of about 52,180 acres (21,132.9 hectares) for grazing of the farm animals in different seasons in six districts, the extent in Chikmagalur district being 13,043 acres (5,282.415 hectares) as in 1979. A scheme was initiated to start a Cattle-Breeding Farm at Birur in 1977-78 with the object of rearing cross-breed bulls upto the breeding age and to sell the

same to the farmers in order to increase milk productivity of the local cows. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was spent on this scheme.

Development Schemes

A Drought-Prone Area Programme under animal husbandry is in operation in the Kadur taluk of the district. Some of the important activities under this scheme are supply of dairy animals and sheep to the small and marginal farmers, supply of poultry to farmers, training of small and marginal farmers in dairying and sheep and poultry-rearing, health coverage, fodder development and supply of bullocks on subsidy-basis to the small and marginal farmers. During 1977-78, a sum of Rs 1.4 lakhs was spent for the implementation of this programme.

A Tribal Sub-plan has been initiated in the district to help the tribal people. The programmes in operation are (i) establishment of five piggery units each in Koppa and Mudigere taluks (one unit consists of one boar and two sows), (ii) setting-up of five poultry units each in Koppa and Mudigere taluks (100 birds in each unit), (iii) health coverage, and (iv) training of 200 farmers from tribal block in dairying, piggery and poultry.

A Western Ghat Development Scheme started with the object of improving the *Malnad gidda* cattle with Jersey and Holstein breeds, 33 bulls were distributed to 33 persons (15 in Mudigere taluk, 8 in Koppa taluk and 10 in Sringeri taluk), to improve the breed at a cost of Rs. 0.541 lakh in 1977-78. During the next year, 20 bulls were supplied at a cost of Rs 0.246 lakh.

A scheme of Sheep Development Assistance to weaker sections was initiated in 1973-74. Upto 1979, 22 families were given 22 rams and 110 ewes at a cost of Rs. 14,500. Under another scheme of supply of piglets started in 1971-72, 23 families have been provided with 18 sows and 23 boars.

A Pasture Development Scheme was commenced in 1974-75 with the object of providing nutritive fodder and to better the general condition of animals, to improve milk production and to save expenditure on concentrates. During 1976-77, 61,000 root slips of different types of grass were supplied in Kadur taluk at an expenditure of Rs 1,500 under this scheme.

A Dairy Development Scheme was initiated in 1974-75 to improve milk production, to upgrade local cattle, to provide market facilities for milk and milk products, to improve economic condition of small and marginal farmers and to supply quality milk to the public. Under this programme 24 cross-bred cows and 19 improved buffaloes were purchased at a cost of Rs 88,500 in 1975-76. Jersey, Red-Dane, Holstein and Freisian breeds of cattle are being used to improve the local breed.

A Sheep Development Scheme was introduced in 1974-75 to improve (i) the local sheep by cross-breed, (ii) the quality and quantity of wool production, (iii) the nutrition content of mutton and (iv) the economic condition

of small and marginal farmers. The Deccani and Hassan types of sheep were introduced. During 1975-76, 59 rams and 600 ewes were supplied to 59 persons and in 1976-77, 50 persons were provided with 50 rams and 1,000 ewes. There are three sheep-breeders Co-operative Societies in Kadur taluk.

An Applied Nutrition Programme has been introduced in Mudigere, Kadur, Narasimharajapura and Koppa taluks. There are four poultry units in Kadur, six in Mundigere and two in Narasimharajapura taluks with 100 birds each.

A Poultry Extension Centre is functioning at Chikmagalur from 1962 to educate the farmers on the practical methods of poultry-rearing and to distribute grown-up chicks to the farmers who have no brooding facilities. It has a capacity of 1,000 chicks and gets day-old chicks from big poultry farms and rears upto 12 weeks and supplies to Government farms and youth clubs. The commercial banks are providing credit facilities for starting poultry-farms.

Cattle Fairs

The main source of supply of cattle are the annual fairs and weekly shandies. The cattle fairs are usually held between January and March every year. The types of cattle that are brought for sale are Amrit Mahal, Hallikar and *Malnad Gidda*. The following statement gives particulars of important fairs that take place in the district.

Place of fair	About the month of	Approximate No. of cattle
Ajjampura	February	8,000
Antharaghatta	February	8,000
Doddapattanagere	February	8,000
Keresanthe	January	10,000
Singatagere	February	8,000
Sringeri	February	8,000
Tarikere	March	8,000

Animal diseases

The common diseases of cattle in the district are black-quarter, haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax, parasitic diarrhoea, sheep-pox, etc., whereas the main ailment of poultry is ranikhet. A few particulars in regard to such diseases are given hereunder.

Name of disease	No. of inoculations		
	1972-73	1975-76	1979-80
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	63,441	1,01,323	1,16,753
Black Quarter	4,16,151	55,478	89,454
Ranikhet	37,400	42,611	42,009
Enterotonaemia	16,031	23,488	8,146

The numbers of cases treated in various veterinary institutions in the district during 1972-73, 1974-75 and 1975-76 were as follows.

Particulars	(in number)		
	1972-73	1975-76	1979-80
Inpatients and out-patients treated	4,44,254	2,54,513	1,88,961
Cases treated on tours	6,12	10,152	12,707
Castrations done	9,464	10,672	17,148
Artificial inseminations done	1,939	2,721	8,506
Calves born due to artificial insemination	295	475	2,079
Surgical operations done	1,428	1,722	1,682

FISHERIES

Fishes are abundant in the rivers, tanks and reservoirs of this inland district. The finest fish are found in the Tunga and Bhadra rivers and in the Madagakere, Ayyanakere and Keresantheke. The *mahsheer*, probably the best fresh-water fish in India, is sometimes caught in the rivers of the district. It reaches to the weight of 20 lbs. At Sringeri and other sacred places situated on the banks of the rivers, fishes are fed by the pilgrims. A little food thrown into the water brings a number of them to the surface. Fishing is not done in such places. The feeding helps them to grow to enormous sizes, and the security has made them tame. A few of the fish there are even adorned by pilgrims with nose-rings or ear-rings and other ornaments fastened to their tails, for fun.

The important rivers (from the fishery point of view) are the Tunga, the Bhadra and the Veda which flow to a total length of about 173 km in the district. The Tunga runs to a length of about 32 km each in Koppa and Sringeri taluks, the Bhadra to an extent of about 32 km in Mudigere taluk and 13 km in Narasimharajapura taluk and the Veda has a flow of 64 km in Kadur taluk. The channels run to a length of about 40 km in Tarikere taluk. The Bhadra reservoir has a water-spread area of 108.78 sq km in Narasimharajapura taluk and the Jambadahalla reservoir has an area of 38.35 sq km in Tarikere taluk. The extent of culturable water under tanks is about 5,593.46 hectares under 144 major tanks and 5,108.67 hectares under 2,480 minor tanks. The taluk-wise figures of major tanks and minor tanks and their water-spread area in hectares where pisciculture is followed, are given below.

Taluk	No. of major tanks	Water-spread area	(area in hectares)	
			No. of minor tanks	Water-spread area
Chikmagalur	27	972.00	719	1,218.24
Kadur	70	3,461.54	34	163.62
Koppa	4	60.35	745	1,124.28
Mudigere	1	47.39	225	876.83
Narasimharajapura	3	42.12	345	759.38
Sringeri	3	31.59	609	246.65
Tarikere	36	978.48	221	719.85
Total	144	5,593.46	2,480	5,108.67

In addition, there are 993 irrigation wells and ponds where fishing is done. With all these water resources, the district has good potentialities for development and exploitation of fish-culture. The Fisheries Department is helping development and exploitation of the fishery wealth. It is also providing grants to renovate the tanks and to construct cement cisterns and other items. It imparts training to fishermen in fish culture.

Fish fauna

The fish fauna of the district consists of carps (exotic carps and local and minor carps), cat fishes, murels, eels and other varieties. The local names and their scientific names of fishes available in the district are given below.

Local name	Scientific name
Kolasa	<i>Barbus Kolus</i>
Bale meenu	<i>Wallago attu</i>
Havu meenu	<i>Mastacemaellus armatus</i>
Chapalu meenu	<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>
Malaga meenu	<i>Arguileia bengalensis</i>
Khilee meenu	<i>Barbus tor</i>
Kemmachhalu	<i>Labeo calbasu</i>
Arja	<i>Cirrhinus fulungee</i>
Agasaragitti meenu	<i>Berelus borila</i>
Khilachi meenu	<i>Chela horai</i>
Handi meenu	<i>Botia striata</i>
Korava meenu	<i>Channa (cophiscephalus) Punctatus</i>
Kuchhu meenu	<i>Channa (cophiscephalus) Striatus</i>
Bugi meenu	<i>Glossogobius (Gobius) giuris</i>
Ane meenu	<i>Clarius batrachus (magur)</i>
Goddale meenu	<i>Grupok (callichrous) bimaculatus</i>
Haragi meenu	<i>Puntitus (Barbus) pulchellus</i>
Katla meenu	<i>Catla catla</i>
Rohu meenu	<i>Labeo rohita</i>
Marigal m4enu	<i>Cirrihinus mrigala</i>
Hende meenu	<i>Cyprinus Carpio Var Communis</i>

Burude-Bestas and Gangamatastaru are generally professional fishermen in the district. There are about 750 professional fishermen in Narasimharajapura taluk, 500 in Kadur taluk, 300 in Chikmagalur, 200 in Tarikere, 100 each in Koppa and Sringeri and 50 in Mudigere taluks as in 1979. In addition, there are about 3,000 persons who do fishing only during certain months and do not entirely depend on fishing for their livelihood.

The traditional methods of fishing followed are angling with rod and line, country rods and line, cast net, gill net and drag nets. Leather coracles are mainly used. Plunge baskets are also utilised. The fish production of the district for the years from 1971-72 to 1978-79 and their values were estimated as follows :

Year	Quantity in tonnes	Value in rupees
1971-72	350	8,75,000
1972-73	370	9,25,000
1973-74	420	12,60,000
1974-75	160	4,80,000
1975-76	295	7,85,000
1976-77	243	9,72,000
1977-78	174	6,96,000
1978-79	105	4,20,676

The Department of Fisheries is issuing licences for catching fish in respect of certain categories of water-sheets, while a few others are auctioned. The following table shows the revenue realised from departmental catches, auctions, issue of licences, etc., during some recent years.

Particulars	1972-73	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Quantity of fish caught (in kg.)	833	1,500	1,047	1,096
2. Amount realised (in Rs.)	1,388	5,992	3,472	2,509
3. No. of licences issued.	560	732	559	714
4. Amount realised (in Rs.)	5,460	7,035	5,515	7,275
5. No. of tanks auctioned and leased.	53	30	17	652
6. Amount realised (in Rs.)	4,97	3,431	2,670	9,016
7. Other sources of revenue (Sale of fish seeds, etc.) (in Rs.)	3,120	9,385	34,135	23,682
8. Total revenue realised (in Rs.)	14,943	24,796	51,842	41,735

Fish seeds

The annual requirement of fish seed of the district is about one crore, but the production is only about six to seven lakhs in tanks and reservoirs of the district. There is one fish farm in the district, namely, Agasarakatte Fish Farm which is situated at a distance of about five km from Chikmagalur on the Chikmagalur—Kadur Road. This fish farm started functioning in 1965, but the actual handing over by the Public Work authorities was in 1970 after completing the required constructions. The farm consists of one earthen stocking pond, four rearing ponds, three stocking ponds of a bigger size and three others of a smaller size. It is proposed to convert this farm into a small scale production farm for producing common carp fish seed by a controlled breeding method.

Under the Drought-Prone Area Programme, a Regional Fish Farm has been established at Ayyanakere in Kadur taluk at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs. During 1978-79, Fish seed of 15 lakhs of common carp was raised and about six to eight lakh seeds were procured from outside. It has a target of producing one crore of fish-seed annually. A scheme of fish-seed production, rearing and distribution was started in 1977-78 with the objective of bringing all available water-resources of the district for stocking fast-growing

culturable variety of fish seed. During 1978-79, 12.4 lakh fish seeds were reared and distributed to departmental tanks, needy village panchayats and private persons.

Taluk-level nurseries

Several cement cisterns have been constructed under a scheme of construction of taluk-level nurseries with a view to rearing small fish fry for 2 to 3 months and to supply fish fingerlings to village panchayats, taluk development boards, co-operative societies, etc. These nurseries will serve as a granary of fish seed. In the premises of the office of the Taluk Development Board, Kadur, a set of cement cisterns has been constructed at a cost of Rs 20,000 for supplying fish-seeds to farmers and village panchayats of the Kadur taluk. In a period of five years about 1,50,000 fish-seeds were reared here. Another set of cement cisterns is constructed at Narasimharajapura. This facility will be extended to the other taluks of the district in due course. The fish-seed requirement is met also by importing fish seeds from the Bhadra, Tungabhadra and Vanivilas Sagar fish farms and also from Calcutta. The quantity of fish-seed supplied and the revenue realised in some recent years is as follows.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total fish-seed stocked</i>	<i>Revenue realised by licensing (in Rs)</i>
1973-74	61,850	3,000
1974-75	61,873	2,800
1975-76	60,000	3,556
1976-77	4,88,000	3,340
1977-78	9,20,000	2,000
1978-79	2,75,000	2,000

Marketing of fish

A fish-marketing scheme is in operation in the district. Its objectives are to help marketing of fresh fish hygienically in a preserved condition from the time of catch till it is consumed and to assist construction of fish markets on loan-cum-subsidy basis by municipal councils, fisheries co-operative Societies, etc. The Chikmagalur Town Municipal Council has constructed a fish market with three stalls on loan-cum-subsidy basis at a cost of Rs 13,200. A fish market is being constructed at Narasimharajapura under the same scheme. This facility will be extended to other taluks in stages.

The marketing of fish in the district is done largely at the places of catch. If any quantity remains unsold, it is taken to and sold in the specified area meant for selling fish. The Fisheries Department has estimated that about 3,000 to 4,000 tonnes of fish are caught every year and marketed in the district. It provides full time employment for about five to six months in a year for about 2,000 fishermen. The earnings vary from Rs 150 to Rs. 300 per month per family. With the intensification of stocking programme, it is expected that the production will be about 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes a year.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme aims at educating rural folk about nutrition, inculcating the habit of taking balanced diet and self-production and consumption. It is in operation in Kadur, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura and Koppa taluks. Efforts are made to help production of protective food like fish, eggs, vegetables and fruits and to supply them to vulnerable sections of the people like children and expectant and nursing mothers. This programme was started in Kadur block in the year 1968-69. From 1969-70 to 1975-76, it stocked about 3,53,300 fish, brought a water spread area of 850.5 hectares under fish culture, supplied about 150 kg. of fish under the feeding programme, supplied about 4,776 kg. of fish to Village panchayats and realised a revenue of about Rs 8,300. Again, the programme in the Mudigere Block was inaugurated in 1972-73. During the three years from 1972-73 to 1975-76, it stocked about 1,27,700 fish, brought a water-spread area of about 34.43 hectares under fish culture, supplied about 120 kg. of fish under the feeding programme. In the Narasimharajapura Block it was started in the year 1974-75. During the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 about 46,500 fish were stocked, and a water-spread area of 36.45 hectares was brought under fish culture here. During 1976-77, about 10,200 fish were stocked and an area of 8.5 hectares was brought under fish culture, about 21 kg of fish were provided under the feeding programme and about 71 kg of fish were supplied to the village panchayats and an income of Rs. 306 was realised by this block. In the Koppa Block, the programme was started in 1976-77 and stocked about 15,500 fish and a water-spread area of about 19 acres (7.69 hectares) was brought under fish culture. Under this programme, 90 pre-school children are being fed in the block.

Intensive Fisheries Development Scheme

Under an Intensive Scheme of Fisheries Development, the work of developing the fisheries on an intensive scale has been taken up in the Community Development Blocks. It envisages stocking of fast-growing culturable varieties of fish seeds in all the minor tanks and ponds, assessment of fish potential in rural areas by under taking a regular survey, holding of demonstrations on the modern methods of fishing and tackling problems of fishing, supplying of nylon yarn, coracle and rare varieties of fish seeds at subsidised rates and imparting of training to the villagers in fish-culture for improving the economic condition of small farmers, village panchayats, taluk development boards and fisheries co-operative societies. The scheme is in operation in the district since 1970-71. Three village panchayats in Chikmagalur taluk have been developed intensively and they are getting about Rs 1,500 per annum by fish culture.

Drought-Prone Area Programme

A Drought-Prone Area Programme is in operation in Kadur taluk since 1974-75 for developing fisheries intensively by production of fish, marketing, creating employment opportunities and for providing nutritive food at a

cheaper cost. During the year of commencement, a sum of Rs 53,200 was spent on stocking fish-seed, civil works and training. Fish-seeds to the tune of 6.60 lakhs were stocked in Ayyanakere and several other tanks of the taluk. This has provided employment to 50 fishermen for a period of six months in a year and the monthly income is about Rs 300 per individual. During 1975-76 and 1976-77, a sum of Rs 1.59 lakhs, Rs 70,807.80 were expended on the same programme. The income during 1976-77 was Rs 6,137. Major carp and common carp are the varieties of fish reared in the tanks of the taluk. A fish farm has been also started at Ayyanakere in the taluk under this programme.

Bhadra Command Area Development Scheme

A scheme for developing fisheries in the Bhadra Command Area is in operation in the district since 1971-72. It is confined to the Bhadra and the Jambadahalla reservoirs and their water-sheets in Tarikere and Narasimharajapura taluks. It is intended to help production and supply of fish at a cheaper cost and also to provide employment opportunities to the poorer section of the fisher folk. The reservoirs and their water sheets have been stocked with about three lakh fingerlings. The revenue realised by the Department from this is about Rs 2,500 to Rs 3,000 per year. About 100 fishermen who are actively engaged in fishing in this area are earning on an average of about Rs 250 to Rs 300 per month, for a period of six months in a year. A Bhadra Reservoir Development Scheme for developing fisheries in the Bhadra Reservoir was also sanctioned in 1979-80. During this year, a sum of Rs 40,000 was spent on the scheme to help about 50 to 60 fisherman families in and around Narasimharajapura taluk. It is estimated that about 100 tonnes of fish will be caught and a revenue of Rs 3,000 will be realised in a year under this scheme.

Inland Fisheries Development Scheme

An Inland Fisheries Development Scheme is in operation in the district since 1971-72. Its aims are intensive development of fisheries in all water sheets by stocking fast-growing culturable varieties of fish-seed and exploitation of the same by modern methods. Issue of licences to poor fishermen, auction-sale of tanks and lease of tanks to the village panchayats, taluk development boards, fishing co-operative societies and others are some of the activities being done under this scheme. More than 50 tanks are being tackled intensively every year under this scheme, and about 20 tanks are being leased to village panchayats. On an average, 25 tanks are subjected to licensing and 40 tanks are auctioned in a year. The revenue realised from these is about Rs 15,000 per annum. The seasonal tanks yield a revenue of Rs 2,000 to Rs 12,000 annually which is utilised by village panchayats.

Small-Water Development Scheme

A Small-Water Development Scheme is being implemented in the district since 1976-77. Its aim is to renovate tanks and ponds and make them

fit for fish culture. A grant of Rs 1,000 is allowed for each tank or pond. Mailimane and Hirekolale village panchayats in the district are availing the benefit and they have stocked about 5,000 fish-seeds in each tank of the panchayat.

Trout Fishery

Trout, a cold-water fish, was found to be conducive for the development of sport in the district. A survey of cold-water fisheries conducted in Baba-Budangiri hill range in 1973 revealed that the trout fish can survive in these areas and held out the hope of development of cold-water fishery on an intensive scale for the purpose of tourist attraction. As a preliminary step, more than 1,000 seed fish of trout were obtained from Ooty in Tamil Nadu and were introduced in the Shankar falls and Honnammanahalla of Baba-Budangiri hill range in the district.

Tribal Sub-Plan

A Tribal sub-plan Programme is being implemented in the district since 1979-80. The main aim of this scheme is to train the tribals in fish culture for providing them additional occupational opportunities. Under the scheme, 20 Candidates will be trained and ten groups will be supplied with fishery requisities, and a tribal co-operative society will be assisted for development of tank fisheries. The training programme is being carried out at the Bhadra Reservoir project for which an out-lay of Rs 35,400 were provided. The duration of the training is three months and a stipend of Rs 150 per month. A subsistence allowance of Rs 100 per month and an equipment allowance of Rs 100 are given to each candidate. A batch of two trainees was given Rs 1,200 for the purchase of nylon nets and a leather coracle. The tribal co-operative societies are given an assistance of Rs 200 per acre of water-spread area for development of tank fisheries with inputs like fish-seed and feed.

Fisheries Co-operative Societies

There are three fisheries co-operative societies in the district, one each at Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura and Kadur. The society at Chikmagalur was started during 1971-72 with 65 members. The Narasimharajapura society commenced working in 1972-73 with 62 members, while the other one at Kadur was organised in 1973-74 with 57 members. The total share capital of these three societies amounts to Rs 2,770. However, they are not functioning well, and the Fisheries Department is making efforts to rejuvenate them by leasing out some major tanks. There is one Nomadic Tribe Co-operative Society at Thandrebore Kaval in Kadur Taluk. Burude Bestas, whose traditional occupation is fishing are its members.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

The Chikmagalur district has bountiful natural resources. There are thick semi-evergreen and other forests in the *malnad* areas and rich black-soil tracts in the *maidan* parts. The hilly slopes of the *malnad* are profusely dotted with numerous coffee estates for which the district has been enjoying a wide reputation. Coffee is an excellent foreign-exchange earner. The foremost among the economic minerals is iron ore which is available here in stupendous quantities. The iron ore deposits have been worked by the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravati, a notable pioneer industry of the State, for the past few decades. The mining of iron ore on a gigantic scale for export under the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, which is a recent public undertaking of the Central Government, has put the district on the world map in this domain. This has provided employment to thousands, apart from securing considerable foreign exchange. It has opened up also new channels for several auxiliary industries.

Traditional industries

Among the traditional industries of the district are weaving, oil-ghanis, bee-keeping, pottery, leather craft, carpentry, black-smithy, lime-making, basket-making, weaving of woollen *kamblis*, making of glass bangles, catechu making, copper wire works, shoe making, repairing of guns, etc. These are mostly individual units which have been carrying on their trade, on their own, for ages. The village Barabaluthis, viz. Gauda, Shanubhogue, panchenga, thalavar, thoti, nirganti, agasa, nayinda, kumbara, lohar, badagi and akkasale formed the ancient village service. They took up agriculture also as their secondary occupation. Many of them migrated to urban centres seeking employment opportunities. They were languishing for a long time. In recent years, co-operative societies have been organised to help them. The Khadi and Village Industries Board and Commission and also commercial banks are assisting these artisans to improve their crafts and to earn more.

Industrial development

In 1916-17, there were 28 coffee pulpers, five roasting and grinding units, three rice hullers, one sugarcane crushing unit, an oil processing unit, a tile factory. In addition to these there were a tannery unit and four coffee pulpers, all worked by manual labour. Organised industrial activities on modern lines began late in this interior district. There was a weaving factory at Chikmagalur in about 1922. In 1928-29, training classes in carpentry, smithy and rattan crafts were opened at the same place. Two saw mills and four rice mills were functioning in the district during 1930. A Khadi centre was started at Ajjampura in 1931-32. The 1931 census disclosed that 744 persons were engaged in cotton-weaving, 32 in silk-weaving, 397 in wool-weaving, 119 in oilseed-presses, 870 in pottery, 536 in basket-making, 209 in goldsmithy, 321 in blacksmithy, 210 in carpentry, 68 in mat-weaving and also 79 in leather industry. A unit, producing Ayurvedic medicines was started at Chikmagalur in 1946. In 1951, there were 13,971 persons working in plantation industries, 1,877 in forestry and wood products, 440 in mining and quarrying, 1,725 in manufacturing of foodstuffs, 165 in cotton textiles, 153 in leather products, 45 in engineering and 17 in printing. As in 1961, there were about 1,000 handlooms, roughly half of them being in the co-operative sector and 40 industrial co-operatives. As per the Industrial Directory published in the year 1970, the district had 36 food beverages and tobacco units, 34 wood products units, 23 general engineering units, eight printing units, seven each for chemical and ferrous and non-ferrous, five leather and rubber units and five miscellaneous units. These 125 units employed 3,589 persons.

In 1975, there were 29 wood industrial units dealing with wood crafts, making furniture, crafts, etc., 53 engineering works, most of which were preparing and also repairing implements relating to the coffee industry and 12 establishments dealing with coffee-curing and the like. In 1976, an oil mill was started near Kadur, for producing refined oil from groundnut oil. A large industrial establishment of the district is the Vignyan Industries Ltd., at Tarikere (presently taken over by Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited, Bangalore), a public limited company which is engaged in the production of steel and alloy steel casting and ingots. There is one Khandasari factory producing khandasari sugar. Among other small-scale industries of the district are printing presses, a tile factory, confectionaries, garment units and match-manufacturing works. There are Industrial Estates at Chikmagalur and Kadur which are helping the entrepreneurs. The Government and the financial agencies are providing several facilities for starting and developing industrial units. The power supply is increasing. There is a growing awareness of the need for enterprising spirit to promote industrial development. Co-operative and private ventures are being liberally encouraged in various ways. As a result of these steps, new industrial units have come up and languishing crafts have been rejuvenated.

Power supply

Supply of electric power makes significant contribution to the development of industries and agriculture. Hydro-electric power was introduced in this district in 1936. During the next year, service was provided to power installations also. A section office having a Senior Operator as its head was functioning at that time at Chikmagalur. Later, parts of the district were attached to three divisions, namely, Hassan, Bhadravati and Shimoga. A bold venture to generate electricity was stated to have been made by an agriculturist, resident of Addagadde village of Sringeri taluk, as early as 1940, and finally succeeded in generating 1 Kw. electricity, which was sufficient for his domestic consumption. It was however abandoned in 1960. In 1971, a separate Electrical Division was formed for the district, with three subdivisions at Chikmagalur, Birur and Balehonnur. Power supply is being fed from the Bhadra Generating Station through 66 Kv. transmission line. Provisions have also been made to back-feed from Hootagalli Receiving Station, Mysore, for ensuring power supply round the clock in case of any interruption. There are four sub-stations, one each at Chikmagalur, Birur, Lingadahalli and Tarikere, from where electricity is supplied to the various parts of the district. All the existing 4.6 Kv. feeders are proposed to be converted to the 11 Kv. system.

Rural electrification

The Rural Electrification Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, extends financial assistance in a phased manner to the State Electricity Board for extending power supply to villages and energisation of pumpsets. In this district, upto end of March 1978, it has given financial help to the tune of Rs. 43.14 lakhs to cover energisation of irrigation pumpsets and electrification of villages, including Harijan bastis in Tarikere taluk. A master plan, which would cost about Rs. two crores, has been prepared to electrify all the unelectrified villages in the district, and to energise all irrigation pumpsets which will give a fillip to agriculture.

Mining

There are several economic minerals in the district (see Chapter I). The most important and extensive of them is iron ore of various grades. They are found to occur mainly in Kudremukh and Baba-Budan ranges. The deposits of iron ore occurring in Kemmannugundi and Kallahattagiri are being worked by the Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd., Bhadravati. The total iron ore reserve at the Kemmannugundi mines area is estimated at 15.3 million tons. The mining operations at this area was started in 1924. In the initial stages the annual output of iron ore was approximately 2 lakh tons. Further efforts were also made to step up the output. The ore mined there is transported to loading stations of bicable rope way on Tram lines and from there it is roped down to Tanigebyle at the foot of the hill by gravity, where it is crushed and screened and further carried to the factory by tramways maintained by them for the purpose. Investi-

gations by the National Mineral Development Corporation showed (in 1978) that over 3,000 million tonnes of iron-ore deposits were found to occur in Baba-Budan range itself, and that the grade of ore-concentrate there is of about 60 per cent; the ore found in Attigundi block accounts for incidence of 69.95 per cent of fresh ore, which is the highest.

Kudremukh iron ore deposit

The Kudremukh iron ore deposits are located in the Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamoola range of the western ghats, about 25 km from Kalasa Village of Mudigere taluk and 64 km from the coastal city of Mangalore. The deposits here were first discovered by the late P. Sampath Iyengar, in 1913 who was a geologist of the erstwhile Mysore State. Till recently, it has not attracted the attention of the Government on account of its low grade magnetic deposit with only 39 per cent of iron content. The find attracted national and international attention, as a result of detailed investigations conducted by the National Mineral Development Corporation of India, a Government of India undertaking which has its registered office at Hyderabad. It started detailed investigation in 1965, and after three years of investigation at a cost of over Rs 50 lakhs, it was proved that the deposits were extensive and that with adoption of latest technology, the magnetic ore could be beneficiated into concentrate having ready acceptance in the market. It was established that the Kudremukh ore body is a sedimentary pre-cambrian iron ore formation, composed of thin laminated layers of magnetite and quartzite. The ore reserves of this area are estimated to be 610 million tonnes and underlying primary magnetite ore to the extent of 520 million tonnes.

The Government of Japan evinced keen interest in the project in the beginning and finally gave up the idea. The Government of Iran agreed to give financial assistance in order to synchronise with the Iranian Plan to expand the steel industry at Ahwaz and Bandar Abbas. The National Iranian Steel Industries Company agreed to purchase 150 million tonnes of ore concentrates produced at this project spread over a period of 20 years. The test results also proved worthwhile.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Co.

The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd., a Government of India enterprise, administered by the Union Ministry of Steel and Mines, was established in April 1976 and was entrusted with the tasks of mining, beneficiation and transportation of the ore as slurry to Mangalore and thereon shipping it abroad. The head office of the Company is at Bangalore and its two other activity centres are located at Kudremukh and Mangalore. Land measuring 4,605 hectares has been leased to the Company by the Government of Karnataka.

Beneficiation

The novel feature of the project is beneficiation of low-grade magnetic ore of Kudremukh, which contains 38 per cent of iron to enrich it to a

concentrate of guaranteed specifications of 66.5 per cent of iron content on the average and four per cent average-content of silica and aluminium.

The Company has arranged to mine and move 20.6 million tonnes of ore a year which would yield only 7.5 million tonnes of concentrates, the rest being disposed of as tailings with water. The company, the first largest commercial exploitation of low-grade iron ore in the country, followed the latest and tested Technology for concentrating the ore and for slurry transport through a 67 km pipeline. The mining equipments used in the process included production truck of 120-tonne capacity, 12/14 cubic yards of mining shovels, 12 cubic yards front-end-loader, etc. After mining, which involved drilling, blasting and crushing to small lumps, the product is fed to the concentrator plant where it is fed with water to 36 feet diameter autogenous mills. The autogenous mills are fitted with large rotating drums where hard ore and weathered soft ore are ground to small particles. The material is then concentrated by magnetic separators first and then by gravity spirals. The process is repeated to achieve a product at 67 per cent iron content. The concentrates produced consisting of 60 per cent solid and 40 per cent water called slurry are stored in two concentrate tanks. From these tanks, the slurry is drawn into a pump-house and transported through pipeline to Mangalore.

Hydraulic transport of solids is comparatively a new technology. The pipeline passes through thick Bhagawathi forest and through 1.7 km long tunnel specially built for the purpose, to a total distance of 67 km. About 10,000 tonnes of seamless pipes of 16 to 18 inches diameters are laid buried in the trench varying from 1.3 to 2.5 metres deep.

The slurry is collected at a slurry pond and later on taken to filter plants where it is de-watered by using vacuum pipes and converted into filter cakes. The entire operation is computerised.

At the port, facilities to handle upto six lakh D.W.T. ships by deepening the approach channel to increase the draft and extending the back waters and other navigational aids is provided. Then the concentrate in the form of cakes is transported abroad.

Ore rejects and tailing dam

During the process of concentration, it is expected that about 13 million tonnes of ore rejects called tailings are let out annually. To avoid pollution in the area, a massive tailing dam across the Lakhya stream is built. The 65-metre high and 313-metre wide dam which is designed by the Central Water Commission will retain the tailings. The level of the river-bed at dam-site is 790 metres (MSL), and the full reservoir level is 850 metres (MSL). A spillway of approximately 70 metres in length and 35 metres in width is being provided. The catchment area is 20 Sq. Km and the water-spread area is 1.70 Sq Km. The dam has a storage capacity of 91 M.Cmt. and can hold tailings (ore rejects) for ten years. The

function of the tailing dam is two fold. It stores the tailings and supplies the make-up water to the concentrator plant water system, by collecting the rain-water from the local water-sheds.

As this type of mining and slurry transporting is new to this country, the Company engaged Canadian Met-Chem consultants, a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Corporation as Mining Associates and Engineer Constructors. The Indian expertise and agencies both in the public and private sectors were made use of. The Hindusthan Steel Works Construction Ltd. took up civil and structural works and built a part of the township. Assistance of the Military Engineering Service was also taken in the construction of the township, while the Central P.W.D. were in charge of constructing a colony at Mangalore. The Karnataka P.W.D., the Border Roads Organisation and the Indian Railway Construction Company laid out a highway of the National Highway standard between Kudremukh and Mangalore. This reduced the distance from 171 km. to 104 km. Engineering expertise of Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants, Engineers India limited and Howe (India) limited were also made use of.

Power for the project

The average requirement of power is estimated at 90 megawatts. The Mysore Power Corporation Ltd., has initiated specific schemes for diverting water to the Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Station by building two dams across the rivers Chakra and Savehaklu. One 5,000 KVA 33/11 kv. transformer was commissioned on 1st January 1978 by the Karnataka Electricity Board to meet temporary power supply to the Project.

Ecological problems

Pollution of air due to dust while mining, soil wash-off from the ore body into Bhadra river and its tributaries, escape of tailings through tailing reservoir, heat radiation and noise pollution are some of the major problems. As part of the broad-based plan, to preserve Kudremukh's ecology and as an anti-pollution measure, a master plan of Rs. 17 million was worked out. It includes massive and intensive afforestation programme in steep slopes of mining areas, in the leased area of the project and all along the catchment area of Lakhya dam above 850 metres. The disposal of mine waste is controlled by digging large trenches, by allowing strips of grass and rows of agave and tree belts in between them and around the ore body. Establishment of a forest and horticultural nursery, raising of eucalyptus, silver oak, *accacia auriculiformis* and bamboos and agave, planting flower trees, lawns and gardens in front of offices and institutions, helping bee keeping, starting of a small animal park, snake and crocodile parks, a flight cage for birds, salt-lick and conservation towers for attracting and viewing big games outside township, etc., are included in the plan.

Ancillary Industries

There is considerable scope for development of ancillary industries in this area. A detailed report has been prepared indicating the possibilities

of starting ancillary industries, which mainly relate to casting and rolled steel items, forgings, rubber-lining and other repair and maintenance works. The Karnataka State Finance Corporation has plans to encourage the development of auxiliary industries in the area.

Manpower

A total manpower of about 2,000 persons is expected to be required at the operational stage of the Kudremukh Project. It is estimated that when the work of transportation will actually begin the different contract agencies would need to engage thousands of persons. Employment opportunities are provided also to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen and physically handicapped persons.

Welfare facilities

The company has created civilized conditions of living at Kudremukh, converting an isolated tract in the inaccessible *malnad* in a humming modern town; a full-fledged central school, well-laid out flower beds, the smiling nurseries, the rows of houses with all amenities, a 50-bed hospital, foreign expatriates hostel, a community centre, an ideal shopping complex, a town centre, etc. are some of the modern amenities. A colony of about 200 houses will also be constructed at Mangalore for the employees. Other welfare measures introduced include reimbursement of school fees, supply of uniforms to the wards of the Company's non-executive employees drawing a basic pay upto Rs. 750, provision of monthly scholarships to deserving students and mid-day meals, benevolent fund to help families of deceased employees, Group Personal Accident Scheme for executives, etc. The Company has also made provision for grant of advances for purchase/construction of houses for the employees at places where the Company has its offices. Non-executive employees are paid a sum of Rs. 15 per month as a canteen subsidy. Advance increments are given to those who acquire higher additional qualifications.

The completion of the 110 km. Kudremukh-Mangalore highway, the steady and satisfactory development of terminal facilities at the Mangalore Port, the arrival of plant and machinery required for the purpose, and such other factors have contributed for completing the project as per the target. The plant was commissioned on 22nd August 1980 with slurry flowing down the pipe-line.

The total expenditure incurred on the Kudremukh project since inception to 1977-78 was Rs. 126.17 crores and budgeted expenditure for 1978-79 was Rs. 200 crores. The development of Mangalore as a major port and construction of the Kudremukh-Mangalore Highway will help the development of the area.

Mining leases

In respect of several economic minerals, the Department of Mines and Geology has given mining leases ranging from ten and twenty years to

private persons and companies. Such leases pertain to iron ore, quartz, yellow ochre, kyanite, black clay, manganese, asbestos, soapstone (stealite), etc. The amounts of royalty paid during some recent years are shown in the table appended at the end of the chapter.

Categories of industries

All industrial undertakings with a capital investment of over Rs. 10 lakhs and upto Rs. 5 crores, under certain conditions, come under medium and large scale industries. There is no official demarcation of investment-limits in respect of them. An industry with a capital exceeding Rs. five crores is treated as a heavy industry. Those industrial units, which have an investment not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in fixed assets in plant and machinery, are termed as small-scale industries. Ancillary units are defined as those undertakings which have an investment of not exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs in fixed assets in plant and machinery and are engaged in the manufacture of parts, components, sub-assemblies, tools or intermediates or in rendering services and supplying or rendering or proposing to supply or supply 50 per cent of their production or the total services, as the case may be, to other units for production of other articles. This is subject to the condition that no such undertaking shall be a subsidiary of or owned or controlled by any other undertaking. All such units are eligible to get financial assistance on the same conditions as the small-scale industries.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

The district had 373 registered small-scale industrial units in 1980 (having a total production value of over three crores of rupees). Small-scale industrial establishments play a vital role in the modern economy by providing considerable employment and income opportunities and acting as an important stabilising force. They contribute to a faster rate of industrial development by serving as feeder and ancillary units. A small-scale industrial unit registered with the State Department of Industries and Commerce gets several facilities. It is given financial assistance and is helped in obtaining scarce and imported raw materials. It is provided with identification for its products for the purpose of sales.

The machineries required by such unit are arranged to be supplied under a hire-purchase scheme of the National Small-Scale Industries Corporation and the Karnataka State Industries Corporation which pay 80 per cent of the cost which has to be repaid by instalments in eight years. New units are given further incentives such as exemption from octroi and sales-tax, concession in electricity charges, etc., for a certain period. Loans are also advanced to such units by the State Department of Industries and Commerce.

In 1980, the number of registered small-scale industries in each taluk of the district was 190 in Chikmagalur, 74 in Kadur, 38 in Tarikere, 31 in

Mudigere, 17 in Koppa, 13 in Sringeri and 10 in Narasimharajapura, in all 373 units. The taluk-wise and category-wise number of these units during the same year were as detailed below :

The talukwise number of registered Small-Scale Industrial Units as on March 1980.

Taluk	No. of Units
Chikmagalur	190
Kadur	74
Koppa	17
Mudigere	31
Narasimharajapura	10
Sringeri	13
Tarikere	38
Total	373

Categorywise number of registered Small-Scale Industrial Units as on March 1980.

Category	No. of Units
Printing and Paper	32
Engineering	78
Wood Products	45
Tiles, Bricks and Cement	25
Food-Processing	18
Leather Products	09
Ready made dresses	12
Coffee and Tea	22
Khandasari Sugar	01
Match Works	02
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	01
Rice, Flour and Oil Mills	128
Total	373

The Vignyan Industries Ltd.

Apart from the Kudremukh project, the Vignyan Industries Limited is the largest industrial unit in the district. It is located at Haliyur, near Tarikere town, on the Bangalore-Honavar Road. Its incorporation was done in January 1966 and the operation commenced in December 1970. It manufactures steel and alloy steel castings and ingots all the year round. It is a public limited company managed by a Board of Directors. The capital invested is Rs 35,46,950 in equity shares and Rs 10 lakhs in preference shares subscribed by State and Central financial institutions and the general public. It became a "Deemed Government Company" from February 1975, as State and Central financial institutions hold more than 51 per cent of the share capital of the concern.

The plant and machinery of this factory consist of an electric arc furnace, annealing furnace, shot blast unit, sand-conditioning plant, cranes, drilling machines, moulding machine and so forth. Iron scraps and ferrous alloys of which are the raw materials required, are purchased indigenously after testing them. They are charged to the arc furnace where an arc of current is struck between graphite electrodes, as a result of which they melt. Then various refining operations are carried out. Then, they are poured into moulds, and castings are obtained after furnishing processes. The installed capacity of this factory is 2,000 tonnes of steel and alloy-steel castings, and 3,200 tonnes of ingots. The output in 1974 was about 42 tonnes of steel and alloy-steel castings and 2,770 tonnes of ingots. There were 180 male employees in the year 1976 and the total wages paid per month was about Rs. 65,000. The workers are provided with facilities such as provident fund, medical aid and canteen.

Coffee-curing works

The Chikmagalur district is a major coffee-producing area. The coffee seeds have to be cured before being marketed for use. Coffee-curing work is seasonal, commencing generally in December and lasting till the middle of May. On arrival at the curing works, the raw coffee is first dried in the sun, then mechanically shelled, winnowed, graded and packed, ready for marketing by the Coffee Board which has the sole authority of marketing.

There are three coffee-curing works in the district. The Mysore Coffee Curing Works Ltd., Chikmagalur, began its operation in 1939. It is managed by a Board of nine directors of whom three are nominated by the State Government. The subscribed share capital is about Rs 10 lakhs. The works provides employment to some 270 persons during the season. It processes about 15 tonnes of coffee seeds per day. The Chamundi Curing Works at Chikmagalur is managed by the Coorg and Mysore Coffee Company Ltd., which has its head office at Mysore. This unit was established in 1963. It receives raw coffee from planters for curing. During the season, the company employs about 640 persons. In this curing works, about 5,500 tonnes of coffee seeds are cured annually. The total value of production is estimated at Rs. 8,25,00,000. The Malenadu Planters Coffee-Curing Works (Private) Ltd., Chikmagalur, was founded in 1971. The capital invested in it is about Rs. 15 lakhs. The concern engages about 450 workers during the season, and cures about 5.00 tonnes of coffee in a year. Coffee powder is prepared and supplied on a considerable scale to outside places on order. In 1976, there were in all 12 processing establishments engaged in coffee and tea industry.

Tea factories

The Balanoor Tea and Rubber Company Ltd., of Balanoor and Kotordie Estates in the Chikmagalur district, commenced functioning in 1937. It is a public limited company. The capital invested is about Rs. 25 lakhs.

The factory engages about 500 persons and works all the year round. The annual output during 1975-76 was about five lakh kg of tea. The Mavinkere Estate of Kalasa, which started production in 1964, is a partnership concern engaged in the production of tea and also coffee. The capital invested is about Rs. 10 lakhs. The number of workers employed was 188 in 1976. The production of tea during 1974-75 was 64,478 kg. The Kelagur Tea Factory started in 1934 is also run on partnership basis. It is located at Magur village of Balur hobli. The capital invested is Rs. 5,50,000 and the factory provides employment to twenty persons. It produced 2,53,198 kg of tea in 1975.

Khandasari sugar

There is a *khandasari* sugar mill being run by Messrs. Giri Sugar and Industries (Regd.), located at Mugulavalli of Amble hobli. It was started during 1974-75 on a partnership-basis and works seasonally. The raw material (sugarcane) needed is supplied by the sugarcane-growers of the surrounding area. The capital invested is about Rs 11 lakhs and the mill provides employment to about 100 persons during the season. The production of *khandasari* is about 35 bags per day, and during 1974-75, the output was about 2,000 bags.

A co-operative society called the Pragati Gramodyoga Khandasari Sakkare Kaigarika Sahakara Sangha Ltd., located at Tarikere, started with a share capital of Rs 47,770 received a loan of Rs three lakhs from the Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1976-77.

Oil mill

There is a large oil mill maintained near Kadur town by Sree Mahaveer Oil Industries (P) Ltd. It began functioning in 1976 and is perennial, producing refined oil from raw groundnut oil. The capital invested is about Rs 40 lakhs and the output is roughly 10.5 tonnes of refined oil per day. As in 1981, the industry is not working.

Wood industry

In 1980 about 45 units, having about 400 workers, were engaged in wood-crafts. The saw mills cut wood to various sizes and also do their planing if required. Relatively, a bigger unit at Chikmagalur, which has a capital investment of about Rs four lakhs, has the capacity to cut 150 cft. of wood per day. Several small-size wood-craft units at Chikmagalur, Birur and other places manufacture furniture. At Tarikere, Ajjampura and Antaraghatta, there are units engaged in the production of carts. A few other small units are also making wooden packing cases, slate frames, electrical capping and casing, doors, windows, beams and the like.

Manufacture of medicines

There is a medicine-manufacturing unit called The Taranath Rasoushadhi Works (Private) Ltd., at Chikmagalur. It prepares Ayurvedic

medicines, generally with the help of various medicinal plants and herbs grown in the nearby areas. It was started in 1946 and is named after the late Pandit Taranath who was a renowned scholar and Ayurvedic Physician. Its authorised capital is Rs one lakh divided into 2,000 equity shares of Rs. 50 each and a paid up capital of Rs 58,400 and employs 16 workers. The medicines produced are marketed to chemists, druggists and physicians as per orders. The employees are provided with facilities such as bonus and gratuity. The production-value of medicines during 1979-80 was about Rs three lakhs.

Engineering works

The number of engineering works, which was 20 in 1970 had gone upto 78 by 1980. They are in the small-scale sector, engaged in general jobbing works such as repairs of pumpsets, oil engines, flour mills, agricultural implements, servicing of automobiles, rewinding etc. The Raja Industrial Works, Sringeri, is engaged in sales and service of power-tillers, agricultural implements, etc. The capital invested including the loans is about Rs 5,94,000, the number of works being 33 and value of annual output about Rs. Seven lakhs. The Webbs Agricultural and Automobile Industries, located at Gavanahalli village in Chikmagalur taluk, is engaged in sales and service of agricultural tractors, implements and accessories. It has employed twenty persons. Messrs. Acharya Industries of Birur, manufactures agricultural implements, gates, grills, gobar-gas fabrication etc. The Hathwar Industries, Birur, makes stainless steel articles, hospital equipment, etc. The Green View Industries, B.M. Engineering Works, and several other engineering works are engaged in the manufacture of implements required in coffee estates, coffee-curing works and other engineering accessories. There are also Vishwakarma Industrial Co-operative Societies at Chikmagalur and Birur which were started to provide employment to displaced gold-smiths, with the help of finance provided by the Government. They also do various small engineering jobs.

Printing presses

There were 32 printing presses in this district in 1980, a larger number of them being in Chikmagalur town. Smaller places like Ajjampura and Hariharapura are also having a few printing units. Most of the printing machines are power-operated. The printing establishments, which are all of small-size, undertake generally job work and a few of them do book work and book-binding also. In Chikmagalur town, several local newspapers are also printed. On an average, three to four persons are employed in a printing press.

Tile factory

There is a tile factory at Kadur, called Standard Tile Company, which manufactures Mangalore tiles used in the roofing of buildings. Clay suitable for making tiles is available in the nearby areas. The unit has

provided employment to about 50 persons. The Karnataka State Financial Corporation has extended a loan of Rs 15,000 to it. There are also twenty-four other units in the district engaged in the production of bricks, cement articles, etc.

Bakeries and confectioneries

There were six units in the district in 1980, engaged in the preparation of bakery products like bread, biscuits and confectioneries (see Chapter VIII).

Ready-made dresses

There were nine units as in 1976, engaged in making ready-made dresses. Such garments are becoming increasingly popular, because they are sometimes cheaper and can be had without any waiting. Two units in Chikmagalur town are also engaged in preparing hand bags.

Match works

There is a match works at Uppalli in Chikmagalur taluk, called Dada Match Works engaged in the production of safety matches. It was started in 1975, with a capital investment of about Rs. 50,000. It employs about ten persons. The raw materials needed are obtained through the Department of Industries and Commerce and from private sources. The processes of production are done by hand work.

Soap works

There were three units in the district, all of them in Chikmagalur town, as in 1976, engaged in the production of washing soaps. Their total capital investment was about Rs. 65,000 and the production value per annum about Rs. 2,40,000. The oldest of the three called the Kadur Soap Works, Chikmagalur, was started in 1942 with a capital investment of Rs. 50,000.

Khadi and village industries

The Khadi and village industries are of considerable importance in helping to improve the economic conditions of the rural population. Some of them serve as subsidiary to agriculture. Efforts are being made to sustain and make them viable. There is a District Office of the Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board at Chikmagalur, with a District Officer as its head with jurisdiction over the entire district.

The artisans, who are engaged in these industries, have been following age-old methods in manufacturing the articles and are economically very weak. They are in need of modern technical guidance and financial help and these are being extended by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. Nineteen industrial co-operative societies and another industrial unit of this district, are being financed by the Board. Upto 1976, the Board has given them Rs 7,77,174 in the form of loans and Rs 1,89,383 by way of grants. It is assisting the economically backward artisans through

the nationalised banks under an interest-subsidy scheme of the Central Khadi and Village Industries Commission. By this arrangement, 32 potters and four leather-workers were given loans of about Rs 19,000 upto 1976.

The Khadi and Village Industries Co-operative Society of Ajjampura, which has an additional centre at Shivani, has about 100 workers whose average earning is about Rs. five per day. The value of production done by this Unit was about Rs. 57,000 during 1975-76. The society has appointed trained instructors for imparting training in spinning and weaving. The Khadi and Village Industries Board advanced loans of about Rs four lakhs and grants of about Rs one lakh to this society from 1953-59 to 1972-73.

Gobar gas plants

Gobar gas plants have been set up in many villages in recent years, and their number is increasing. They are run by using cattle dung. The Central Government has sanctioned 25 per cent subsidy on estimated cost of each plant in order to encourage the rural people to have these plants. Technical guidances and supervision for construction and maintenance of these plants are provided by the Central Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Khadi and Village Industries Board. As on 31st August 1980, there were 358 gobar gas plants in the district, the taluk-wise breakup being Chikmagalur-86, Kadur-39, Koppa-57, Mudigere-84, Narasimharajapura-34, Sringeri-22, and Tarikere-36.

Leather industry

Leather Industry is an age-old one, and persons engaged in this craft prepare footwears, drums, belts and the like from cattle hides and repair them. In 1951, there were 179 leather craft units in the district engaging 195 whole-time and 60 part-time workers.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board is helping them through co-operatives to get them loans from the nationalised banks. There is a leather co-operative society at Chikmagalur, with 82 members and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,050. During 1976-77, the Board had extended a loan of Rs. 14,350 and grant of Rs. 2,350 to this society. Another leather co-operative society, which was organised at Birur, is now defunct. The Board has also issued 16 eligibility certificates to leather artisans of different places to enable them to start their industries early. Two of the nationalised banks had given loans totalling Rs 4,500 to eight leather-craftsmen by 1976.

Pottery

Pottery has been a very ancient industry. There is still demand for earthenwares, particularly in the rural parts. The potters prepare from clay articles such as earthen vessels, pitchers, water jars, garden pots, tiles, etc. The equipment of the potter is very simple, consisting of traditional wheels and frames, but the work requires much skill. The producers sell

their products in the local *shandis* and markets of the towns. There were 321 units in 1951 employing 461 whole-time and 360 part-time workers. The Khadi and Village Industries Board is helping to improve their craft and conditions and encourages them to form co-operative societies. At Menasinamalle-Devarahalli of Chikmagalur taluk, there is a co-operative of the potters, comprising 88 members. The value of production made by this society during 1975-76 was to the tune of Rs. 1,50,000. The Board has issued eligibility certificates to 133 persons of several places, and 86 applicants were given loans of Rs. 37,900 by two nationalised banks upto December 1976.

Carpentry

Abundance of wood being available in the *malnad* parts, wood-craft received much impetus in the area. All bigger villages and towns have carpentry units. Crafts, doors, window-frames and the like and some agricultural implements are prepared and repaired by the carpenters. In the urban centres, they manufacture also various items of furniture. They work in groups or individually, as per the needs. There were 239 carpentry units in 1951 engaging 479 workers. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has issued eligibility certificates for financial help to 17 artisans, out of whom five persons received a loan of Rs. 1,500 by 1976 from two nationalised banks.

Blacksmithy

During the period of the Keladi kingdom, the skill of blacksmiths of the region was well-developed and their products including weapons had become well-known. The artisans of this category manufacture and repair in the traditional way various agricultural implements, parts of carts, hardware, cutlery articles, horse-shoes and so forth. A unit is managed by a single skilled craftsman with the help of the members of his family and engaging when necessary one or more labourers depending on the pressure of work, the volume of which depends upon seasonal demands. Many a time, the raw material for the articles needed is supplied by the customers. Every big village has at least one or two families engaged in this craft. In 1951, there were 253 units in the district with 515 workers. There are relatively larger blacksmithy units at Tarikere, Birur, Kadur, Ajjampura, Vastare, Matighatta, Sokke and in some other places.

Village oil industry

The age-old village oil industry can be seen even today in some places of the district. It is a family occupation of the *ganigars*. They extract oil from groundnut, castor etc., by using *ganas* (*ghanis*) driven by a pair of bullocks. In 1951, there were 45 units engaging 91 persons. The Khadi and Village Industries Board extended a loan of about Rs. one lakh and a grant of Rs. 7,600 to this industry in this district upto 1974-75. In order to give a fillip to this industry, oil co-operative societies were organised at

Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Kallahalli of Chikmagalur taluk, Panchanahalli and Yellambalase, but all of them have now become defunct.

Handlooms

There were 184 Handlooms and 7 handloom weavers co-operative societies in the district as in 1979-80. Of these, four societies were under liquidation, two were defunct and the other is functioning as a viable unit.

Wool-weaving

Kambli-weaving with the wool of sheep is a subsidiary occupation to some families of eastern parts of this district. There were two woollen co-operatives at Birur with 423 members and a paid-up share capital of about Rs. 6,800, but they are not now functioning. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has given loans totalling Rs. 27,200 and grant of Rs. 720 to help this industry in the district.

Lime industry

Limestone is available in many places in this district. It is burnt in kilns and lime is formed. Three individual units, each consisting of ten members, located at Birur, Chikmagalur and Mudigere were helped by the Khadi and Village Industries Board by extending loans totalling Rs. 22,000 and grant of Rs. 9,000 upto 1976-77. The unit at Chikmagalur is in industrial estate. The Board has also issued eligibility certificates to 25 persons of Lakhya, Birur and Ajjampura to enable them to obtain loans from nationalised banks, and upto 1976, 12 of them received loans of Rs. 4,150.

Bee-keeping

The bountiful vegetation in the district has enabled bee-keeping to become an important cottage industry in the rural areas of the *malnad* parts. Bee-hive boxes are kept in suitable places to obtain honey and wax. There is a Bee-keeping Nursery-cum-Extension Centre at Kalasa of Mudigere taluk which was started in 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was spent in 1978-79. The bee-keepers co-operative societies help their members to follow improved methods in bee-keeping and also provide facilities for marketing of honey and wax produced by the members. They distribute bee-hive boxes, honey-extractors, and the like to the members at subsidised rates. Besides, they also provide training in better methods of bee-keeping to interested candidates. These co-operatives have received encouragement from the Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Regional Bee Research Centre

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, established a Central Bee Research Institute at Poona in 1962 and Regional Bee Research Centres at Mercara, Castle Rock, Kodaikanal (Tamil Nadu) and Kangra (Himachal Pradesh). The Regional Bee Research Centre, an operational unit of the Central Bee Research Institute was started at Mercara in Kodagu

district in 1964 and later on shifted to Chikmagalur in 1975. Jurisdiction of this centre covers the entire State of Karnataka, northern parts of Tamilnadu and whole of Kerala. The functions of the centre include implementation of scientific programmes formulated by Central Bee Research Institute, establishment of field observation stations, conduct of field surveys, organisation of Regional Training Courses, standardisation of management practices for each region, control of diseases and pests and conduct of pollination experiments on local crops. The research programmes of the centre is implemented through field observation stations at Jakkanahalli with about 90 experimental bee colonies in this district and about 100 colonies at Kakkabbe (Kodagu district). Field observation stations consist of experimental apiaries and constitute the basis for providing research material and recommending appropriate seasonal management in actual practice. It has evolved patterns of migration of bee colonies from the hill and forest regions to the agricultural plains like places around Banur (Chikmagalur District), Bettadapura (Mysore District) and to rubber estates in Koyanadu. It has, however, propagated four plant species of proved merit.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is assisting 1,387 bee keepers in 278 villages for producing the annual yield of over 45,000 kg of honey. The research programme introduced by the Regional Bee Research Centre aims at improving upon this so as to utilise the potential to the maximum extent.

Glass bangles

There are four small units, two at Tarikere and one each at Birur and Lingadahalli, which are engaged in preparing glass bangles. They are run by families which have come from the Soundatti taluk of Belgaum district. There are about ten persons working in each unit. The raw materials such as broken glasses, bottles and bangle-pieces are obtained locally and nearby places. The glass bangles prepared are sent to various places in the region as per orders.

Basket and mat-making

The Medars are traditionally engaged in the ancient craft of making baskets, mats and such other articles. The craftsman himself is the proprietor in each unit and is assisted by the members of his family. The products manufactured are baskets, plain and coloured mats, cradles, hand-fans and such other household requirements. The main raw materials used are bamboos and reeds which are available in the forests of this district. The products are generally marketed locally and in nearby *shandis*. The demand for baskets reaches the peak during harvest seasons. In 1951, there were 256 units in the district having 523 whole-time and 188 part-time workers.

Industrial co-operatives

As in 1979, there were 39 industrial co-operative societies, of which nine

were under liquidation. There is a branch of the Karnataka State Industrial Co-operative Bank at Chikmagalur (see Ch. VI).

Industrial estates

An industrial estate has been defined as "a tract of land which is sub-divided and developed according to a comprehensive plan for the use of a community of industrial enterprisers". It seeks to provide also, on a rental basis, other basic common facilities such as technical workshops and repair and other service-shops to groups of small entrepreneurs who would otherwise find it difficult to secure these facilities economically. The Government of Karnataka launched the programme of industrial estates towards the end of the First Five-Year Plan. In this district, there are two industrial estates, one each at Chikmagalur and Kadur. At Chikmagalur, six sheds and 18 plots, and at Kadur, six sheds and 19 plots have been provided. It is proposed to construct an industrial estate at Tarikere at a cost of Rs 4.450 lakhs during 1979-80.

Training facilities

The district has a Polytechnic, an Artisan Training Institute and Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre all of which are located in Chikmagalur town. While the Polytechnic is maintained by the Directorate of Technical Education (see Ch. XV), the other institutions belong to the Department of Industries and Commerce. The Artisan Training Institute provides training in carpentry, smithy, rattan works and leather-stitching, each of these courses being of two years' duration. In 1978-79, there were 35 trainees in these crafts. In the Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre, training is imparted in carpentry for six months and one year, and in blacksmithy for six months. In 1978-79, there were 34 trainees in carpentry and blacksmithy.

A community polytechnic started functioning in Chikmagalur in 1980-81. It has undertaken the work of manufacture of Agricultural implements and wooden furnitures. It also intends to have a mobile service-cum-repair Unit, which could move from village to village rendering small technical services and in setting right the agricultural implements of the farmers including pumpsets, motors, sprayers, etc., A sum of Rupees one lakh as non-recurring expenditure and Rupees fifty thousand as recurring expenditure, has been earmarked for implementing this scheme in the district by the Government of India.

Table showing taluk-wise details of electrical installations, total energy consumed, etc. in Chikmagalur District in two recent years
(as on 31st March of each year)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Villages electrified		Irrigation pumps energised		Domestic lighting		All electric home		Industrial power		Other viz., commercial lighting		Energy consumed in K W	
		1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
1	Chikmagalur	153	159	519	658	9,004	10,065	848	1,164	855	739	2,543	2,833	Total energy consumption 3,83,88,600 K W. 4,23,93,741	
2	Kadur	122	124	433	444	8,414	10,845	157	199	342	970	1,382	1,476		
3	Koppa	67	67	194	213	1,951	2,482	386	459	120	154	250	799		
4	Mudigere	97	97	357	383	2,810	2,988	314	47	180	205	789	952		
5	Narasimharajapura	56	57	238	242	923	951	141	147	85	91	230	439		
6	Sringeri	33	33	96	102	1,200	1,238	128	435	55	49	120	418		
7	Tarikere	148	152	889	910	8,186	9,799	149	209	224	291	1,158	1,430		

Revenue realised as Royalty on Minerals in Chikmagalur District from 1972 to 1979
(in Rupees)

Year	Class of Minerals	Particulars	Opening Balance	Demand	Total
1972	Major Minerals	Royalty	3,92,008.97	3,65,269.27	7,57,278.24
		S.R.	4,737.25	1,585.00	6,322.25
		Cess	617.20	160.00	777.25
	Minor Minerals	Royalty from surrendered blocks	76,183.32	3.00	76,186.32
1973	Major Minerals	Royalty	4,47,157.22	3,71,460.66	8,18,617.88
		SR & Cess	5,328.39	1,774.70	7,103.09
	Minor Minerals	Royalty	2,161.40	3 187.54	5,348.94
		SR & Cess	12.98	82.13	95.11
1974	Major Minerals	Royalty	5,20,407.32	3,43,915.69	8,64 323.01
		SR & Cess	5,341.03	1,818.36	7,159.39
	Minor Minerals	Royalty	4,085.54	4,186.00	8,271.54
		SR & Cess	107.13	107.13	214.26
1975	Major Minerals	Royalty	4,97,651.58	3,06,122.05	8,03,783.63
		SR & Cess	5,340.43	1,891.47	7,231.90
	Minor Minerals	Royalty	5,087.50	5,981.75	11,069.25
		SR & Cess	131.93	106.93	238.86
1976	Major Minerals	Royalty	4,42,195.28	2,92,821.25	7,35,016.93
		SR & Cess	40,038.12	2,020.64	6,058.76
	Minor Minerals	Royalty	5,981.75	25,828.77	31,810.52
		SR & Cess	106.83	263.34	370.17
1977	Major Minerals	Royalty	4,21,088.18	2,84,837.51	7,05,925.69
		SR & Cess	4,242.11	2,061.85	6,303.96
	Minor Minerals	Royalty	13,486.48	39,803.92	53,290.40
		SR & Cess	263.34	826.60	1,089.94
1978	Major Minerals	Royalty	4,28,447.02	2,97,640.81	7,26,087.83
		SR & Cess	4,469.89	2,050.86	6,520.75
	Minor Minerals	Royalty	23,979.88	1,75,126.27	1,99,106.15
		SR & Cess	316.60	147.30	463.90
1979	Major Minerals	Royalty	4,17,967.72	3,80,012.04	7,97,979.76
		SR & Cess	4,532.10	16,024.90	20,557.60
	Minor Minerals	Royalty	1,81,770.78	74,552.65	2,56,326.43
		SR & Cess	170.14	213.31	383.45

Source: Senior Geologist, Department of Mines and Geology, Dakshina Kannada Division, Mangalore.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

A—BANKING AND FINANCE

In the district of Chikmagalur, as in several other districts of the State, the socio-economic conditions of the small and marginal farmers, in general are far from satisfactory. This is partly due to their age-old traditional agricultural practices, uneconomic holdings, lack of sufficient and cheap institutional credit and inadequate infra-structural facilities like transport, storage and marketing. Because of long-neglected state of agriculture and impoverished conditions of the large number of people depending on agriculture and other weaker sections, they had perforce to borrow money from indigenous money-lenders for pursuing not only occupational operations, but also to enable them to fulfil domestic and other social commitments. These recurring necessities led to the old practice of money-lending by some affluent agriculturists and traders. Mutual trust and confidence alone served as security for this money-lending. However, very often, immoveable properties, house-hold articles, valuables, etc., were mortgaged or pledged as security. In recent times, this money lending business attracted also many *marwadis*, pawn-brokers, *nidhis*, chit funds and finance corporations are functioning in the district for extending credit facilities and other purposes of trade. Money-lenders continue to flourish though they are dreaded.

It is evident that in many cases creditors exploited the borrowers taking undue advantage of the helplessness and ignorance of the needy people by adopting dubious ways and took to usurious practices. Thereby money-lenders acquired both moveable and immoveable assets of the debtors and amassed wealth. As a result of this, a large number of families were groaning under heavy debts from generation to generation. This critical state of affairs called for State intervention with statutory measures to mitigate the hardship of debtors to some extent.

Earlier relief measures

The Mysore Land Improvement Loans Act, 1890, was introduced to extend relief to the needy agriculturists. *Taccavi* loans were also issued

under the Land Revenue Code. The Amildars were empowered to sanction loan upto Rs. 250 whereas Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners had a limit to sanction upto Rs 500 and 1,000 respectively. The period of repayment in case of land-improvement loans varied from 10 to 30 years according to the purpose of loan. In case of *Taccavi* loans granted under the Land Revenue Code varied from one year to 10 years according to the purpose for which loans were granted. In 1920-21, the total amount of these two loans (land improvement loan and *taccavi* loan) was Rs 9,550 and in the following year, it was Rs 5,035. During the year 1923-24, *taccavi* loans of Rs 2,600, land improvement loans of Rs 5,500 and flood relief loans of Rs 35,235 were sanctioned. The financial assistance extended by the Government in 1924-25 was Rs 2,140. Later, the State Government brought into force 1) The Mysore Usurious Loans Act, 1923, 2) The Mysore Debt Conciliation Act, 1937 and 3) Mysore Money-Lenders Act, 1939. The first Act empowered the courts, when they found that the interest charged by the creditor was excessive and the transaction between the parties was substantially unfair, to reopen the transactions and to relieve the debtor of all liability in respect of any excessive interest. The second Act made a provision for the establishment of conciliation boards for an amicable settlement of debts of agriculturists. The Act also laid down that no creditor be allowed, in satisfaction of a debt, a greater amount than twice the amount of principal, and if the debt was incurred before 1st June 1935, twice the amount due on that date. The Act of 1939 insisted on money-lenders to keep regular and proper accounts of their dealings and made a provision for the issue of receipts acknowledging the payments made by the loanee in addition to furnishing the debtor on demand a statement of accounts of debts indicating the principal amount and interest outstanding. The maximum rate of interest allowed was nine per cent simple interest on secured loans and twelve per cent on unsecured loans. The maximum compound interest permitted was six per cent with yearly balance. According to this Act, the molestation of a debtor was cognisable offence and the infringement of the provisions of the Act was made punishable with fine or imprisonment or with both.

New Acts

After the formation of the new State in 1956, uniform and more comprehensive measures called the Karnataka Money-Lenders Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1962) and the Karnataka Pawn-Brokers Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 13 of 1962) were enacted. The first Act came into effect from 1st April 1965. Under the provisions of these Acts, money-lenders and pawn-brokers are required to obtain licences and to submit periodical returns to the controlling authorities. The maximum rate of interest chargeable by money-lenders is 15 per cent simple interest on secured loans, while it is 18 per cent on loans which are not backed by security. The pawn-brokers are permitted to charge 18 per cent simple interest when the loan does not exceed Rs. 25

and 15 per cent simple interest in other cases. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the State-level and the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at the district-level function as Registrar-General and Registrar of Money Lenders respectively.

Kaisala (hand loan) has been popular both in rural and urban areas of the district in close and limited circles. The trade centres like Birur, Chikmagalur, Kadur, Kalasa, Koppa, Mudigere, Tarikere, etc., continue to be centres of professional money-lenders and pawn-brokers in the district. The table given below indicates the taluk-wise number of registered money-lenders and pawn-brokers in the district for some years from 1970 to 1978.

Taluk	1970		1973		1976		1978	
	Money-lenders	Pawn-brokers	Money-lenders	Pawn-brokers	Money-lenders	Pawn-brokers	Money-lenders	Pawn-brokers
Chikmagalur	82	22	94	37	107	45	91	34
Kadur	26	15	35	8	45	8	45	8
Koppa	3	..	4	..	4	..	4	..
Mudigere	11	4	13	6	13	6	10	6
Narasimharajapura	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..
Sringeri	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	..
Tarikere	8	9	12	14	20	7	20	7
Total	132	50	162	66	193	67	176	55

According to the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the district who is also *ex-officio* Registrar of Money Lenders in the district, the total loans advanced by money lenders and pawn-brokers was Rs. 68.53 lakhs in 1975 as against Rs. 50.65 lakhs and Rs. 33.97 lakhs in 1974 and 1973 respectively. The loans advanced by these agencies were reckoned at Rs. 73.40 lakhs and Rs. 78.31 lakhs in 1976 and 1977 respectively.

Indebtedness

Yellambalase, a village of Kadur taluk of the district, was selected for the purposes of preparing "A Village Survey Monograph" by the census authorities in 1961. The survey disclosed the following details about the indebtedness of that place. Out of 265 households of the village, 197 households (74.34 per cent) comprising different economic groups were in debt and the total debt incurred was Rs. 1,73,276. The percentage of debtors to the total number of households in each income-group was generally increasing with a rise in income. The percentage of debt was 54.54 in the income-group of Rs 25 and below per month, as against 82.61 per cent in the income-group of Rs 76 to Rs 100 per month. The average debt per household was Rs 105.83 in the income-group of Rs. 25 and less per month as against Rs 2,102.70 in the income-group of Rs 101 and above per month. These households of highest income group (i.e. Rs 101

and above per month) had a major share of Rs 1,32,470 or about 76 per cent of the total debt. The study also indicated that the people under higher income-groups were motivated to borrow for investing in various productive and ambitious enterprises like purchase and improvement of lands, purchase of bullocks, investment in business run by households, construction of houses and also to clear old debts.

The percentage and purpose-wise distribution of credit was as follows : Out of the 197 households in debt, 28 households had borrowed Rs. 29,830 or 17 per cent of the total debt for non-productive purposes like marriage, 90 households had contracted a debt of Rs. 39,194 or 23 per cent to meet out the ordinary wants of daily life and 18 households had borrowed Rs 24,165 or 14 per cent of the total debt for constructing and repairing houses. To carry on business by 14 households, the debt incurred was Rs 39,130 or 23 per cent of the total debt. The money spent for land improvement by 13 households was Rs 23,920 or 14 per cent. The rest of the amount, i.e. Rs 17,037 or 9 per cent was spent by 34 households for purposes like purchase of land, livestock, to clear outstanding debts and medical purposes. The survey revealed also that out of the total loan of Rs 1,73,276 an amount of Rs. 1,51,720 or 87.5 per cent was borrowed from private sources at the rate of interest ranging from 10 to 15 per cent per year depending upon the amount borrowed and credit-worthiness of the party besides the security offered. It was found that persons owning less than three acres of land had not borrowed any amount either from the Government or commercial banks while people with larger holdings between three and ten acres had availed loans from the sources like co-operative societies, banks and others including friends and relatives.

Lead Bank Scheme

A lead bank scheme was evolved out of the recommendations of a study group of the National Credit Council and Nariman Committee of the Reserve Bank of India in December 1969. It was chiefly aimed at giving concrete shape to the idea of an area approach to the development of banking. The scheme includes intensive coverage of the selected areas for meeting the total credit needs of the borrowers. To enable the banks to assume the role of leadership in an effective and systematic manner, all the districts of the country, except a few big cities and union territories, were allotted among the public sector banks for this purpose. The lead banks were required to conduct impressionistic surveys of the district to assess the credit gaps and to identify growth centres. The lead bank scheme has envisaged increasing involvement of banks in rural development in a planned and co-ordinated manner. The Canara Bank, one of the nationalised banks working in the district, was entrusted with this task and it conducted the survey of this district in 1970. In 1977, a detailed credit plan of the district was formulated as a second phase of the lead bank scheme. The credit plan indicates the credit needs of the various economic

sectors which can be met by the different financial institutions like the District Central Co-operative Bank, Primary Land Development Banks, Coffee Board, Karnataka State Finance Corporation and Industrial Co-operative Bank. The credit outlays estimated represent the actual credit disbursement to be made and not the outstanding advances. The table given below shows the scheme-wise credit allocations in the district for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

Schemes	(Amount in Lakhs)			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
1 Crop loans (excluding horticulture)	62.00	73.50	86.00	221.50
2 Loans for horticultural crops (excluding coffee)	44.00	53.50	63.00	160.50
3 Loans for coffee plantations	138.00	167.00	196.00	501.00
4 Loans for purchase of agricultural implements	62.00	81.00	100.00	243.00
5 Land development loans	8.00	102.00	117.00	306.00
6 Pumpset loans	60.00	78.00	96.00	234.00
7 Dairy loans	46.00	58.00	70.00	174.00
8 Loans for poultry-farming	19.00	24.00	30.00	73.00
9 Loans for sheep-rearing and piggery	9.50	11.50	13.50	34.50
10 Loan for gohar-gas plants	5.50	5.75	5.75	17.00
11 Loans for small-scale industries	44.00	58.00	72.00	174.00
12 Loans for cottage/household/village industries	21.00	26.50	29.00	76.50
13 Loans for artisans	18.00	21.50	25.00	64.50
14 Loans for marketing/storage	15.00	19.00	23.00	57.00
15 Loans for road transport operators	22.50	26.50	28.00	77.00
16 Loans for retail trade/wholesale trade-small business.	25.50	31.00	36.50	93.00
17 Loans for professionals, self employed and others.	32.00	39.50	46.50	118.00
Total	711.00	875.75	1037.75	2624.50

The taluk-wise credit allocations in the district from 1976-77 to 1978-79 are given below.

Taluk	(Amount in lakhs)			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	Total
Chikmagalur	192.00	228.75	265.75	686.50
Kadur	119.50	145.00	170.50	435.00
Koppa	73.50	92.00	109.50	275.00
Mudigere	121.50	148.00	175.00	444.50
Narasimharajapura	54.00	72.00	89.00	215.00
Sringeri	32.50	43.00	53.50	129.00
Tarikere	118.00	147.00	174.50	439.50
Total	711.00	875.75	1,035.75	2,624.50

Differential Rate of Interest Scheme

A differential rate of interest scheme was introduced by the Central Government in 1973 to extend financial assistance to specified weaker sections. Under this scheme, loan is being granted for productive purposes at four per cent interest per annum by the nationalised and non-nationalised banks with lead bank responsibilities entrusted under the lead bank scheme in 1969. Persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs 3,000 in an urban area, and Rs 2,000 in the rural area, agriculturists with small holdings not exceeding one acre of irrigated land or 2.5 acres of unirrigated holdings and landless labourers are eligible for assistance under the scheme, whereas, members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are eligible for loans irrespective of their land-holdings. The maximum amount of working capital to be granted under the scheme is not to exceed Rs 1,500 and the term-loan upto Rs 5,000. Persons engaging paid labourers on a whole-time basis are ineligible to receive assistance under this scheme. By the end of 1978, the total financial assistance given in the district under this scheme was Rs 13.88 lakhs extended by seven public sector banks and a private sector bank. Among the contributors, the share of the Canara Bank was Rs 4.50 lakhs followed by the Syndicate Bank Rs 4.21 lakhs and the State Bank of Mysore Rs 2.43 lakhs, and the rest was contributed by other banks.

Relief to debtors

The Karnataka Debt Relief Ordinance issued in October 1975 to extend a relief to the debtors like small and marginal farmers, landless agricultural labourers and other economically weaker sections of the society became an Act on 12th March 1976, with retrospective effect. The main objective of this Act is to extend material relief to the debtors of the above-mentioned categories whose annual income does not exceed Rs 2,400. Since 15th November 1979, the income limit has been raised to Rs 4,800 for the purpose of seeking relief under the Act. Under the provisions of this Act, debts (including interest outstanding) are not recoverable from any moveable or immoveable belongings of the debtors of those categories and all civil suits pending before the courts and decrees obtained by the creditors for the recovery of loans were annulled. Another important provision of this Act is about the return of pledged articles. When the creditors fail to return the pledged articles belonging to the above categories of loanes, the debtor has the right to move the subdivisional magistrate of the respective jurisdiction, who will arrange for the return of pledged articles. According to the Act, every mortgage executed by the debtor in favour of the creditor stands redeemed and properties so mortgaged are to be released in favour of the debtor. Loans secured from the Central and State Governments, co-operative societies, companies, etc., are not covered under this Act. A creditor who fails to comply with orders under Section 5 of the Act, is liable to be punished with imprisonment ranging from three months to one year

and a fine of Rs 1,000 to 5,000. In the district of Chikmagalur, since the enactment of the Act, upto the end of 1976, as many as 9,715 applications seeking relief under the Act were received involving a debt of Rs 12,84,541. Of these applications, 1,761 were disposed off and the rest (7,954) were pending because of stay orders issued by the High Court of Karnataka.

Release of bonded labour

In order to mitigate the severe hardships suffered by the bonded labourers, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, was passed by the Parliament. Accordingly, the bonded labour system has been abolished. All obligations of such debtors (bonded labourers) to do labour either by himself or through the members of his family are deemed to have been extinguished, and the debts payable to the creditors together with interest outstanding are deemed to have been discharged. Every offence, which contravenes the provisions of the Act, has been made cognisable. It was estimated that there were about 5,000 bonded labourers in the district by the end of 1976 and about half of them, i.e., 2,462 were released. The Kadur taluk accounted for 1,011 followed by Tarikere 596 and Chikmagalur 266. Out of the released bonded labourers, as many as 2,091 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and 19 to the Scheduled Tribes. As per the directions of the Government, various schemes for the rehabilitation of these people are being executed with financial assistance being extended by the nationalised banks and other agencies on easy terms and conditions.

Earliest joint stock company

It is noteworthy that long before the advent of commercial and co-operative banking activities in the district, there was a joint stock company by name Yedehally Native Dharmabhivruddy Company Ltd., registered in 1885 under the Companies Act of 1866 (Act No. 10 of 1866) at Yedehally Agrahara (now called Narasimharajapura which is the headquarters town of the taluk of the same name). The authorised share capital of the Company was Rs 20,000 divided into 4,000 shares consisting of thousand shares, each of different denominations of Rs seven, six, five and two. The chief objectives of this corporate body was to render financial assistance to the members to facilitate marriages, *upanayanas*, etc.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The beginning of modern commercial banking activities in this district can be traced to the second decade of this century when Sringeri Sri Sharada Bank Ltd., (a class 'B' non-scheduled bank) was registered at Sringeri in May 1914. In the same year, the Bank of Mysore Ltd., (the present State Bank of Mysore) opened its branch office in the district at Chikmagalur in July 1914. After a large gap of 18 years, the Canara Bank, for the first time, entered the banking business of the district by opening its branch at Chikmagalur in September 1932. The Malnad Commercial and Banking

Corporation Ltd., (a class 'B' non-scheduled bank) with its registered office at Tarikere in this district was founded in this district in December 1933. Then after a lapse of eleven years, the Syndicate Bank made its debut in the district by opening a branch in November 1944 at Chikmagalur followed by a branch office of the Vysya Bank Ltd., at Kadur in June 1946. Before Independence, there were only six branch offices of commercial banks working in the district. Half of them were located at the district headquarters itself. In October 1957, the Syndicate Bank opened its second office in the district at Sringeri, followed by a first branch office of the Karnataka Bank Ltd., at Koppa in December 1957. Two more rural branches were added, one at Balehonnur and another at Koppa opened by the Karnataka Bank Ltd and the Syndicate Bank respectively in the year 1958. The Indian Bank, Madras, was the first banking company registered outside Karnataka to open its first branch office in the district at Chikmagalur in May 1959. The Karnataka Bank Ltd., opened branches in rural places like Sringeri, Jayapura, Kalasa and Kammaradi in 1960.

In the meanwhile, two class 'B' non-scheduled banks mentioned earlier, i.e., the Sringeri Sri Sharada Bank Ltd. and the Malnad Commercial and Banking Corporation Ltd., Tarikere, went into voluntary liquidation and they were later merged with Karnataka Bank Ltd. and the State Bank of Mysore in 1962 and 1965 respectively. Before its merger Sringeri Sri Sharada Bank Ltd., had four branches in the district at Jayapura, Tarikere, Koppa and Kalasa, while the Malnad Commercial and Banking Corporation had a branch office at Narasimharajapura. The Jayalakshmi Bank Ltd., Mangalore, established in 1923, which was later merged with the Vijaya Bank in 1967, had also three branches working in the district at Birur, Chikmagalur and Mudigere.

During the period from 1961 to 1968, nine more new branches were added to the banking services of the district. Of them, five were in semi-urban centres and the rest in villages. Three of these nine branches were opened by the State Bank of Mysore, while the Karnataka Bank Ltd., Vijaya Bank Ltd. and Syndicate Bank started two each.

Rapid expansion

The nationalisation of 14 major Indian Commercial Banks on 19th July 1969, the liberal policy adopted by the Reserve Bank of India in respect of geographical expansion of branches with special emphasis on rural and unbanked centres, implementation of the lead bank scheme by the end of 1969, increasing banking consciousness among the general public, growing credit needs of agriculturists, traders, artisans and other priority sectors, improvement in the infrastructural facilities, etc., have given a good impetus for the expansion of a net work of branches all over the district in the post-nationalisation period. On the eve of the first nationalisation, there were 24 branch offices of commercial banks working in the district. Of them, 14 were rural branches and ten semi-urban ones. The percentage of

distribution of rural branches in the district was 58 which was more than the State percentage of 31.14 and all-India percentage of 22.4. The population served per branch office in the district was 29,000 which was less than the State and all-India average of 38,000 and 65,000 respectively. This district ranked fifth among the districts of Karnataka in this respect.

In the year of nationalisation (1969), six more new branches were opened in the district. Of them, three were branches of the Canara Bank at Lakkavalli, Sakrepatna and Mallandur. The Vijaya Bank Ltd., Karnataka Bank Ltd. and State Bank of Mysore opened one new branch each at Aldur, Bankal and Koppa respectively. During the period of next six years, i.e., from 1970 to 1975, a rapid expansion of branches took place, more and more unbanked growth-centres were brought under the orbit of banking services and semi-urban areas got additional banking facilities. In the above period of six years, as many as 27 new branches were opened, of which 22 were rural branches. By the end of 1975, the total number of branches had risen to 57 as against 24 on the day of nationalisation. Out of the 57 branches, 42 were rural branches. It is noteworthy that the net increase in the number of branches was 137 per cent within a period of six years. During the next four years, i.e., from 1976 to 1979, 21 new branches were added and the total number of branches was 78 as at the end of 1979.

Out of the eleven banking companies operating in the district in 1979, seven banks were public sector banks which together had 42 branches, i.e., 54 per cent of the total number of branches. The Karnataka Bank Ltd., one of the non-nationalised banks, working in the district, was having the largest number of branches (19) followed by the Canara Bank (14), State Bank of Mysore (11) and Syndicate Bank (10), as at the end of 1979. Out of the 78 branches operating in the district by the end of 1979, 28 (36 per cent of the total number) were situated in seven taluk headquarters towns, three of which are considered as semi-urban centres. The district headquarters town of Chikmagalur proper had nine branches followed by Koppa, Mudigere and Sringeri towns with four branches each. The taluk headquarters town, which was poorly served with commercial banking facilities, was Narasimharajapura with a single branch. The spread of branches in the interior rural area excluding the taluk headquarters town is also uneven. Out of the 50 branches situated outside the taluk headquarters in 1979, rural centres of Mudigere and Tarikere taluks had 11 and ten branches, followed by Kadur with nine and Koppa with seven branches. Villages of the other taluks of Chikmagalur and Narasimharajapura had six and five branches respectively while villages of Sringeri taluk had only two branches. The population served per branch office in the district was reckoned at 9,000 which was less than the State and all-India averages of 12,000 and 19,000 respectively by the end of 1978. A Banking Plan for Karnataka (1977-1981) prepared by the Planning Department has mentioned that the district of Chikmagalur requires five more branches, two in the taluk

of Chikmagalur and three in Tarikere taluk by 1981 taking into consideration the credit requirements of the area and the population served per branch office. The subjoined table indicates the taluk-wise distribution of commercial bank branches in the district and an average extent of population served by a branch office, in the district, as on 31st December 1979.

Taluk	No. of branches at taluk headquarters	No. of branches outside taluk headquarters	Total No. of branches in taluk	Population served per branch in 000's.
Chikmagalur	9	6	15	12
Kadur	3	9	12	15
Koppa	4	7	11	6
Mudigere	4	11	15	6
Narasimharajapura	1	5	6	7
Sringeri	4	2	6	5
Tarikere	3	10	13	11
District Total	28	50	78	9

The statement given hereunder shows the number of branches of commercial banks in the district, population served per branch office, with comparative figures of the State and all-India.

As on	No. of branches			Population served per branch office in 000's in		
	Chikmagalur District	Karnataka State	All India	Chikmagalur District	Karnataka State	All India
19-7-1969	24	761	8,821	29	38	65
30-6-1972	44	1,292	13,620	16	23	40
30-6-1975	57	1,750	18,730	13	17	29
30-6-1976	58	1,905	21,220	12	15	26
31-12-1977	73	2,875	26,931	10	15	23
31-12-1978	77	2,480	29,504	9	12	19
31-12-1979	78	2,598	31,557	9	11	17

Deposit mobilisation

The rapid expansion of branches of commercial banks in the district specially during the post-nationalisation period was considered as a good means for mobilising internal resources and channelising them into various productive investments with special emphasis on the priority and neglected sectors. To some extent, the banking activities could be utilised as an instrument to lessen the regional imbalance and to bring socio-economic

transformation specially in the rural areas. The commercial banks in the district have done considerable mobilisation of deposits in recent years. As at the end of 1977, the average deposit per branch office of commercial banks was Rs 35.34 lakh as against the State average of Rs 48.26 lakhs and all-India average of Rs. 78.77 lakhs. The per capita deposit in the district was Rs 350 which was more than the State and All-India figures of Rs 332 and Rs 342 respectively. The average deployment of bank funds per branch office in the district was Rs 28.39 lakhs. as against the State average of Rs 39.96 lakhs and all-India average of Rs 55.93 lakhs. The per capita advance for the district was Rs 281 which was more than the State average of Rs 275 and all-India average of Rs 243. The credit-deposit ratio at the end of 1977 was about 80 per cent in the district as against 82.8 per cent in the State and 71 per cent in the country as a whole. The deposit accretion and employment of funds made by the branches of the commercial banks in the rural centres of the district is also encouraging. As at the end of June 1969, the total deposits by the rural branches amounted to Rs 167 lakhs while the advances made was of the order of Rs 85 lakhs. The corresponding figures as at the end of 1974 were reckoned at Rs 512 lakhs and Rs 390 lakhs. The following statement shows the volume of deposits mobilised and the advances made by the commercial banks working in the district during the period from 1966 to 1979.

(Amount in crores)

Year	Deposits	Advances
1966	4.00	2.08
1967	4.24	2.53
1968	4.67	3.07
1969	5.09	4.03
1970	6.24	4.73
1971	7.00	6.39
1972	7.86	9.57
1973	9.99	10.99
1974	11.94	13.30
1975	14.98	15.17
1976	19.32	20.55
1977	25.80	20.73
1978	36.95	27.28
1979	40.32	32.07

The table given below indicates the names of the banking companies working in the district, their respective number of branches, total deposits mobilised and advances made and credit-deposit ratio as at the end of 1979.

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the bank	No. of rural branches	No. of semi-urban branches**	Total No. of branches	Deposits mobilised	Advances	Credit deposit ratio in percentage
State Bank of Mysore	8	3	11	679.00	277.00	41
Canara Bank	11	3	14	806.27	830.89	103
Syndicate Bank	9	1	10	831.00	623.00	75
Vysya Bank Ltd.	..	2	2	147.62	80.93	55
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	17	2	19	560.01	360.46	64
Vijaya Bank Ltd.	7	2	9	579.08	462.00	80
Indian Bank	1	1	2	87.71	108.90	124
Corporation Bank Ltd.	5	1	6	177.94	200.77	113
Indian Overseas Bank	2	..	2	12.70	22.90	180
State Bank of India	2	..	2	132.05	228.66	173
Bank of Baroda	..	1	1	18.89	11.47	61
Total	62	16	78	4,032.27	3,206.98	79

On 15th April 1980, for the second time, six more major commercial banks were nationalised. Among them are Vijaya Bank and Corporation Bank which originated in Karnataka. As a result of this, out of 11 banking companies functioning in the district, nine are public sector banks.

Other financial agencies

Financial institutions of another category, which are local in character, are also playing a role in the district in financing local trade, commerce and industry, besides mobilising deposits. They are, by and large, termed as finance corporations. Most of these monetary institutions are organised by affluent persons, under the Indian Partnership Act of 1932. The main objectives of these enterprises are to provide finance on suitable security or mortgage mainly for commercial purposes. Some of these organisations also conduct what are called lucky benefit schemes, chits, etc. Interest rates offered by these business houses on deposits being generally higher, they are able to collect considerable amounts of deposits from the local public. Some of these organisations extend different kinds of credit facilities like banking institutions. By the end of 1978, there were 23 finance corporations registered in the district, out of which 17 were functioning. Out of these 17, eight were at Chikmagalur followed by six at Kadur, while Ajjam-pura, Sakrepatna and Singatagere had one each. The total deposits collected by these Corporations, in the district, amounted to Rs. 3.75 lakhs by the end of 1977, as against Rs. 4 lakhs in the previous year, while the advance made were to the tune of Rs. 8.5 lakhs by the end of 1977 as against Rs. 10 lakhs in the previous year.

(Source: Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chikmagalur)

* Rural branches — Branches in places with population upto 10,000

** Semi-urban branches — Branches in places with population of over 10,000 upto 1,00,000

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The co-operative movement made its beginning in this district in 1905 when the Adi-Karnataka Co-operative Society was registered at Kudluru (Tarikere taluk) under the Mysore Co-operative Regulations passed earlier in that year. Amelioration of socio-economic conditions of the "Adi-Karnatakas" was the objective of this institution. It was followed by the Gajanana Large-sized Co-operative Society at Kalasa in 1906. During the next year (1907), a Town Co-operative Society was registered at Kadur, which was followed by another such society at Chikmagalur in 1910. In the early years, the activities of the movement were confined mostly to organising agricultural credit societies for extending institutional credit to needy agriculturists to a certain extent. Gradually, other types of co-operatives came into being, and the number of organisations and their membership went on increasing. In 1912-13, there were 15 co-operative institutions working in the district as against six during the previous year, where as by 1913-14, there were 24 with a total membership of 1,772 and a share capital of Rs. 39,460. In 1916, the Chikmagalur Government Officials Co-operative Society was registered at Chikmagalur. The table given below indicates the overall position of co-operative institutions in the district from 1917-18 to 1922-23.

(Amount in lakhs)						
Year	No. of societies	Member-ship	Share capital	Total trans- actions effected	Reserve funds	Net profit during the year
1917-18	59	3,693	1.38	5.48	0.13	0.15
1918-19	64	3,751	1.34	5.81	0.21	0.15
1919-20	73	4,084	1.45	7.58	0.23	0.17
1920-21	86	5,108	1.78	7.93	0.33	0.19
1921-22	93	6,101	1.98	8.80	0.41	0.24
1922-23	103	5,929	2.09	9.04	0.55	0.25

As the "Federal Banking Unions", which were started earlier in 1912-13 with jurisdiction over one or two taluks for supervising and financing the co-operatives in the districts, were not found to be successful, it was decided to replace them by district central co-operative banks. Accordingly, the Kadur District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. was established at Chikmagalur in 1921 to function as a central co-operative body for the district so as to serve as an intermediary between the State-level central co-operative institutions and the various co-operatives working in the district. However, this bank did not commence its business. To facilitate house-building activities in urban centres, a town house-building co-operative society was organised at Chikmagalur in 1928 which was the first society of this category in the district. Co-operatives in the fields of extending long-term credit for agriculture including better marketing of agricultural products were badly required, and such activities received stimulus during 1930s and 1940s. For the first time, in the district, two primary land development banks were

established at Koppa and Karimane (Koppa taluk) in 1930. A Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society was started at Chikmagalur in 1939. By 1945-46, the total number of co-operative institutions working in the district was 161, with 10,228 members. The working capital and total amount of transactions made by these institutions amounted to Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 37.13 lakhs respectively. To help promote the well-being of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes of the district, another District Adi-Karnataka Co-operative Society was registered at Chikmagalur in November 1949. However, this co-operative body became defunct later.

New momentum

Since the advent of planned economic development in 1951, there has been considerable development in the co-operative movement. The Government have increased their financial participation in the form of share capital, loans, grants, managerial expenses, etc., of the various co-operative organisations in order to help them to progress. The establishment of a new central co-operative bank at Chikmagalur in 1955 was not only helpful in catering to the financial requirements of affiliated primary co-operatives of the district, but also it acted as a monitor of the co-operative movement in the district. In order to render financial assistance to small-scale, medium-scale, rural and agro-based industries, a District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., was brought into being at Chikmagalur in 1964. The other categories of co-operatives such as milk societies, students' co-operatives, industrial co-operatives including those of weavers and coffee-curing, areca and cardamom-growers' co-operatives, farming societies, house-building societies for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other welfare societies were started in the district between 1960 and 1970. Increase in the number of each category of co-operative institutions, growing membership, increased involvement of Government funds in various forms, etc., called for greater efficiency and co-ordination in co-operative activities. Hence, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed at Chikmagalur in 1971. Another office of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies was also opened at Tarikere in April 1977. Earlier than this, there was a single subdivision of an Assistant Registrar for the purpose at Chikmagalur. At present, there are as many as 23 categories of co-operative institutions functioning in the district. The Government are sanctioning funds in the form of subsidies, outright grants and loans besides contributing share-capital to many deserving co-operatives, so as to enable them to render better services to the members. The total share capital invested by the Government in various co-operative bodies of the district amounted to Rs. 47.10 lakhs in 1974, which was increased to Rs 69.69 lakhs by 1979. A major portion of this financial participation of the Government is in the District Central Co-operative Bank, primary land development banks and marketing societies. Agricultural credit co-operatives working in the district have stepped up their activities in lending

short, medium and long-term loans. The volume of short-term loans advanced by agricultural credit societies in the district was Rs 174.82 lakhs in 1975-76 as against Rs 113.08 lakhs and Rs 124.37 lakhs in 1974-75 and in 1973-74 respectively. The medium-term loans extended in the above period amounted to Rs 1.32 lakhs, Rs 12,000 and Rs 85,000 respectively. The total volume of funds employed for long-term operations in the district was Rs 113.89 lakhs during 1975-76, as against Rs 74.68 lakhs and Rs 69.05 lakhs in 1974-75 and in 1973-74 respectively.

By 1970, all inhabited villages (984) of the district had come under the fold of the co-operative movement with a total membership of about 84,446 in 417 co-operative organisations. By the end of June 1973, the total number of institutions in the district was 426 with a total membership of about a lakh. As at the end of the June 1976, the total membership was about 1.16 lakhs in 435 co-operative organisations registered in the district, as against 1.15 lakh members in 427 co-operative societies by the end of June 1975. During 1978-79, the total number of societies in the district was 400 with a total membership of 1,52,858, the decrease in the number of co-operative bodies being reorganisation of agricultural credit societies. It is reported that by the end of June 1970 as many as 127 co-operative organisations were declared as economically non-viable units of which 56 were reported as defunct and the rest were under liquidation. The number of societies under liquidation by the end of June 1979 was 92 as against 78 in June 1977. The category-wise number of co-operative institutions registered in the district and their membership as on 30th June 1979 is given in the sub-joined table.

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Institutions	Membership
1	District Central Co-operative Bank	1	249
2	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies	127	82,936
3	Primary Land Development Banks	8	27,867
4	Large-Sized Agricultural Multipurpose Societies	2	808
5	Non-Agricultural Credit Societies :		
	(i) District Industrial Co-operative Bank	1	1,134
	(ii) Employees Credit Societies	17	3,000
6	Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies	7	7,709
7	Non-Agricultural Non-Credit Societies :		
	(i) Milk and dairy societies	14	921
	(ii) Livestock co-operatives	6	1,408
	(iii) Fisheries co-operatives	3	175
	(iv) Others	5	65
8	Farming Societies :		
	(i) Joint-farming societies	19	451
9	Transport Co-operatives	1	70

Sl. No.	Category	No. of Institutions	Membership
10	Labour-Contract Societies	8	585
11	Housing Societies :		
	(i) General house building societies	18	5,412
	(ii) Housing societies for Scheduled Castes and Tribes	7	2,968
12	Industrial Co-operatives :		
	(i) Handloom weavers co-operatives	7	346
	(ii) Industrial societies other than those of weavers	30	8,891
13	Consumer Co-operatives :		
	(i) District Co-operative Whole-sale stores	1	28
	(ii) Primary Consumer Co-operatives	29	4,689
14	Other Co-operatives :		
	(i) District Co-operative Union	1	148
	(ii) District Horticultural Marketing Society	1	353
15	Societies under liquidation	92	..

The table given below indicates the amounts of share-capital, loans issued, recovered and outstanding and net profits or losses in the co-operative institutions in the Chikmagalur district for the years 1970-71, 1973-74 and 1978-79.

(Amount in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Particulars	1970-71	1973-74	1978-79
1	Share capital	90.58	101.02	197.66
2	Loans issued	317.98	311.43	568.43
3	Loans recovered	277.90	311.56	428.52
4	Loans outstanding	407.56	601.06	687.65
5	Net profit of some institutions	6.77	11.46	18.90
6	Net loss of other institutions	4.12	3.81	20.40

A brief account of some of the categories of co-operatives of the district is given in the following paragraphs.

District Co-operative Central Bank

The Chikmagalur District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., began to function from May 1955. The chief objectives of the bank are to finance affiliated co-operative societies, to develop, assist and co-ordinate the work of member-societies, to arrange for supervision and inspection and doing all other such activities which are conducive for the promotion and advancement of the co-operative movement in the district. It also acts as a balancing centre for surplus funds of other societies in addition to being an intermediary financing agency between the primary societies of the district and the Co operative Apex Bank functioning at the State-level.

In 1955, the paid-up share capital of the bank was Rs 24,362 subscribed by 319 member-societies as against the authorised capital of Rs one lakh. By 1960, the paid-up share capital of the bank was increased to Rs 8.47 lakhs (with 346 members including 223 affiliated societies, 123 individual members including the Government membership), as against the authorised capital of Rs 26 lakhs. The total paid-up share capital of the bank was further increased to Rs 14.45 lakhs by the end of June 1965 which included the investment made by the Government in the form of share capital of Rs 6.62 lakhs and the rest (Rs 7.83 lakhs) was drawn from the member-societies and individuals. From 1966 onwards, the bank discontinued the practice of admitting individual members. By 1970, the paid-up share capital of the organisation stood at Rs 26.56 lakhs including the Government participation to the tune of Rs 13.62 lakhs in the form of share capital. By the end of June 1976, the bank had a share capital of Rs 44.76 lakhs including Rs 26.03 lakhs drawn from 294 member-societies and a Government share of Rs 18.73 lakhs. As at the end of June 1978, the share-capital of the bank was Rs 56.40 lakhs including the Government contribution of Rs 21.73 lakhs, and there were 248 member-societies. Within a period of 20 years, i.e., from 1960 to 1980; the bank opened 15 branch offices in the district in order to mobilise rural deposits and to extend extensive banking facilities to the member-societies scattered all over the district. For accelerating the growth of deposits, the bank has introduced several novel investment-oriented deposit mobilisation schemes like Kalpalata Cash Certificates, Nandi Recurring Deposits, Surabhi Deposits and call Deposits for member-societies. The deposits of the bank have been covered under the Deposit Insurance Scheme extended to co-operative banks also since the end of December 1977.

The total credit advanced by this bank during 1975-76 amounted to Rs 224.54 lakhs, of which Rs 167.38 lakhs (i.e. 74.6 per cent) consisted of short-term loans, Rs. 3.42 lakhs (i.e. 1.5 per cent) comprised of medium-term loans and the rest, i.e. Rs 53.74 lakhs (23.9 per cent) constituted loans extended to other categories. Loans are also being granted by the bank to the economically weaker sections of the society. The amount overdue to the bank, which was Rs 77.77 lakhs as at the end of June 1975, had increased to Rs 107.37 lakhs in the next year. The corresponding figures of overdue amounts as at the end of June 1977 and 1978 stood at Rs 107.30 lakhs and Rs 134.53 lakhs respectively.

The table given below discloses the bank's position in regard to deposits and loans for some years from 1963-64 to 1979-80.

(Amount in lakhs)				
Year	Deposits	Short-term agricultural loans	Medium-term agricultural loans	Cash- credit, etc
1963-64	8.94	24.99	1.59	22.65
1965-66	12.78	25.60	0.05	48.88
1967-68	18.84	32.95	3.17	51.70
1969-70	29.99	68.25	2.18	72.88
1971-72	29.15	98.89	0.57	38.73
1973-74	39.72	98.12	3.73	51.48
1975-76	41.98	167.38	3.42	53.74
1977-78	90.10	183.74	4.44	106.09
1979-80	206.08	297.07	60.12	21.71

Since the inception upto 1964, the overall administration of the bank was being looked after by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. At present, it is administered by an elected board of management consisting of 18 directors including eight directors nominated by the Government. The number of persons employed by the bank was 122 in 1980. The table given hereunder indicates the salient features of the bank as in 1960-61, 1970-71, 1975-76 and 1979-80.

(Amount in lakhs)				
Particulars	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1979-80
Membership				
Government	1	1	1	1
Societies	223	299	294	249
Individuals	122	..	..	..
Share capital	9.36	31.40	44.76	62.65
Reserve fund	0.38	3.15	4.37	7.47
Other funds	0.62	3.01	6.96	14.00
Deposits	6.23	33.30	41.98	206.08
Loans from Apex bank	17.64	74.50	130.85	150.56
Working capital	63.25	185.25	228.92	437.43
Loans outstanding	33.18	127.94	204.15	378.89
Overdues	4.68	77.77	107.37	171.50
Net profit	0.51	0.61	0.31	1.56

Industrial Co-operative Bank

In order to cater to the financial needs of industries organised in the co-operative sector and also to help the artisans, a District Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., was established at Chikmagalur in 1964. The bank started its activities with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 43,000 drawn from 159 members. By the end of June 1978, the total paid-up share capital was Rs 2.79 lakhs which included the Government participation of Rs 1.40 lakhs in the form of share capital, and it had 1,212 members of various categories. The total deposits tapped by the bank in the district through

its regular and special deposit mobilisation schemes was Rs 9.34 lakhs in 1977-78 as against Rs 7.65 lakhs during the previous year. The total credit dispensed by the bank in the district was reckoned at Rs 18.27 lakhs in 1977-78 as against Rs 14.01 lakhs in the previous year, and Rs 15.63 lakhs in 1975-76. Special loan schemes of the bank include gold loan, utility loan and 20-point artisan loan. In October 1973, this district bank was merged with the Karnataka State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore, and now it functions as a branch of the apex institution. The subjoined table indicates the periodical progress of the bank for some years from 1964-65 to 1979-80.

(Amount in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Particulars	1964-65	1970-71	1974-75	1979-80
1	No. of members	159	469	842	1,139
2	Share capital	0.43	2.71	5.39	1.65
3	Deposits	0.62	5.84	7.19	15.78
4	Borrowings (Outstanding)	2.64	14.38	20.17	10.41
5	Borrowings (Repayment)	2.97	9.75	9.25	10.32
6	Loans advanced	2.67	42.57	13.26	4.07
7	Loans recovered	0.03	40.89	10.95	13.79
8	Loans due	2.64	14.38	20.17	26.63
9	Loans overdue from members	..	6.96	12.86	9.06
10	Profit (+), Loss (-)	-0.04	+0.56	+0.35	+1.87

Agricultural Credit Societies

The primary credit societies have a dynamic role to play not only in strengthening the edifice of the co-operative movement, but also to widen the orbit of the movement. During 1970-71, there were in the district as many as 208 societies coming under this category. However, by 1973-74, the number of agricultural credit societies was reduced to 185 and they had a total membership of 51,000. By 1975-76, the number of such societies was 189, with a total membership of 57,240. In order to make them economically more viable and to help them to serve better, an amalgamation or reorganisation of these societies was made during the year 1976-77 under the provisions of Section 14-A of the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959. Consequently, the number of such societies was reduced to 103 as against 189 in 1975-76. In 1978-79, there were 127 primary agricultural credit societies including one Farmers' Service Co-operative Society at Bukkambudi and two large-sized agricultural multipurpose co-operatives. These societies grant short and medium-term credit, supply agricultural implements, pesticides, improved seeds, manures, etc. The collective position of these societies during the years 1972-73, 1974-75 and 1978-79 was as shown below :

(Amount in lakhs)			
Particulars	1972-73	1974-75	1978-79
No. of societies	187	185	127
Membership	45,000	59,576	82,936
Share capital	40.38	36.05	59.64
Reserve and other funds	13.88	14.23	22.34
Deposits	6.76	7.76	12.41
Borrowings	140.69	132.62	306.89
Working capital	198.46	216.49	416.92
Loans advanced	128.95	123.20	221.70
Loans recovered	123.14	107.78	103.43
Loans outstanding	140.91	131.96	282.26
Overdue	65.07	58.06	107.52
Total purchases made	71.39	46.14	143.92
Total sales effected	72.90	47.32	100.34
Profit earned by some institutions	3.17	7.15	3.96
Losses incurred by other institutions	..	2.72	10.81

The periodical progress of one of the such societies named the Vyavasaya Seva Sahakara Sangha Ltd., Hariharapura, which was formed in 1949, is shown by the following table, by way of an example.

(Amount in 000's)					
Year	Member-ship	Share capital	Reserve fund	Total sales made	Net profit
1949-50	41	2.3	..	34.4	0.9
1961-62	82	4.9	8.5	184.7	4.2
1969-70	142	8.5	20.0	253.7	0.1
1976-77	215	11.9	35.6	462.6	2.9

Consumer Co-operatives

The chief objective of consumer co-operatives is to ensure regular supply of day-to-day requirements of its members at reasonable prices. These bodies try to render also assistance in equitable distribution of both controlled and non-controlled commodities, as that would help in preventing, to some extent, profiteering and exploitation by private traders. By the end of June 1979, there were 29 consumer co-operatives functioning in the district, with a membership and paid-up share capital of 4,689 and Rs 1.5 lakhs respectively. The values of total purchases and sales effected by these organisations in the district amounted to Rs 26.12 lakhs and Rs 28.68 lakhs in 1978-79 as against Rs 15.36 lakhs and Rs 16.19 lakhs in 1975-76 respectively. The net profit earned by some of these institutions amounted to Rs 16,000, Rs 19,000 and Rs 23,000 during the years from 1976-77 to 1978-79. While the loss suffered by some of these organisations in 1978-79

was reckoned at Rs 95,000. The organisational structure of consumer co-operatives in Karnataka State is based on a three-tier system. At the apex level there is the Karnataka Co-operative Consumers Federation, at the district-level, the whole-sale stores and at the primary level, the primary consumer co-operative societies.

Under a Centrally sponsored scheme, the Chikmagalur District Central Co-operative Wholesale Stores Ltd., registered in 1966, began to function in March 1967. The membership of the Stores in 1967-68 was 18 with a paid-up share capital of Rs 1,50,400. By 1973-74, the membership had increased to 27 with a share capital of Rs 3.26 lakhs. In 1976, it had a share capital of Rs 4.46 lakhs including the Government's participation of Rs 3,94,500. The total financial assistance extended by the Government to this body, including share capital, various types of loans and subsidies, was Rs 5,73,830 as in 1976. The total purchases and sales by this organisation were of Rs 11.80 lakhs and Rs 13.30 lakhs respectively in 1975-76. More stress has been laid on distribution of consumer articles in the rural areas with a view to serve the weaker sections effectively. In October 1972, this Stores opened a Janatha Bazaar at Chikmagalur. The total values of purchases and sales made by this Janatha Bazaar during 1975-76 were Rs. 11.80 lakhs and Rs. 13.30 lakhs respectively. The profit earned by this unit in 1974-75 was Rs 99,642. However, during the next year, it incurred a loss of Rs 31,960. The approximate value of the average daily sales effected in this Bazaar was Rs 6,000 during 1976-77 as against Rs 4,000 and Rs 5,000 during 1975-76 and 1974-75 respectively. The percentage of expenditure on the establishment was 1.5 in 1976-77, as against 2.70 and 2.60 in 1975-76 and 1974-75 respectively.

Town Co-operative Society, Chikmagalur

A town co-operative body was registered at Chikmagalur in 1910 to cater to the banking needs of the residents of the town. It advanced loans for purposes like business, house-repairs, marriages and to meet other domestic needs, etc. In course of time, along with banking activities, trading activities like supply of agricultural implements, fertilisers, seeds, consumer goods, etc., were also undertaken by this society. The total deposits tapped by it during 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 74,493. During that year, the society had a membership of 765 with a paid-up share capital of Rs 16,993. By the end of June 1977, the society had 2,061 members and a share capital of Rs 63,471. The deposits received during 1976-77 amounted to Rs 1.65 lakhs as against Rs 1.89 lakhs in 1972-73. The activities of the society are now confined mainly to banking business and dealing in cloth and readymade garments. The salient features of this society during the years 1960-61, 1970-71 and in 1976-77 were as follows.

(Amount in 000's)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1976-77</i>
Membership	1,207	1,963	2,061
Paid-up share capital	32.1	52.5	63.4
Deposits	115.0	173.1	165.4
Loans due to the society	96.2	127.7	157.2
Reserve fund	40.7	70.8	116.4
Other funds	32.5	102.1	145.9
Purchases made	322.6	256.6	103.5
Sales	322.1	292.2	252.4
Net profit	12.0	32.2	9.0

Land Development Banks

Two primary land development banks were brought into being in 1930 in the district, one at Koppa and the other at Karimane. During the next year, two more such banks were opened to cater the needs of Chikmagalur and Narasimharajapura taluks at the respective taluk headquarters towns. In course of time, more such banks were set up. There are now eight development banks in the district, one each for a taluk with the exception of Koppa taluk which has two banks. These banks are affiliated to the Karnataka State Land Development Bank Ltd., Bangalore, which is the apex financing agency in the State for the purpose. They extend long and medium term credit to its agriculturist members on the security of the land for various agricultural, horticultural and other developmental purposes. Recently, these banks have been entrusted with the task of extending financial assistance to tenants in connection with confirmation of occupancy rights, specially in the case of small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. The financial participation by the Government in these organisations in the form of share capital, in this district, was Rs 4.01 lakhs as at the end of June 1975, as against Rs 3.85 lakhs in the previous year. The total demand of all these banks in the district for the years 1974-75, 1972-73 and 1970-71 was of Rs 56.82, Rs 35.64 and Rs 23.98 lakhs respectively, while the total percentage of collection of dues made during those years was 83, 86 and 77 respectively. The collective position of these banks during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1978-79 was as follows.

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)		
	1973-74	1974-75	1978-79
Number of banks	8	8	8
Membership	18,721	20,349	27,867
Share capital	24.33	26.98	40.16
Deposits mobilised	0.53	1.12	1.66
Reserve and other funds	4.62	6.11	11.30
Borrowings	307.78	358.43	519.46
Working capital	338.69	406.23	588.42
Loans issued	69.05	75.68	34.71
Loans recovered	17.26	19.47	36.64
Loans outstanding	307.99	363.18	531.63
Overdue	4.27	50.04	10.45
Profit earned	2.94	3.08	3.14

By way of an example, the periodical position of the Primary Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd., Koppa, is given hereunder.

Particulars	(Amount in rupees)			
	1965	1970	1976	1979
Membership				
“A” Class	462	842	2,304	2,133
“B” Class	11	67	157	1,265
“C” Class	..	..	1	1
Share capital	35,401	97,077	3,99,057	4,43,835
Reserve fund	3,498	7,000	34,100	67,135
Other funds	7,000	11,500	30,300	60,918
Profit	95	5,900	..	21,880
Loss	..	..	8,434	..
Outstanding Advances				
General scheme	4,75,300	14,30,600	44,68,700	51,29,771
Well scheme	..	8,000	15,100	11,967
Tractor scheme	..	30,000	2,73,100	1,52,784
Pumpsets scheme	..	7,900	4,100	1,361
Power-tillers	..	..	79,600	1,12,511
Areca	..	..	2,10,300	2,38,136
Coconut	..	..	1,25,800	1,85,727
Coffee	..	..	8,800	28,704
Total	4,75,300	14,76,500	51,85,500	58,60,961

Industrial Co-operatives

Co-operatives of industrial category help those engaged in tanning, pottery, hand-pounding, oilseed-crushing, manufacturing of palm gur, construction materials, etc. As at the end of June 1979, there were 39 indus-

trial co-operatives registered in the district with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.58 lakhs and 8,891 members. There are also seven Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies working in seven taluks of the district. In addition to the above, there are seven weavers co-operatives with 346 members in 1979. Of them, five were under liquidation and the rest were reported to be defunct. The amount of profit earned by some of these co-operative in the district during 1978-79 was Rs. 15,000 while the loss suffered by other organisations was to the extent of Rs. 64,000. It is reported that several of these societies are not working satisfactorily. By way of illustration, the working of Shri Shakthi Vishwakarma Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Chikmagalur, which was formed in 1964-65, is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year	(Amount in 000s)			
	Raw materials purchased	Cash sales effected	Turn-over	Profit
1970-71	20.8	38.7	107.1	0.28
1972-73	14.7	36.7	79.6	14.5
1974-75	31.0	61.1	162.4	3.7
1976-77	33.8	59.9	156.5	5.8
1978-79	40.9	66.2	147.0	2.2

Marketing Co-operatives

Besides two regulated markets, and two branches of the Maland Areca Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Shimoga, and a District Horticulture Marketing Society, there are seven taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies functioning in the district. The first society of this kind was organised at Chikmagalur in 1939 followed by similar organisations for Kadur and Koppa taluks during the next year. The main functions of these societies are to help marketing of agricultural produces to the best advantage of the members and to advance produce-loans to the growers, besides supplying fertilisers, approved seeds, agricultural implements and chemicals for plant-protection. They also undertake distribution of essential commodities and controlled goods through their retail outlets. The total membership of this category of societies was 7,154 with a paid-up share capital of Rs 16.76 lakhs by the end of June 1978.

The total investment of Government funds in these organisations in the form of share capital was to the extent of Rs 14.73 lakhs, of which an amount of Rs 6.10 lakhs was meant for processing activities undertaken by some of these co-operatives, as at the end of June 1977. Marketing co-operatives working at Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere and Tarikere own their rice mills. From 1962-63, these societies have also entrusted with the work of procurement of paddy in the district. Since the establishment of the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation by the State Government in 1973, these co-operatives are functioning as sub-agents of

the Corporation. The District Horticultural Marketing Society, which was specially organised for better marketing of horticultural products of the district, had a membership of 353 and a share capital of Rs. 4,000 with an equal amount of working capital, by the end of June 1977. The collective position of the seven marketing societies of the district during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1978-79 was as mentioned hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)			
Particulars	1973-74	1974-75	1978-79
Membership	6,358	6,418	7,709
Share capital (including Govt. Share)	17.25	16.97	17.38
Reserve and other funds	16.48	18.87	29.84
Deposits	2.92	4.24	9.09
Borrowings made	17.51	1.56	2.71
Working capital	69.51	72.23	89.28
Purchases made	95.70	78.18	114.68
Sales effected	135.32	52.54	108.21
Net profit	2.24	8.16	2.58

Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society

A great need for a well-organised agency to help and promote the marketing of arecanut (one of the chief commercial produces of the district) was keenly felt, and as a result, the Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Shimoga, was organised at Shimoga in 1939, with jurisdiction over Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts. This society has five branches of which two are functioning in this district at Sringeri and Koppa, which were opened in 1949 and in 1952 respectively. In addition to these two branches, there are two collecting agencies at Hariharapura and Kalasa of this district. Arecanut collected by these agencies are taken to Shimoga. Shimoga is a terminal market for *deshawara* variety, while Sagar in Shimoga district is a terminal market for *chali* and round (*unde*) varieties. At Shimoga, sales are effected through auction on three days in a week in the presence of growers, traders and representatives of the regulated market. Growers have option to store their produce here till they get a fair price. Seasonal sales of areca are also effected from December to March through the branch at Koppa to assist the small growers. Within a period of five years from 1971-72 to 1975-76, the branch at Koppa had effected sale of 5,892 bags valued at Rs 22.70 lakhs, while the total quantity of arecanut collected in the above period from Koppa and Sringeri branches, and Hariharapura and Kalasa purchase centres, was 24,000 bags. The varieties of arecanut mainly dealt in the branches at Chikmagalur district include *deshawara*, *nasabette* and *gorabalu*. Arecanuts are graded into different types according to the preference of the consuming centres. Chemicals, fertilisers and other agricultural requisites are also supplied to the growers through its branches. The society also extends crop loans on

easy terms to the growers from July to September for operational purposes. Out of the net profit, the society declares a dividend which is generally not less than nine per cent. This institution has invested Rs one lakh in the form of shares in the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd., Mangalore, and also is to work as a procuring agent of that organisation.

Farming Co-operatives

Farming Co-operative Societies are formed with the objectives of consolidation of small, fragmented and un-economic holdings and to increase agricultural output by means of mechanised, scientific and intensive cultivation by joint efforts. During the year 1978-79, there were 19 registered co-operative farming societies in the district with a membership of 451 and a share capital of Rs 26,000 as against 20 such societies with a membership of 511 and share capital of Rs. 52,000 in 1976-77. Thirteen out of the 19 societies were registered exclusively for the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes. By the end of June 1979, the total command area of these farming co-operatives was about 2,090 acres, out of which an extent of 1,631 acres was brought under cultivation. It is reported that several of the farming societies are not yet economically viable units, and efforts are being made to revitalise them. By way of illustration, the particulars of Sri Siddheshwaraswamy Collective Farming Society Ltd., Tyagadabagi, (Tarikere taluk) which began functioning in 1958 are given below.

(Amount in 000s')				
Year	Area brought under cultivation in acres	Total income	Total expenditure	Net profit (+) or loss (-)
1963-64	100	11.6	8.4	+ 3.2
1965-66	150	25.5	17.4	+ 8.1
1967-68	225	30.9	25.0	+ 5.9
1969-70	265	40.9	31.9	+ 9.0
1971-72	275	58.1	48.8	+ 9.3
1973-74	285	51.2	50.0	+ 1.2
1976-77	297	25.0	76.3	- 51.3

Housing Co-operatives

By the end of June 1979 there were 25 registered house-building co-operatives in the district. Seven of them were meant for members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The first house-building co-operative society to be registered in the district was the Town House Building Co-operative Society Ltd., Chikmagalur, in 1928, followed by a similar organisation at Narasimharajapura in 1936 and later at other places. In 1962, three co-operative housing societies were formed to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes at Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Tarikere

followed by similar societies at Kadur and Koppa during the next year. By the end of June 1979, the total membership of all the 25 societies together was 8,380 out of whom 2,968 were the members representing the house-building societies of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The total share capital collected by these organisations was Rs 2.24 lakhs which included Rs. 43,000 contributed by the Government to the societies meant for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They had borrowed Rs. 30.45 lakhs from the Central financing agencies as in June 1979. By the end of June 1979, the total amount of loans released, loans recovered and outstanding dues of these societies were Rs 2.74 lakhs, 1.54 lakh and Rs 29.73 lakhs respectively. The Karnataka State Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Housing Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, established in 1966, is the central financing agency for affiliated Scheduled Castes and Tribes housing societies which are helped with loan facilities at cheaper rates of interest and also interest-free loans. It is reported that a majority of the housing societies were defunct. The position of working of the Chikmagalur Town House Building Co-operative Society Ltd. is given below by way of illustration.

		(Amount in 000s)		
Sl. No.	Particulars	1955-56	1965-66	1977-78
1	Membership	335	533	798
2	Share capital	13.4	48.5	126.4
3	Reserve Fund	1.0	2.0	20.5
4	Deposits and other funds	1.9	8.6	26.4
5	Loans from central financing agency	146.2	6.4	77.7
6	Loans distributed to the members	153.1	13.6	77.7
7	Loans recovered	2.9	63.1	72.4
8	Loans repaid to the central agency	0.8	68.8	75.4
9	Loans due from members	202.7	653.2	956.7
10	Net Profit (+) Loss (—)	0.8	4.9	2.1

Other Co-operatives

By the end of June 1979, the other co-operatives of the district included 17 employees credit co-operatives with a membership of 3,000 and a share capital of Rs 1.58 lakhs, eight labour-contract co-operatives with a share capital of Rs 4,000 and 585 members and six live-stock co-operatives with a share capital of Rs 55,000 and 1,408 members. There were also 14 milk and dairy co-operatives with a share capital of Rs 26,000 and 921 members. It was stated that a considerable number of societies coming under these categories were economically not viable units, and many of them were reported to be defunct or under liquidation.

District Co-operative Union

The District Co-operative Union, Chikmagalur, has been functioning since 1960. Its tasks are to propagate the ideology and principles of co-operation and to function as a mouth-piece of the co-operative movement in the district. The functions include exhibition of film shows managing of co-operative libraries and reading rooms, conducting of study circles, holding of co-operative seminars, conferences, weeks and the like in order to strengthen and expand the base of the co-operative movement in the district. The Union organises training classes of long and short durations for the benefits of members of co-operative bodies and for office-bearers of co-operatives. During the period of five years from 1971-72 to 1975-76, the Union imparted co-operative training to about 2,937 members including 193 secretaries of various co-operative bodies. The membership of the Union, which was 101 in 1970, had increased to 148 by the end of June 1979. The main sources of its income are co-operative education fund contributed by co-operatives of the district on the basis of their profits, annual subscriptions from the affiliated member-institutions and admission fees.

Life Insurance Corporation of India

Prior to the nationalisation of life insurance business and the establishment of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1956, many companies were engaged in life assurance and other insurance business of the district. In 1960, the district of Chikmagalur formed a part of the area administered by the Shimoga Branch Office of the Udipi Division of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. For ensuring administrative convenience of growing business and for improving its services to customers, a sub-office was opened at Chikmagalur in 1960 with jurisdiction over the entire revenue district. Later on, as the business expanded, this sub-office was upgraded as a branch office in July 1966.

The total premium amount received in the district during 1979-80 was Rs 135.48 lakhs, as against Rs 110.93 lakhs a year before. The amount of premium received in 1975-76, 1972-73 and 1970-71 was Rs 69.29 lakhs, Rs 49.02 lakhs and Rs 40.18 lakhs respectively. The Corporation has extended financial assistance in the form of loans to the extent of Rs 6.67 lakhs to the Chikmagalur Municipality for its protected water supply scheme. Apart from whole-life policy, endowment policy and additional plans of assurance designed by the Corporation recently including the money-back policy, Grihalakshmi Policy, cash and cover policy and progressive protection policy are also in force in the district. The table given hereunder indicates the number of agents, number of policies completed and the sum assured in the district for some years from 1960-61 to 1979-80.

Year	No. of agents	(Amount in lakhs)	
		No. of policies completed	Sum assured
1960-61	172	2,579	81
1962-63	306	3,593	124
1964-65	269	2,597	109
1966-67	251	2,862	149
1968-69	256	3,462	171
1970-71	263	4,737	263
1972-73	312	4,395	334
1974-75	343	4,520	390
1976-77	305	4,559	414
1978-79	243	4,196	609
1979-80	259	5,067	765

Karnataka Government Insurance

The Karnataka Government Insurance Department is also engaged in doing insurance business in the district both in life assurance and vehicle insurance, but the business of this department is confined only to the employees of the State Government and the vehicles of the State Government including the vehicles owned by the industries and other undertakings managed by the State Government and semi-Government organisations. By the end of March 1977, the approximate number of policies in force in the district was 8,033 with a total sum assured of Rs. 252.35 lakhs, as against 7,091 policies with sum assured of Rs 204.16 lakhs a year before, and about 6,770 policies with a total sum assured of Rs 184.88 lakhs by the end of March 1975. The total annual premium income from the district in life insurance was Rs. 8.39 lakhs for 1975-76, as against Rs 7.36 lakhs, Rs 6.64 lakhs and Rs 5.85 lakhs in 1974-75, 1973-74 and 1972-73 respectively. The Department has been reorganised in 1976 as a result of which it has opened branch offices in headquarters towns of all districts including Chikmagalur which began to function from September 1979 for administrative efficiency and convenience of policy-holders.

Drive for savings

The National Savings Scheme was taken up as early as 1943, when the National Savings Certificates of 12 years' maturity were introduced in the district. Such certificates of five and seven years' maturity were issued in 1948 followed by 10 years' National Plan Certificates in 1957. The scheme made much progress in recent years. Massive public expenditure on several socio-economic developmental works undertaken by the State from time to time through successive economic plans has emphasised the greater need for mobilising more and more funds for furthering the welfare activities. The National Savings Schemes, being basically a savings device and investment-oriented, is considered as also one of the methods of capital formation in addition to being one of the instruments to check inflationary trends in the economy. In order to popularise the scheme specially

in the rural areas, the National Savings Organisation arranges several savings drives at the district and taluk levels and mobilises savings through the sale of National Savings Certificates of various denominations and durations. The total value of National Savings Certificates of different series sold in the district amounted to Rs. 30.84 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs. 26 lakhs and Rs. 29.57 lakhs in 1974-75 and in 1973-74 respectively, exceeding the target fixed for those years. Besides these certificates, the other modes of savings include opening of savings bank accounts, cumulative time deposits, recurring deposits and time deposits in post offices. The net amount invested in the district in the form of cumulative time deposits during 1979-80 was of Rs 5.14 lakhs as against Rs 71,031 and Rs 33,869 in 1978-79 and in 1977-78 respectively. The amount of recurring deposits in the above years was Rs 7.32 lakhs, Rs 2.77 lakhs and Rs 7.71 lakhs respectively. The investment made under the time-deposit scheme stood at Rs. 7.34 lakhs in 1979-80 as against Rs 7.06 lakhs and Rs 15.07 lakhs in 1978-79 and 1977-78, respectively. The total amount of incentives given by the State Government in the district to various individuals and institutions including local self-government bodies was Rs 19,450 in 1975-76 as against Rs 49,500 in 1974-75 and Rs 45,030 in the previous year. The system of post office savings bank accounts is also helping to mobilise savings in both urban and rural areas. As in 1980, there were 277 post-offices in the district which had savings bank facilities. The total number of accounts opened in post offices was 3,281 in 1977-78 and it had gone up to 4,870 in 1978-79 and 6,051 in 1979-80.

Karnataka State Lottery

There has been considerable response in this district to the Karnataka State Lottery Scheme being conducted by the Government since 1969, as one of the measures to mop up small savings. Twenty-five per cent of the prize amounts of rupees one lakh and above, and 10 per cent of the prize amounts below rupees one lakh and upto Rs 5,000, are to be invested in the form of National Savings Certificates, besides paying income-tax at 30 per cent and surcharge at six per cent on income-tax, on all winnings exceeding Rs 1,000, at the source, subject to assessment by the Income-tax Department. Mini lottery draws are also conducted at the rate of one draw for every ten days from May 1976 in addition to the monthly and special draws. In 1980, there were about 60 sub-agents in the district engaged in the sale of State lottery tickets as against 50 and 60 in 1975 and in 1974 respectively. Lottery tickets of a few other States are also permitted to be sold on a reciprocal basis. The number of State lottery tickets sold in the district was about 5.29 lakhs during 1979-80 as against 3.44 lakhs in the previous year.

Coinage and currency

Through the centuries, many changes took place in coinage with the rise and fall of the ruling dynasties. There were variations in contents, designs,

sizes, weights, etc. King Vishnuvardhana of the Hoysalas had issued gold coins in three sizes. During the Vijayanagara rule, coins made of gold, silver and copper were in wide circulation. The important denominations of the Vijayanagara coinage included *varaha* or *gadyana* (also called *pagoda* or *pon pratapa*), *kati*, *pana*, *haga*, *china*, *tara*, *jatil* and *kasu*. The Keladi rulers basically following the Vijayanagara system of coinage, introduced a few innovations. They had *varaha*, *honnu*, *darna*, *hana*, *mupaga*, *adda*, *haga*, *bele*, *visa*, *are-visa* and *kasu* denominations of coinage in the descending order. Some of the inscriptions mention the relative values of these coins to others as follows.

<i>varaha</i> = <i>gadyana</i>	1 <i>adda</i> =2 <i>haga</i>
1 <i>varaha</i> =2 <i>honnu</i>	1 <i>haga</i> =2 <i>bele</i>
1 <i>hon</i> =2 <i>daranas</i>	1 <i>haga</i> =4 <i>visa</i>
1 <i>hon</i> =5 <i>hanas</i>	1 <i>visa</i> =2 <i>are-visa</i>
$\frac{3}{4}$ <i>hana</i> =1 <i>mupaga</i>	1 <i>haga</i> =16 <i>kasu</i>
1 <i>hana</i> =2 <i>adda</i>	

Among the coins issued by the Keladi kings the most popular coin called *Ikkeri varaha* was a gold coin ascribed to the time of Sadashiva Nayaka with the legend 'Sadashiva' in the Devanagari script which also resembled the Vijayanagara coin of king Sadashiva Raya. But the word *pratapa* found frequently on the Vijayanagara coins was not mentioned on the coins of the Nayakas of Keladi. During the regime of Haidar Ali, the *varaha* was styled as "Hydari gadyana". Later, during the time of Tipu Sultan, it was issued as *Sulthani hana*. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, on assuming the Government in 1811, issued the coins as Krishnaraja *varaha* with Shiva and Parvati on the obverse and adding the words "Shri Krishnaraja" in the Devanagari script. By about 1843, the coins issued by the East India Company were generally accepted in the region as standard medium of exchange. By a notification issued in 1870, the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was extended to the princely State of Mysore also and the coins of the Government of India were made legal tender in the State. The Emergency Regulation of 1918 made the currency notes of Government of India issued in the Madras Circle as legal tender in the Mysore State also. An amendment to the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 was passed by the Parliament in August 1955 for bringing into force the decimal coinage system which was introduced from the 1st April 1957 in all parts of India including the district of Chikmagalur.

B—TRADE AND COMMERCE

A system of trade guilds and the like developed during the ancient and mediaeval times served well in promoting trade and commercial activities. There were enterprising merchants and traders who organised marketing

activities in small as also bigger areas. Because of the hilly and forested nature of the *malnad* and semi-*malnad* parts, there were special transport and communication difficulties in the region, which much hampered trade and commerce. Due to limited requirements of the general public and considerable self-sufficiency of villages, export trade was confined only to a few surplus goods. Generally, people belonging to certain sections only were engaged in trade practices, in addition to carrying on indigenous banking activities suited to those days. Trade was a good source of revenue to the State. The rules of Vijayanagara did much for the development of trade and commerce by encouraging local and foreign merchants to visit the various parts of their extensive dominions. The Nayakas of Keladi also promoted both internal and external trade by means of introducing several progressive trade regulations. Their government had a trade monopoly with the Portuguese of Goa in respect of pepper and rice. Tipu Sultan had set up a royal board consisting of nine commissioners to enforce trade regulations and thereby to promote trade. However, some of his regulations being arbitrary and transit duties imposed being heavy, they proved impediments in the way of flow of trade. This adverse effect continued even upto 1831. Before the introduction of District and Provincial Fund Roads, and railways in the district, the principal traffic between the *malnad* and the *maidan* taluks of the district passed through the passes (*kanives*) of (1) Talagudde, (2) Talamakki, (3) Biranahalli, (4) Gante Vinayaka and (5) Sital-Mallappa. During the period from 1879 to 1899, the *malnad* parts of this district were connected by a network of roads.

The completion of the Bangalore-Harihar railway line in 1893, which passes through the eastern side of Kadur and Tarikere taluks of the district via Devanur, Kadur, Birur, Ajjampura and Shivane, covering a total distance of about 59.92 km proved a great boon for the movement of materials and men. In 1899, a section of a railway line from Birur to Shimoga was opened for traffic. It passes through Shivapura and Tarikere of the district covering a distance of about 34 km. This also contributed much to the development of both internal and external trade of the district.

Roads are the chief means of transportation in most of the taluks and specially in the *malnad* areas of the district. In the interior *malnad* taluks of Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri, the transportation network needs a good deal of expansion and improvement to help the development of economic activities. The credit requirements of road transport operators were assessed at Rs 28.50 lakhs for 1978-79 as against Rs 26 lakhs in 1977-78 by a lead bank survey conducted in the district.

The total number of people engaged in trade in the district including their dependents was 11,715 in 1921 and it occupied the third place, i.e., next to agriculture and industry. By 1961, the total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce of the district was 7,542 including 729 females, and of these 4,054 were in the urban centres, and the rest (3,488)

in the rural centres. The largest number of persons engaged in trade was in Chikmagalur taluk (1,973), followed by Tarikere (1,661) and Kadur (1,532). The total number of persons engaged in trade and commerce of the district in 1971 was 11,906 including 628 women. Of them, 6,781 were engaged in urban centres and the rest (5,125) in the rural areas. Both in 1961 and in 1971, Chikmagalur town had the largest number of persons engaged in trade and commerce followed by Tarikere and Kadur.

Imports and exports

The principal imports and exports of the district during 1920s and 1930s included 24 items, the chief among them being coffee, pepper, arecanut, cardamom, rice and other foodgrains. The arecanut grown in the district was exported to Bangalore and Bellary, coffee to Mangalore, cardamom to Haveri of Dharwad district, chillies and pepper to Bellary and jaggery to Mangalore. The chief imports of the district then were rice and ragi from Bangalore and Hassan, jowar from Chitradurga, dal from Hassan, Chitradurga and Bangalore areas, while dry coconut used to enter the district from Hassan and Tumkur, jaggery from Bangalore and Kolar and coconut-oil from Bangalore. The commodities like cotton thread, coarse cloth and piece-goods were imported from Bellary, Bombay and Madras, silk from Varanasi, gold and silver from Bombay, and iron and steel from Bombay and Bangalore.

At present, in normal years, surplus rice of the district is exported mainly to Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts. Fruits, flowers, vegetables, machinery and stationery goods are imported from Bangalore, while building materials and provisions are exchanged with Dakshina Kannada district. Betel leaves, which are noted for their fine quality, mostly grown in areca gardens as an inter-crop in about 79 hectares in Tarikere taluk, are exported to Hassan, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Shimoga. Cardamom is sent to Mangalore, Bangalore, Haveri, Shimoga, Belgaum and Mysore within the State, and exported outside the State. Coffee, arecanut, and cardamom constitute the prominent exports of the district. Large quantities of timber are sold through Government timber depots. Fire-wood is sent to Bangalore and other places, while textiles including silk, medicines and electric goods, etc., are imported from Bangalore by rail and road. In recent years, transportation of goods by lorries has become common. There are constant trade contacts with all the neighbouring districts.

Trade centres

Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Kadur, Mudigere, Birur and Koppa are major centres of business in the district. The other business centres of the district include Lakkavalli, Sakrepatna, Ajjampura, Balehonnur and Kalasa. In the *malnad* taluks, the number of business centres is comparatively small. Normally, wholesale transactions are effected in arecanut, coffee, paddy, jowar, ragi, jaggery, coconut, chillies, groundnut, etc. Transactions are

also done in regulated markets and co-operative marketing societies, in addition to local bazaars where traders, merchants, commission agents and others carry on brisk activities. Besides a number of well-established wholesale and retail traders scattered all over the district, there are several categories of itinerant traders like hawkers, pedlars, pavement shop-keepers, cheap jacks and market-day traders. Their number is large in towns like Chikmagalur, Kadur, Birur and Tarikere. According to the Credit Plan of the district, the total credit requirements of wholesalers, retailers and other small businessmen of the district together were estimated to be Rs 36 lakhs for 1978-79, as against Rs 31 lakhs in the previous year. The important centres of cattle trade of the district are Ajjampura and Antaraghatta.

Regulated Markets

The regulated market ensures remunerative and competitive prices to the producers and systemises marketing on proper lines. For relieving the agriculturists from several difficulties experienced in obtaining fair prices for their produce, the need for establishment of regulated markets was keenly felt. Before the establishment of regulated markets, there were several types of malpractices at different stages like variations in weighing and measuring, excessive market charges, unauthorised commissions, charities, deductions, etc. There was also no authorised agency to settle the disputes that arose between the market functionaries and growers. Before independence, the princely State of Mysore had taken several measures in extending relief to the aggrieved agriculturists and had enacted the Mysore Agricultural Produce Market Act, 1939, which was brought into effect from March 1947. After the formation of the new State, the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, was enacted and brought into force in the district from May 1968. Under the Act, those desiring to work as market functionaries in different capacities are required to obtain licences. The District Marketing Officer is empowered to administer the provisions of the (1) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 (Karnataka Act 27 of 1966), (2) The Karnataka Warehouses Act, 1961, and (3) The Karnataka Agriculture Produce (Grading and Marketing Act, 1937). The District Marketing Officer has to implement also the plan schemes drawn up for improvement of different aspects of agricultural marketing in the district.

The Chikmagalur district is a part of the jurisdiction of the District Marketing Officer, Hassan. There are two regulated markets functioning in this district—one at Kadur and the other at Tarikere. The Kadur Regulated Market established in 1958 has Kadur and Chikmagalur taluk as the area of its operation, while the Tarikere Regulated Market set up in 1964 includes the taluks of Tarikere and Narasimharajapura. The taluks of Koppa and Sringeri are included in the area served by a regulated market committee of Shimoga district, while the Mudigere taluk is included in Sakaleshpur

Market Committee of Hassan district. A district credit plan prepared by the lead bank estimated that the total credit requirements of the district for improvement of marketing and storage facilities were Rs. 23 lakhs in 1978-79, as against Rs 19 lakhs and Rs 15 lakhs in 1977-78 and 1976-77 respectively.

Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Kadur

As many as 21 commodities have been declared as notified commodities of the Kadur Agricultural Produce Market Committee, including groundnut, coconut, areca, jaggery, cotton, paddy, chillies and soapnut. The mode of sale prevailing in the market is open auction in respect of groundnut, and coconut, while the other commodities are transacted by private negotiations. A development scheme of this Market Committee estimated to cost Rs. 8.8 lakhs was approved by the Marketing Department in 1974. It included Rs 4.80 lakhs for developmental work and Rs 4 lakhs as a loan to the market intermediaries for construction of godowns in the proposed market yards. During 1977-78, there were 472 traders of several categories attached to the Market Committee, in addition to 118 importers and 48 exporters, as against 467 and 398 traders in 1975-76 and in 1973-74 respectively. The latest reconstitution of the committee took place in 1975 with 13 members representing different constituencies like growers, traders, commission agents, local self government bodies, etc., including a Government nominee. The District Marketing Officer is an *ex-officio* member of Committee. The total number of persons employed by the Committee in 1978 was 19 including both executives and non-executives. The sub-joined table indicates the arrivals of some of the important notified commodities and their sales value for some recent years.

Name of commodity	(Amount in lakhs)					
	1973-74		1975-76		1978-79	
	Arrivals in quintals	Sales value	Arrivals in quintals	Sales value	Arrivals in quintals	Sales value
Jaggery	11,009	14.26	7,566	12.42	14,818	15.25
Jowar	4, 84	5.55	2,649	2.49	3,878	3.75
Ragi	3,771	4.47	6,996	5.66	7,140	6.07
Horsegram	1,513	2.01	1,965	3.94	1,780	2.04
Groundnut	2,848	7.78	5,869	7.46	5,038	9.71
Paddy	2,250	2.40	4,496	3.66	12,790	12.51
Rice	1,311	2.67	16,155	24.70	20,496	30.94
Til seeds	5,499	17.87	8,745	43.52	4,546	16.70
Tamarind	1,340	4.41	713	0.91	2,567	0.51
Chillies	968	3.72	1,452	13.97	1,025	5.02
Arecanut	890	4.17	571	2.83	222	1.30
Coconut (in lakhs)	49.95	36.91	95.28	86.72	127.28	119.48

The income and expenditure of this regulated market from 1971-72 to 1978-79 were as follows.

(Amounts in 000's)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	38.9	29.5
1972-73	87.9	59.1
1973-74	148.8	54.0
1974-75	282.0	80.8
1975-76	512.8	277.0
1976-77	653.8	584.4
1977-78	371.4	211.2
1978-79	413.0	286.5

Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Tarikere

The notified commodities are 15 including rice, ragi, coconut, jaggery, coriander, chillies, jowar and paddy. Most of the commodities are exported to Bangalore, Bijapur, Hassan, Tumkur, Mysore and Davanagere. The method of sale in practice in this market is by mutual negotiations (as in 1978). Attached to this market committee, there were 262 traders of several categories in addition to 16 commission agents and 27 processors in 1979, as against 150 traders in 1976 and 154 in 1974. The number of commission agents functioning in the market, which was five in 1974, had increased to 36 in the following year, while it was reduced to 15 in 1978. The Committee spent Rs 39,258 towards purchase of land of about nine acres. Another sum of Rs 19,044 was expended on the developmental works during 1975-76. This market has been included in the first phase of the World Bank Project, for its all-round development from the year 1975-76. The reconstitution of this committee was done in 1975 with 14 members elected from different constituencies and including a Government nominee. The number of persons employed by the market was 11 in 1978. The table given below indicates the volume of arrivals and their sales value of some of the important notified commodities of this market for the years 1972-73, 1974-75 and 1978-79.

Name of commodity	(Amount in lakhs)					
	1972-73		1974-75		1978-79	
	Arrivals in quintals	Sales value	Arrivals in quintals	Sales value	Arrivals in quintals	Sales value
Paddy	5,632	4.41	2,166	2.71	1,519	14.43
Rice	21,141	28.61	28,081	57.65	35,508	53.76
Ragi	11,400	95.76	6,539	8.97	7,850	6.28
Jowar	2,940	2.67	4,872	7.51	1,230	1.10
Groundnut	576	0.92	1,012	2.10	654	1.30
Coriander	4,752	9.39	2,645	8.52	1,121	2.80
Chillies	584	1.97	417	2.42	317	1.20
Jaggery	1,565	2.37	946	1.82	1,430	2.14
Areca	237	1.36	397	2.38	527	2.63
Coconut (in lakhs)	10.81	5.68	11.59	9.94	74.43	14.44

The income of this market committee was Rs 31,900 in 1971-72 and it had gone up to Rs 1,27,500 in 1974-75 and Rs 1,45,200 in 1978-79. Similarly, the expenditure was Rs. 28,300 in 1971-72 which had gone up to Rs 55,400 for 1974-75 and Rs 1,03,300 in 1978-79.

Coffee Board

Among the commercial crops of the district, coffee constitutes one of the chief exports. The total planted area of coffee in the district during the 1976-77 season was 38,974 hectares. The total production of coffee in the district during the year 1966-67 season was 20,615 tonnes, which had increased to 22,337 tonnes in the next year and to 30,181 tonnes by 1970-71. However, during 1973-74 season, the production had decreased to 22,367 tonnes. According to the revised estimate by the Coffee Board, the total coffee grown in the district was 31,380 tonnes in 1978-79 as against 21,129 tonnes during 1975-76.

Before the constitution of the Coffee Board, marketing activities in regard to coffee were looked after by an organisation which was known as a Coffee Cess Committee which was formed to safeguard the interests of Coffee growers and to regularise the supply of coffee to the markets in India. With a view to helping the coffee industry and to develop it further, the Coffee Board has representatives of several interests comprising coffee growers, plantation workers, coffee-curing works, traders, consumers, three members of the Parliament and members representing the Governments of coffee-growing States of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The latest reconstitution of the Board was done in 1978 and it consists of 32 members. The Coffee Board has its headquarters at Bangalore. The chief functions of the Board include promotion of sale and consumption of coffee within and outside the country, promotion of agricultural and technological research in the cultivation of coffee and assistance to coffee estates for their development. The Board also aims at securing better working conditions, amenities, incentives and remunerations for the workers. The Board is empowered to appoint several committees to carry out the programmes effectively.

Under the Coffee development plan launched by the Board in 1956, the Board offers several categories of loan assistance to coffee-growers to enable them to adopt improved methods of cultivation on scientific lines. The loan schemes of Board include long-term loans, special purpose loans, working capital loans and loans for equipment and machinery, replanting loan-cum-subsidy and extensive cultivation. The present system adopted by the Board in marketing of coffee is known as the Pool System under which all coffee-growers, irrespective of their sizes of holdings, are under a statutory obligation to register their estates and to deliver their entire crop to the pool, except such quantities as may be permitted by the Board for growers' domestic consumption and seed purpose. Payment to the growers, on the coffee pooled, is made on the basis of their values as

determined by the price differential scale fixed by the Board for the crop season. The pooled coffee is sold in the internal market, and export is made through convenient channels in regulated quantities and at convenient intervals. Under the above system of marketing, all coffee-curing establishments are licensed by the Board only. A number of pool-collecting depots at convenient centres in all coffee-growing areas have been opened by the Board, in addition to appointing a number of pool-agents who receive, cure and prescribe standards and arrange to deliver the pooled coffee to the parties to whom the Board has sold. The agents also collect the values from the buyers on behalf of the Board and carry out all instructions issued by the Board. The agents are paid remuneration for their services. The sale-proceeds of the pooled-coffee forms a part of the pool-fund which is utilised for making payments to the growers in accordance with the quality and quantity of coffee delivered by the growers to the pool and also for meeting the costs of pool administration. Generally, the price policy adopted by the Board is principally based on the cost of production of coffee worked out by its statistical department every year and taking into account pool expenses, excise duty, etc. It is to be approved by the Central Government. Normally, coffee is not sold in auctions at prices below this price.

Marketing of Cardamom

Cardamom is also an important cash crop produced in the district. At present, the cardamom produced in the district is marketed mostly through the regulated market of Sakaleshpur of Hassan district and the sub-market at Mudigere by open auction. It was declared a notified commodity in 1970. It is exported to Mangalore, Bangalore, Haveri, Shimoga, Belgaum, Mysore and other places within the State and to Bombay and Hyderabad outside the State. The total quantity of arrivals of cardamom at the Sakaleshpur regulated market was 34,635 kg. in 1973-74 out of which an extent of 24,852 kg. was sold for Rs. 17,39,640. In 1975-76, the arrivals increased to 45,994 kg. However, in the next two years, i.e., in 1976-77 and 1977-78, the total arrivals at the Sakaleshpur regulated market had decreased to 27,602 and 26,000 kg. respectively. During 1979-80, the total arrivals of cardamom to the sub-market at Mudigere was 19,816 kg. of which the quantity sold was 14,710 kg. for Rs. 16,91,650, as against 65,208 kg. sold in the previous year for Rs. 71,72,880. The number of total market functionaries dealing in cardamom attached to the Mudigere sub-market was 57 in 1979-80 as against 40 in the previous year.

Fairs

Fairs (*jatras and uruses*) are held on the occasions of periodical festivals of many religious institutions, which attract a considerable number of people from within and outside the district. Besides helping religious, socio-cultural and entertainment activities, they facilitate trade transactions by serving as centres of marketing of commodities and sometimes cattle also. A number of itinerant retail traders from within and outside the district

gather on the occasions. In these fairs, brisk sale of various types of household goods and articles, including cutlery, crockery, utensils, sweetmeats, toys, bangles, piece-goods, fancy goods etc. is done. About 61 fairs take place in the district. The number of fairs held in the district and the approximate number of people assembled at these centres is given below (see Ch. III).

No. of fairs	Approximate number of people attending
32	2000 or below
16	Between 2000 and 4000
9	„ 4000 and 6000
1	„ 6000 and 8000
2	„ 8000 and 10,000 and
1	Above 10,000

Shandis

Shandis (weekly bazaars), which facilitated barter trade transactions in the olden days, continue to be held at many places in the district. They serve a useful purpose in the modern days also by meeting the needs as primary markets for local products or produces. In these *shandis*, a number of small retail dealers of the area, including small producers, put up their goods for sale. Consumers and middle-men make their purchases in small quantities or in bulk, according to their requirements. Such markets are helpful to small agriculturists and other small producers including craftsmen of various kinds to find a ready market. These markets are very convenient specially to the weaker sections such as agricultural labourers, plantation-workers, mine-workers and others for making their purchases. In these weekly markets, many itinerant traders like hawkers, pedlars, pavement shop-keepers, second-hand goods dealers, etc., are found in dealing in cheap articles, attracting a large number of consumers from the lower income groups. *Shandis* fetch also a revenue to the village panchayats and municipalities of the places. About 25 *shandis* are held in the district. A statement of the more important ones is given hereunder.

Place	Taluk	Day of shandi	Approximate No. of people attending
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Wednesday	8,000
Aldur	„	Saturday	2,000
Kadur	Kadur	Monday	5,000
Birur	„	Saturday	4,000
Tarikere	Tarikere	Friday	5,000
Ajjampur	„	Tuesday	4,000
Shivane	„	Friday	2,000
Lakkavalli	„	Sunday	2,000
Kallahattipura	„	Sunday	2,000
Mudigere	Mudigere	Friday	2,000
Gonibeedu	„	Thursday	3,000
Banakal	„	Monday	2,000

Warehouses and godowns

Public warehousing was introduced in India with the enactment of a Central Law called the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, subsequently repealed and replaced by the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. A Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations in the various States were established with the main objectives of providing facilities of scientific storage and easy credit to the cultivators. These warehouses undertake storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilisers and commodities notified by the Government from time to time as offered by individual producers, traders, agricultural co-operatives and other institutions. The stocks held in these warehouses are insured against possible risks. The warehouse receipts issued can be pledged with any bank and also adjusted for sale and purchase of goods covered by it. The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation, Bangalore, established in 1957, opened a warehouse at Kadur in August 1975. It has a storage capacity of 1,300 mts. A new facility called 'Disinfestation Extension Service' has been made available by the Corporation in the district to its various users. Help is being extended for preserving food-grains on scientific lines with the help of technically trained personnel of the Corporation.

Under a massive programme of extending godown facilities in the rural areas, supervised by the Department of Co-operation, godowns of different sizes and categories have been constructed by co-operative institutions like marketing societies, consumers' and producers' co-operatives, processing co-operatives, etc. Financial assistance is being extended by the Government to such co-operatives for this purpose.

Fair price shops

In 1975, there were 314 fair price shops in the district as against 194 in 1973. However, by 1980, the number of fair price shops functioning in the district was reduced to 246, of which 140 were managed by co-operative agencies, 84 by private merchants and the rest 22 by others (including village panchayats, youth associations, etc.). The largest number of these shops (80) were in Chikmagalur taluk followed by Tarikere taluk (49), and Kadur (41). An informal rationing system was introduced at Chikmagalur and other places of the district in April 1977. The commodities like sugar and wheat were being allotted on ration cards on *ad-hoc* basis taking into consideration the demand and supply position.

State trading

The procurement of levy paddy was started in the district in 1964-65 by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, which is the main agency for procurement of levy paddy. The taluk co-operative marketing societies are working as sub-agents for procurement of levy paddy in the district. In 1979-80, the total quantity of levy paddy

procured was 46,742 quintals as against a target of 31,670 quintals. The corresponding figures for 1975-76 and 1971-72 were 70,299 and 1,24,673 quintals, 30,339 and 42,200 quintals. The procurement rates for different varieties of paddy in the district were Rs 120 for fine, Rs 118 for medium and Rs 115 for coarse varieties respectively in 1979-80 (which included rupees six per quintal as transportation charges).

Trade associations

The district has several associations of traders and merchants connected with different categories of trades, occupations and industries. These are nonworkers associations. Most of them are located at Chikmagalur. These associations include Indian Planters Association, Karnataka Planters Association, Planters Cardamom Marketing Syndicate, Merchants Association. These voluntary associations have been formed with the objectives of maintaining close co-operation and co-ordination among the members engaged in similar lines of trade/business and to formulate a common policy, code of business and to devise ways and means for promoting their interests. Sometimes, these associations also strive to settle disputes through their own tribunals.

Indian Planters Association

A voluntary association of planters was originally started as early as 1893 at Chikmagalur to put forward the grievances of the Indian planters. In the beginning, the name of the Association was North Indian Planters Association of Mysore. The main objectives of the Association are to promote planters' interests in general and to represent grievances of the planting community to the Government, to maintain co-ordination with other planting associations, chambers of commerce, mercantile bodies, trade unions, etc. The membership of the organisation is open to all planters who own plantations of coffee, tea, rubber and cardamom in the districts of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada and Shimoga. In 1979, the Association had 143 members and of these 130 were from Chikmagalur district. The annual subscription of membership in the association varies according to the sizes of the holdings owned by the planter-members. The association is managed by an executive committee elected by the general body. Annual subscription fees and admission fees are the main sources of income to the association. This association is affiliated to the Karnataka Planters Association Chikmagalur, and the United Planters Association of South India, Coonoor, Nilgiris district.

Planters Cardamom Marketing Syndicate

The Planters Cardamom Marketing Syndicate was formed at Mudigere in September 1978 by some growers of cardamom to protect their interests. The Syndicate arranges assembling and storage of cardamom grown by the planters. The mode of selling the produce adopted by it is open auction. The association charges one per cent commission from the sellers for its services. The Syndicate had 16 members in 1979.

Weights and Measures

Before the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in the district, the old systems that were in vogue were not satisfactory, there being no definite and uniform standards in regard to them. The common measures used while weighing articles and grains were *mana*, *dhade* and *seer*. *Mana* was a measure of weight. Four *dhades* (40 *seers*) were equal to one *mana*. The immediate lower denomination of *mana* was *dhade* with a weight of ten *seers*. For measuring the foodgrains, the measures of capacity were *khandaga*, *kolaga* and *padi*. Twenty *kolagas* or 50 *seers* were equal to one *khandaga*, and a *padi* was equal to half a *seer*. While assessing the sowing capacity of lands also, these above mentioned measures were applied. A *seer* of 24 *tolas* was used for weighing of vegetables, while a *seer* of 36 *tolas* was in vogue for weighing butter. For weighing of mutton and fish, a *seer* of 80 *tolas* was made use of. A Bengali maund of 28 lbs. was used for weighing of cotton, jaggery, arecanut, tamarind, chillies, iron-scrap, etc., while fire-wood was sold in *maund* of 48 *seers*. Edible oils and the like were sold by a one-fourth *seer* measure which was also called as *seer*. Coffee seeds were sold in terms of pounds. The standard metric weights and measures of various capacities prescribed under the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, and Rules made thereunder are now employed in business transactions all over the district. In order to enforce the provisions of the Act effectively, an office of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was opened at Chikmagalur in 1970. During 1976-77, there were in the district 1,575 traders, 125 industrial establishments, 49 petrol pumps and 18 Government establishments which came under annual verification of the Department, and the total revenue derived was of Rs 27,918.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old-time routes

The Chikmagalur district consists largely of *malnad* parts which lie to the west bordering on the western ghats. The *maidan* tract of the district is situated to the east, and the transition from the *malnad* to *maidan* is very marked in some places. Road-making is not easy in the *malnad* areas because of their hilly nature. References in respect of old-time routes are scarce, and nothing can be said with certainty about them. Some roads as distinguished from mere tracks must have existed to serve mainly military and commercial needs. They were being maintained by local authorities. The principal traffic between the *malnad* and the *maidan* taluks was formerly through five *kanives* (passes), namely, Talagudde, Talamakki, Biranahalli, Gante Vinayaka and Sital Mallappa. During the administration of Sir Mark Cubbon, who was the British Commissioner of the old Mysore State from 1834 to 1861, the roads were classified as imperial, provincial and district roads. Later in 1902-03, after the establishment of a District Board, a local self-governing body, several roads were laid out in the interior connecting the taluk headquarters. A primary duty of the District Board, Taluk Boards and Municipalities was to use the funds at their disposal for the maintenance and improvement of local communications. Gradually, the ghat roads were widened and made all-weather highways. After rendition of the State to the Wodeyar royal family in 1881, the Baba-Budan Hill Road was formed to a length of 72 km (45 miles). A bridge at Balehonnur across the river Bhadra and another bridge at Hariharapura across the river Tunga were also constructed. In recent years, a good deal of improvement of transport and communication has taken place. In 1880, the total road-length maintained both under Provincial and District Funds was 683 km (427 miles), and in 1901, it was 994 km (621 miles). In 1930, there were twelve Provincial Roads and 42 District Fund Roads in the district and their total lengths were 523 km (327 miles) and 512 km (320 miles) respectively.

Types of roads

According to the Nagpur Plan, the roads are classified into five categories, namely, the National Highways, State Highways, Major District

Roads, Other District Roads and Village Roads. The National Highways form the arteries of the country. They connect the State capitals, metropolitan cities and important centres of major activities in the country. They are maintained by the Public Works Department of the State in which they lie, with the help of the Central Government funds. The State Highways connect district headquarters and the National Highways, and serve as main channels of traffic to and from the District Roads within the State. The Major District Roads link important marketing centres with the railways, National Highways and State Highways. The Other District Roads link important market places. Approach roads from the main roads to the villages, which have generally unmetalled surfaces, form the Village Roads.

There are no National Highways in this district. In 1979, there were five State Highways, 38 Major District Roads, 42 Other District Roads and 101 Village Roads in the district, in charge of the Public Works Department. In the *malnad* areas of the district, there are also some important ghat roads which are as follows: (1) Baba-Budangiri Hill Road, (2) Chikmagalur-Tarikere Road, (3) Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura Road, (4) Jakkanahalli-Avati-Kanathi Road, (5) Kottigehara-Kalasa Road, (6) Kalasa-Malleshwara Road, (7) Kadur-Bantwal Road, (8) Sringeri-Karkal Road, via Miyarghat and (9) Shiravase-Sangameshwarapet Road.

State Highways

The State Highways in this district as on 31st March 1979 were: (1) Bilikere-Tarikere Road, (2) Mudigere-Chikballapur Road, (3) Kadur-Bantwal Road, (4) Tumkur-Honnar Road and (5) Padubidri-Kottigehara Road.

(1) *Bilikere-Tarikere Highway* (State Highway No. 57).—This State Highway connecting Bilikere of Mysore district and Tarikere of this district passes via Krishnarajanagar, Holenarasipur, Hassan and Chikmagalur. It covers a length of 66.8 km in Chikmagalur district and is black-topped. It traverses over a part of the Baba-Budan hills and joins the Tumkur-Honnar Road near Tarikere.

(2) *Mudigere-Chikballapur Highway* (State Highway No. 58).—This State Highway starts from Mudigere of this district, and connects Chikballapur of Kolar district, by passing through Belur, Halebid, Banavara, Huliya, Sira and Gauribidanur. It covers a length of about 17.1 km in Chikmagalur district and is black-topped. It is the shortest State Highway in the district.

(3) *Kadur-Bantwal Highway* (State Highway No. 64).—This State Highway, which connects Kadur with Bantwal of Dakshina Kannada district, passes via Chikmagalur and Mudigere of this district and Belthangady of Dakshina Kannada district. It is the longest State Highway in the district covering a total length of 100.5 km in the district, of which

a length of 36 km is cement-concreted and the remaining black-topped. This Highway passes through the Charmudi Ghat and enters the Dakshina Kannada district near Kottigehara.

(4) *Tumkur-Honnavar Highway* (State Highway No. 68).—This State Highway connects Tumkur, which is on National Highway No. 4, with Honnavar which is on National Highway No. 17. It passes via Tiptur, Arasikere, Kadur, Tarikere, Bhadravati and Shimoga. The total length traversed by this Highway in this district is 59 km of which a length of three km is cement-concreted and the remaining black-topped.

(5) *Padubidri-Kottigehara Highway* (State Highway No. 66).—This State Highway is connecting Padubidri with Kottigehara. It passes via Karkal, Bajagoli, Malleshwara, Kalasa and Magundi. The total length traversed by this Highway in this district is 94 km which is fully black-topped.

Major District Roads

The important Major District Roads are : (1) Tarikere-Mangalore Road which runs for 67.40 km in the district, of which a length of 11.40 km is cement-concreted and the rest black-topped, (2) Vastare-Koppa Road which is the longest Major District Road having a length of 79.70 km in the district, and which is fully black-topped, (3) Baba-Budangiri Hill Road which is 59.50 km and black-topped, (4) Kottigehara-Kalasa Road which is 44.30 km and black-topped, and (5) Chikmagalur-Narasimharajapura Road which runs for 42 km of which 27.30 km is black-topped, 5.60 km water-bound-macadam and the rest motorable, as in 1979.

Other District Roads

Among the more important Other District Roads are : (1) Birur-Yagati-Singatagere-Sanigere Road (42.70 km), (2) Singatagere-Haralagatta-Huligere Road (36.40 km), (3) Jayapura-Balehole Road (29 km), (4) Kudregundi-Muttinakoppa Road via Mudaba (29 km), (5) Shiravase-Sangameshwarapet Road (29 km) and (6) Balegadi-Balehonnur Road (29 km). These are some of the longest roads in this district. Many of the Major and Other District Roads are black-topped, fully or partly, and the rest of their lengths are water-bound-macadam or motorable. Their total lengths were 703 km and 577 km respectively as on 31st March 1979.

Village Roads

The Village Roads, which are 101 in number, are generally of shorter distances. Their total length was 936 km of which 40 km was black-topped, 398 km water-bound-macadam, 254 km motorable and 244 km non-motorable as on 31st March 1979.

The extent of Village Roads in this district as on 31st March 1979 was 2,678 km of which a length of 936 km was in charge of the Public Works Department (including 42 km of Irrigation Tract Road), 1,488 km in charge

of the Taluk Development Boards and 212 km in charge of the Forest Department. In respect of Village Roads, a length of 40 km was black-topped and an extent of 398 km was of water-bound macadam type, while the motorable extent was 254 km, a length of 244 km was non-motorable as on 31st March 1979. Out of 984 inhabited villages (as per 1971 census) in the district, 357 (36 per cent) were connected by all-weather roads, 593 (50 per cent) were connected by fair-weather and katcha non-motorable roads and 34 (14 per cent) were not connected by any roads, as on 31st March 1979.

Roads in Kudremukh area

The Kudremukh Road Division was formed at Kalasa under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Mangalore Circle, Mangalore, on 28th January 1976 for the execution of the construction or improvements of roads in the Kudremukh area. It is in charge of an Executive Engineer and has five subdivisions. The communication facilities provided by this division in this district are : (1) improvement of Kalasa-Malleshwara road (20 km), (2) construction of Malleshwara-Mangalore road in ghat section upto Dakshina Kannada district border (25 km), (3) improvement to (a) Sringeri-Nemmar road (8.10 km), (b) Nemmar-Heggaon road (8.10 km), (c) Heggaon (Mutholi) Kerekatte-Ganapatikatte border road (13.80 km) and (d) Ganapatikatte-Gangamoola road (8.60 km). The total expenditure involved upto the end of March 1978 was Rs. 456.88 lakhs.

Road-lengths

The total road-length in the district as on 31st March 1979 was 4,295 km of which the Public Works Department maintained 2,553 km including Irrigation Tract Road of 42 km, the Taluk Development Boards 1,488 km and the Forest Department 212 km. The State's total road-length as on 31st March 1979 was 95,363 km. Thus the average road-length per lakh of population in the district was 583 km whereas the State average was 325 km. The district's road-length per 100 square km was 60 km as against the State average of 50 km as on 31st March 1979. The proportionate figures of the district as compared to the Karnataka State as a whole as on 31st March 1979 are given below.

Category of roads	Road-length in Karnataka State (km)	Road-length in Chikmagalur district (km)	Percentage
National Highways	1,968	Nil	—
State Highways	7,802	337	4.0
Major District Roads	12,895	703	5.4
Other District Roads	9,048	577	6.3
Village Roads	63,650	2,678	4.2
Total	95,363	4,295	4.6

Particulars of road-lengths in Chikmagalur district for some years from 1956 to 1979 are given hereunder.

Year (as on 31st March)	Road-length in charge of			Total	Surfaced length	Unsurfaced length
	Public Works Department	Taluk Develop- ment Boards	Forest Department			
1956	1,181	859	—	2,040	1,083	957
1961	1,610	488	64	2,162	1,127	1,035
1966	1,750	743	64	2,557	1,350	1,207
1969	1,875	697	78	2,650	1,594	1,056
1971	1,967	708	78	2,753	1,610	1,143
1973	2,053	885	104	3,042	1,723	1,319
1974	2,053	1,093	225	3,371	1,832	1,539
1975	2,053	1,093	225	3,371	1,858	1,513
1976	2,345	1,005	208	3,558	1,935	1,623
1977	2,345	1,005	208	3,558	1,980	1,578
1978	2,512	797	212	3,563	2,016	1,547
1979	2,553	1,488	212	4,295	2,063	2,227

The table given below shows the gradual development of roads in respect of road-lengths per hundred square kilometres for some years from 1956 to 1979.

(Per hundred square kilometres)			
Year as on 31st March	Surfaced length	Unsurfaced length	Total length
1956	15	13	28
1961	16	14	30
1966	18	16	34
1969	22	14	36
1971	22	16	38
1973	24	18	42
1974	25	22	47
1975	26	21	47
1976	27	22	49
1977	27	22	49
1978	28	21	49
1979	29	21	60

Statements giving lengths of different types of roads for some recent years and taluk-wise particulars of road-lengths are appended at the end of the Chapter. An additional length of 142 km of roads was in charge of the municipalities and another extent of 935 km of roads was in charge of village panchayats as on 31st March 1979. A length of 42 km of Ayacut Roads was also being maintained by the Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Projects in Karnataka, in the Bhadra Project area of Tarikere taluk. An extent of 1,273 km of roads was taken over as State Fund Roads from the Taluk Boards and other agencies during the period from 1958-59 to 1978-79.

Rural Communication Programme

A Rural Communication Programme with the object of providing important villages with a network of fair-weather roads was launched in the Karnataka State during the year 1959-60. It consists of (a) construction of roads, (b) construction of missing links and (c) construction of cross drainage works with linear water-ways of more than 6.1 metres on non-P.W.D. roads. These roads laid out with gravels or local soil are mainly intended for cart traffic. In this district, a length of 1,615 km of roads and 658 cross drainages were completed under the Rural Communication Programme to the end of March 1979. A length of 420 km was transferred to the Public Works Department as State Fund Roads, and another extent of 255 km was given over to the Taluk Development Boards for maintenance. In 1979, a length of 940 km of such roads remained in charge of the Rural Communication Programme. The total expenditure incurred on this programme to the end of 31st March 1979 is Rs 165.97 lakhs.

Expenditure on roads

The amounts spent by the Public Works Department on roads in this district from 1970-71 to 1978-79 were as follows.

(Rupees in lakhs)			
Year	Original works	Repair works	Total
1970-71	23.85	30.01	53.86
1971-72	18.89	21.26	40.15
1972-73	20.46	24.45	44.91
1973-74	17.36	23.60	40.96
1974-75	11.34	21.84	33.18
1975-76	8.20	15.54	23.74
1976-77	188.84	45.94	234.78
1977-78	299.04	48.80	347.84
1978-79	92.57	71.35	163.92

Bridges

There were 26 major bridges having a linear waterway of more than 30.48 metres, and 1,089 minor bridges with a waterway of less than 30.48 metres as on 31st March 1979. All of them were situated on the State Fund Roads. The total linear waterway of the major bridges was 1,602.58 metres. The arched bridge across the Bhadra river on Vastare-Koppa road near Balehonnur has a linear waterway of 167.64 metres. Other bridges, which have a linear waterway of more than 91.44 metres, are (1) bridge across the Tunga river on Tarikere-Mangalore road near Nagalapura (137.16 metres), (2) bridge across the Bhadra river on Tarikere-Mangalore road and Shimoga-Narasimharajapura road (127.96 metres) and (3) bridge across the Tunga river on Jayapura-Sringeri road near Menase (97.52 metres). The following statement gives some particulars of the major bridges existing in the district from 1956 to 1979.

Year (as on 31st March)	Number of major bridges having linear waterway of more than			Total
	30.48 metres but less than 91.44 metres	91.44 metres but less than 152.40 metres	152.40 metres but less than 304.80 metres	
1956	8	2	1	11
1961	11	2	1	14
1966	12	2	1	15
1971	18	3	1	22
1972	19	3	1	23
1973	20	3	1	24
1976	20	3	1	24
1977	20	3	1	24
1978	21	4	1	24
1979	22	4	1	26

The expenditure incurred on bridges in the district during recent years was as given below.

Year (as on 31st March)	(Rupees in lakhs)		
	Original works	Repair works	Total
1971	7.75	0.81	8.56
1972	5.82	0.59	6.41
1973	7.85	0.51	8.36
1974	4.95	0.50	5.45
1975	4.09	0.47	4.56
1976	3.09	1.41	4.50
1977	7.12	5.65	12.77
1978	11.06	1.80	12.92
1979	19.24	7.10	20.34

Vehicles and conveyances

Before the introduction of rail communication and other mechanised transport in the district, bullock-carts and pony-driven *jatkas* were the only means for travelling and transportation. In several parts, where there were no cart-tracks, pack-animals were more in use for transport purposes. In the *ghat* sections, usually porters were engaged to carry things. Bullock-carts are playing an important part in the district even now. There are pony-driven *jatkas* in some of the towns. Bicycles are an easy and cheap mode of conveyance and are found in good number in the district.

The quicker means of conveyance in use are buses, cars, jeeps, lorries, trucks, motor-cycles, scooters, etc. Auto-rickshaws were introduced in 1972. Their number, which was only three in that year, had risen to 116 by 31st March 1979. They are found mainly in Chikmagalur town. In recent years, some well-to-do farmers have taken to the use of tractors, and there were 1,028 tractor trailers and others in the district as on 31st March

1979. It is found that a little earlier than about 1928, there were motor buses plying as public carriages every day from Chikmagalur to Kottigehara via Mudigere and to Koppa, Tarikere, Birur and Kadur. There were 1,551 motor vehicles in 1968 and their number had increased to 4,915 by 31st March 1979. The numbers of various types of registered vehicles in the district from 1970-71 to 1978-79 are given in a table at the end of the chapter.

Public transport

Public transport is an important factor in economic development. Hence, an adequate and well-organised system of transport is very essential. In recent years, there has been considerable expansion in respect of public transport in the district by the efforts of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (K.S.R.T.C.) which is a public undertaking. There is a depot of this Corporation at Chikmagalur, which was started in 1961 when the Hassan Division of the Corporation came into existence. It has a workshop where repairs are done and maintenance of vehicles is looked after. The depot, which has to cater to the transport needs of the people of the district, is operating comprehensive transport services on the mofussil routes of the district. There has been route-wise nationalisation, and nationalisation of passenger transport has not been completed in this district. Eleven routes were nationalised under Hassan scheme in 1961, and 18 under Mangalore-Shimoga scheme in 1968. The route of Chikmagalur-Bangalore via Kadur and Arasikere was nationalised under Bangalore scheme. The construction of a modern depot for the benefit of the travelling public has been taken up. Transport facilities have been provided to the college students at concessional rates in Chikmagalur town. Long-distance night services and semi-luxury services are also operated from this depot. The salient operational data of the Chikmagalur depot of the K.S.R.T.C. from 1971-72 to 1975-76 were as given below.

Particulars	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Total number of Schedules	37	44	44	45	61
Daily service kilometers operated	7,989	8,598	9,970	10,698	11,123
Average number of passengers carried per day	13,535	15,090	16,663	18,748	23,000
Revenue realised per kilometre (Paise)	141.2	146.2	147.7	163.5	174.3
Average daily traffic revenue (Rupees)	11,279	12,576	14,670	17,489	19,389

Source : General Manager, K.S.R.T.C. Central Offices, Bangalore.

Besides the K.S.R.T.C. services, there are several private agencies operating their services on various routes. There were 101 private buses operating on such routes in 1979.

All motor vehicles in the district come under the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Act of 1939. All vehicles run by petrol and diesel have to be registered according to the vehicle's horse-power, seating capacity, capacity for laden weights, etc., and vehicle taxes have to be paid to the Government. Lorries and trucks have increasingly come into use for carrying merchandise, since they provide a quick and convenient means of transport. Public carriers are those vehicles which are meant to be hired out to customers. Motor vehicles include motor-cycles, scooters, trucks, jeeps, etc. The statement given below shows the number of road accidents in the district during some recent years.

Year	Number of accidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons injured
1972-73	130	17	—
1973-74	103	34	62
1974-75	131	33	42
1976-77	184	29	113
1978-79	237	50	310

Source : Commissioner for Transport, Bangalore.

Railways

A Bangalore-Harihar railway line was thought of in October 1882 with a view to laying a meter-gauge main line from Bangalore to Poona. Earlier in the year 1863-64, a survey for a line between Bangalore and Tumkur had been completed. But the actual construction was taken up in 1882 and the section from Bangalore to Tumkur was completed and opened for traffic in August 1884. This line was subsequently extended to Gubbi. Further construction work was interrupted for some time owing to financial constraints. Then this work was entrusted to what was called the Southern Mahratta Railway Company under an agreement, stipulating that the whole line from Mysore to Harihar via Bangalore was to be administered by the Company as an entirely separate system. The Company, to which the whole line was transferred, was to retain 25 per cent of the net earnings of the entire line, and also an interest at the rate of four per cent capital was to be guaranteed to be paid to it. Three-fourths of the net earnings was to be paid to the Mysore Government. Adhering to these stipulations, the Southern Mahratta Railway Company carried on the construction work. The section from Birur in this district to Harihar in Chitradurga district was opened for traffic on 21st February 1889 and from Gubbi in Tumkur district to Birur on 12th August 1889. The Birur-Shimoga section was sanctioned in 1896. It was completed in 1899 at a cost of Rs 22,94,457 and opened for traffic on 1st December 1899. Later, this line was gradually extended from Shimoga to Talaguppa by 1940. The Bangalore-Harihar section was transferred to the Mysore State Railway on 1st January 1938. The line came

under the direct control of the Government of India from 1st April 1950, as a result of the federal financial integration.

The Bangalore-Miraj metre-gauge railway line passes through the eastern side of the district in Kadur and Tarikere taluks. The branch line from Birur to Talaguppa passes through Tarikere, Bhadravati and Shimoga. Out of these two railway lines, 59.92 km of the main line (Bangalore-Miraj section) and 34.34 km of the Birur-Talaguppa branch line lie within Chikmagalur district. Thus a total of 94.26 km of the two metre-gauge lines serve the district, with six stations on Bangalore-Miraj main line, namely, (1) Devanur, (2) Kadur, (3) Birur, (4) Nagavangala, (5) Ajampura and (6) Shivane and three stations on the Birur-Talaguppa branch line, viz., Birur, Shivapura and Tarikere, and one train halt at Karanahalli. Kadur serves as an out-agency for Chikmagalur and as an important station for the traffic from and to Bangalore. Amenities such as retiring rooms have been provided at this station. Birur is a railway junction station from which the branch railway line takes off to Talaguppa. It is the rail head for goods traffic to and from the industrial complex at Bhadravati and also for the tourist passengers travelling from this direction to the world-famous Jog Falls which is situated near Talaguppa. The entire railway line in Chikmagalur district is under the jurisdiction of the Mysore division of the Southern Railway.

Tramways

There was a tramway (2'-0" gauge) line from Tarikere to Narasimharajapura via Lakkavalli, traversing a distance of 42.81 km (26.6 miles). A branch line of this from Tadasa to Hebbe covered another distance of 15.45 km (9.6 miles). They were intended to carry forest produce at a cheaper rate of transport. Later on, they were used for carrying other goods in addition and also passengers. The Tarikere-Lakkavalli line was opened for goods on 15th January 1915 and for passengers on 22nd May 1915. It was extended to Narasimharajapura on 15th May 1917 and the Tadasa-Hebbe branch line started functioning from 5th February 1921. These lines had to be removed in 1949 due to submergence of the area in the Bhadra reservoir.

Another tramway line of 2'-0" gauge connecting Tanigebailu of this district with Bhadravati in Shimoga district was opened in 1923. It covers a distance of 40.22 km. Iron ore mined at Kemmannugundi is carried to Tanigebailu, lying at the foot of the hill 4.8 km away, by means of a rope-way. From the rope-way terminal, the iron ore is further transported on the tramway in Hopper wagons hauled by steam locomotives to the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati. Sinter, produced at the sintering plant at Tanigebailu, is also transported by tramway trains to Bhadravati.

Survey for Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway

There has been a long-standing popular demand for Kadur-Chikmagalur rail communication. The local bodies and the public repeatedly urged for it from time to time. The greatest drawback of this district, in the past, was its difficult accessibility and relative isolation of the malnad parts. Roads of modern standards could not be laid easily and there has been the problem of their maintenance in the hilly tracts. In view of the physical features of the district, motor vehicles could not prove an efficient and adequate substitute for railways. The railways being a far more helpful, massive, reliable and cheaper mode of transport, it was eagerly hoped that a new era would be brought about in the malnad belt by constructing railway lines. The District Board collected about rupees five and a half lakhs in the form of railway cess by 1926, fulfilled the conditions stipulated and urged for laying of Kadur-Chikmagalur railway line. Accordingly, this project was sanctioned by the Government of princely State of Mysore in February 1926. The public and the District Board urged its speedy execution. However, after engendering much expectation, the project was shelved with the plea that it would be quite costly and might result in an annual loss of about Rs. 48,000. But nevertheless, the railway cess was continued to be levied. In 1932, the District Board again took up this question and emphasised the essential need of the district in this respect on the following grounds: (1) The railway communication was a positive necessity and could be undertaken at a cost of about Rs. 20 lakhs (as per the fourth estimate), a cost quite within the expectation of the Government and the District Board, (2) There was likelihood of the line being financially successful at an early date as it would enhance trade and commerce, (3) The District Board would not claim any interest on its capital until the line became profitable and would make good the losses, if any, equal to its quota, (4) The railway cess collected had amounted to Rs nine lakhs by this time, exclusive of Rs one lakh proposed to be set apart for development of rural communications, (5) The people were ready to tax themselves to make the scheme a success, (6) Great bulk of goods traffic would be diverted to this line from other costly routes and the earning capacity would increase, (7) The work could be started with the help of the District Board funds in the first instance, and the Government would also be getting some returns by sale of sleepers from the Forest Department and supply of iron materials by the Government-owned Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, (8) Every other district headquarters town of the princely Mysore State was connected by railway except only Chikmagalur, (9) Commercial possibilities of the malnad were more extensive than those of the maidan, (10) The people of the district were paying cess even after the abandonment of the project, in the hope that Government would appreciate this and fulfil their aspiration and also sentimental longing.

However, nothing tangible emerged for many years. Later, in 1955, when a survey for Mangalore-Hassan railway line was taken up, the Railway

Board carried out a survey to investigate the feasibility of providing a rail connection from Kadur to Sakaleshpur as an alternative to Hassan-Sakaleshpur line. A traffic survey of Kadur-Chikmagalur-Sakaleshpur route via Belur as also of another route via Mudigere was done. The report of this traffic survey, which included examination of financial implications, was submitted to the Railway Board in 1961. However, it was thought that the project would not be remunerative, and the matter rests at that.

Survey for Chikmagalur-Hassan Railway

There was also a proposal for a Chikmagalur-Hassan railway line and for linking it up with the proposed Hassan-Mangalore railway line in order to enable transportation of coffee, iron ore, etc. The engineering survey of 60.5 km was carried out in this respect in 1912 and a project estimate was submitted in 1914. This matter was not, however, further pursued by the concerned.

Travel and tourist facilities

There are many natural beauty spots and places of cultural and historical interests in the district, which attract tourists and pilgrims (see Ch. XIX). The famous Krishnarajendra Hill Station near Kemmannugundi in Tarikere taluk of the district is a major attractive tourist centre of the State. The district has a great scope for development of tourism. In recent years, there has been some improvement of travel and tourist facilities. In olden days, there were *dharmashalas*, *chhatras*, *chavadis*, etc. Now there are rest houses provided by the Public Works Department, Forest Department and others. In 1895, there were 26 bungalows in various places of this district, originally meant for the accommodation of European travellers. There were also 11 inspection lodges in this district. For native travellers, there were Government *chhatras* at Kadur and Tarikere and *musafir khanas* at 13 places of this district. In 1928, there were 31 travellers' bungalows, 17 *musafir khanas*, 12 forest lodges and three Public Works Department lodges. In 1976, there were nine rest houses maintained by the Public Works Department, one in every taluk headquarters and one each at Kottigehara and Krishnarajendra Hill Station. These bungalows are primarily meant for touring officers at concessional rates of rent, but when not occupied by Government Officers, they are hired out to the public. The Taluk Development Boards have also maintained rest houses at Aldur, Ajjampura, Balehonnur, Gonibeedu, Javali, Jayapura, Kalasa, Sakrepatna, Singatagere and Yagati. The Kadur Taluk Development Board has maintained a *musafir khana* at Birur. Some of the old-type rest houses are also still in existence. The Forest Department has rest houses at twelve places, namely, Kemmannugundi, Hunasaghatta, Sukalahatti, Kowlapura, Kesave, Sangameshwarapet, Magundi, Kerekatte, Chikkagrahara, Samse, Malleshwara and Burz. The Horticultural Department is maintaining eleven lodges and houses which contain 26 rooms at Krishnarajendra Hill

Station. The number of visitors to this Hill Station is gradually increasing. Whereas in 1968-69, the number of accommodated visitors was 7,638 and of casual visitors 12,415 and in 1977-78, the number of accommodated visitors was 43,450 and that of casual visitors 95,450. The well-known pontifical monastery at Sringeri has a large guest house for pilgrims. There is also a *dharmashala* at Simhanagadde in Narasimharajapura taluk maintained by Jaina Basti Matha. At Horanadu, lodging and boarding facilities are provided by the Annapurneshwari temple authorities to the pilgrims. There are several private lodging and boarding houses at Chikmagalur and in some other towns of the district.

Posts and telegraphs

It is known that in the 17th century there was a regular system of local post called *anche*. For many years, it appears to have been almost wholly devoted to the conveyance of official despatches. It had gradually expanded and was serving well the needs of the times. In the 19th century, it was controlled by a *Bhakshi* who was in direct subordination to the Commissioner. *Anche* offices were located at every taluk headquarters as well as in every town of any size or importance. The establishments of both office clerks and runners, though for the most part under-paid, were organized and the service on the whole could be said to be conducted with much regularity and efficiency. The local post carried letters (ordinary and registered), book packets, news-papers and ordinary parcels. Postage stamps were not yet in use, and prepayment of postage in cash was compulsory. Articles could not be insured and there was no postal order system or value payment post. Later on, certain measures were taken to improve the efficiency of the service. In 1879-80, the postal system was expanded by appointing *hobli* school masters as *Anche Mutsaddis* by paying them an allowance of Rs 30 per month for doing this extra work. Post-cards were now introduced.

After the rendition of the State to the Wodeyar royal family, the department was reorganised in 1882, and better facilities were provided to the rural population. The number of runners was reduced after the introduction of the railways. The quarter-anna post-cards of the British-ruled regions were introduced in the princely Mysore State by a special arrangement under which the State was paid one pie by the Imperial Post Office on each British Indian post-card used within the limits of the State. Private correspondence went on increasing with the enhancement of facilities. Money orders were issued and paid by the Mysore Treasuries, and there was an exchange of orders with the British-governed regions of India through the Bangalore Post Office. In 1889, the local postal system of the princely State of Mysore was amalgamated with the Imperial Postal System. Postal buildings and huts of the postal runners were transferred free of charge to the Imperial Postal System. From 1918, new post offices were opened and the existing ones were improved. Motor bus services began to be utilised

for carrying mails. Telegraph facilities were made available at the district headquarters and a few other important centres.

There is one Head Post Office in Chikmagalur town and it is the oldest Post Office in the district. Since 1924, it is functioning in its own departmental building. The Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Mysore, was the superior administrative authority over the post offices in the district until 1961 when they were brought under the newly created Shimoga Division. In 1979, a separate postal division for Chikmagalur district was formed. There are three postal sub-divisions with their headquarters at Chikmagalur, Koppa and Birur, and one Inspector of Post Offices is in charge of each subdivision. In the year 1961, there were one Head Post Office, 25 sub-post offices and 90 branch post offices which also included seven combined offices (postal-cum-telegraph offices) in the district, and on 1st April 1976, there were one Head Post Office, 40 sub-post offices and 225 branch post offices in the district which also included 55 combined offices (postal-cum-telegraph offices). All the revenue villages in the district are being served daily by the extra-departmental delivery agents. There were 372 letter boxes in the district in 1976. The number of Savings Bank Accounts, as on 1st April 1976, was 17,579, and the number of National Savings Certificates issued was 9,598 (see also ch. VI). The number of letters, registered newspapers, book-packets and parcels delivered in the district during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1978-79 were as follows.

Year	Letters	News-papers	Book-packets	Parcels
1974-75	10,34,673	79,674	1,28,384	6,193
1975-76	11,02,392	85,342	1,29,495	6,231
1976-77	11,03,568	89,664	1,36,464	6,288
1978-79	17,70,037	3,89,614	2,01,550	15,602

The number of money orders booked and paid and the number of telegrams booked and delivered during some recent years were as follows.

Year	Number of money orders booked	Number of money orders Paid	Number of telegrams booked	Number of telegrams delivered
1975-76	2,49,757	1,44,527	63,077	62,678
1976-77	2,71,521	1,54,498	59,998	58,927
1977-78	3,37,493	2,05,873	65,561	75,537
1978-79	3,01,141	3,04,411	28,422	31,261

Telephone amenities

The number of telephone connections is increasing year after year. The oldest telephone exchange in the district is at Chikmagalur which was opened in 1956. Three years later in 1959, the second exchange was started

at Kadur. There were 36 telephone exchanges in the district as on 30th June 1977. More exchanges are being opened and expansion of existing ones is also in progress to provide greater facilities to the public. The telephone exchanges of this district come under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Mysore and Davanagere. In 1979, the number of telephones in use in the district was 2,188 and there were also 64 public call offices, and the following statement indicates the details of telephone exchanges in the district, with places arranged alphabetically for the various taluks.

Sl. No.	Name of Exchange	Taluk	Year of opening	Type	Capacity	Working connections
1.	Aldur	Chikmagalur	1970	Auto	45/50	46
2.	Anoor	do	1975	"	45/50	24
3.	Avati	do	1977	"	45/50	35
4.	Chikmagalur	do	1956	"	700	623
5.	Kabbinahalli	do	1976	"	25	18
6.	Kelagur	do	1977	"	45/50	14
7.	Mallandur	do	1967	"	45/50	38
8.	Sangameshwarpur	do	1974	"	45/50	24
9.	Siruvase	do	1977	"	45/50	18
10.	Togarihankal	do	1972	"	45/50	26
11.	Birur	Kadur	1974	"	45/50	33
12.	Hirenallur	do	1977	"	45/50	13
13.	Kadur	do	1959	Manual	100	75
14.	Panchanahalli	do	1973	Auto	25	8
15.	Sakrepatna	do	1973	"	45/50	13
16.	Yagati	do	1967	"	10	7
17.	Balehonnur	Koppa	1960	Manual	100	49
18.	Basarikatte	do	1976	Auto	45/50	21
19.	Hariharapura	do	1972	"	45/50	18
20.	Jayapura	do	1966	"	45/50	28
21.	Koppa	do	1960	Manual	100	81
22.	Magundi	do	1976	Auto	25	12
23.	Banakal	Mudigere	1976	"	45/50	30
24.	Gonibeedu	do	1972	"	45/50	35
25.	Gowdahalli	do	1977	"	45/50	14
26.	Hirebailu	do	1976	"	45/50	27
27.	Javali	do	1965	Manual	100	46
28.	Kalasa	do	1971	"	50	25
29.	Malleshwara	do	1977	"	100	55
30.	Mudigere	do	1963	"	200	134
31.	Narasimharajapura	Narasimharajapura	1966	Auto	45/50	26
32.	Sringeri	Sringeri	1964	"	45/50	39
33.	Ajjampura	Tarikere	1964	"	25	10
34.	Kemmannugundi	do	1975	"	45/50	16
35.	Lakkavalli	do	1974	"	25	18
36.	Tarikere	do	1963	Manual	100	54

Radio sets

Radios have become very popular in the district, especially transistors in the rural areas. In 1979, there were 10,79,921 licensed radio sets in Karnataka, of which the Chikmagalur district accounted for 30,476. This meant that whereas there were 4,428 radio sets per lakh of population in Karnataka as a whole, in this district the proportion was 4,062, i.e., a little less than the State average.

Statement showing the total road-lengths in charge of Public Works Department, Taluk Boards and Forest Department in Chikmagalur district for some recent years (as on 31st March of each year)
(Length in Kilometres)

Year	Classificationwise break-up					Surfacewise break-up							
	State High ways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total	Surfaced length				Unsurfaced length			
						Cement concrete	Black-topped	Water-bound macadam	Total	Motable	Non-motable	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1971 P	226	746	592	403	1,967	51	872	656	1,579	182	206	388	
T	—	—	—	708	708	—	—	210.7	210.7	248.3	249	497.3	
F	—	—	—	78	78	—	—	1	1	30.5	46.5	77	
Total	226	746	592	1,189	2,753	51	872	867.7	1,790.7	460.8	501.8	962.3	
1975 P	226	746	632	449	2,053	51	1,028	673	1,752	193	108	301	
T	—	—	—	1,093	1,093	—	1	88	89	435	569	1,004	
F	—	—	—	225	225	—	—	17	17	19	189	208	
Total	226	746	632	1,767	3,371	51	1,029	778	1,858	647	866	1,513	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1977 P	243	729	632	699	2,303	51	1,062	717	1,830	246	227	473
I.T.	—	—	—	42	42	—	—	42	42	—	—	—
T	—	—	—	1,005	1,005	—	1	62	63	463	479	942
F	—	—	—	208	208	—	—	—	—	—	208	208
Total	243	729	632	1,954	3,558	51	1,063	821	1,935	709	914	1,623
1979 P	337	703	577	936	2,553	53	1,145	765	1,963	341	249	590
I.T.	—	—	—	42	42	—	—	42	42	—	—	—
T	—	—	—	1,488	1,488	—	1	62	63	262	1,163	1,425
F	—	—	—	212	212	—	—	—	—	4	208	212
Total	337	703	577	2,678	4,295	53	1,146	869	2,068	607	1,620	2,227

P=Public Works Department Roads; T=Taluk Development Board Roads; F=Forest Department Roads; I.T.=Irrigation Tract Roads.

Source: Chief Engineer (C & B), Public Works Department, Bangalore.

Statement showing the total road-lengths in charge of Public Works Department, Taluk Board and Forest Department as on 31st March 1979—Talukwise break-up.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Classificationwise break-up						Surfacewise break-up						Road length per 100 square kms	
		State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Total	Cement concrete	Surfaced length			Unsurfaced length				
								Black topped	Water bound macadam	Total	Motable	Non-Motable	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Chikmagalur															
	P	80	131	121	179	511	21	248	133	402	44	65	109		
	T	—	—	—	591	591	—	—	—	—	54	537	591		
	F	—	—	—	70	70	—	—	—	—	—	70	70		
	Total	80	131	121	840	1,172	21	248	133	402	98	677	770	670	73
2. Kadur															
	P	51	84	79	219	433	18	137	196	351	71	11	82		
	T	—	—	—	240	240	—	1	19	20	50	170	220		
	F	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	13	13		
	Total	51	84	79	472	686	18	138	215	371	121	194	315	367	48
3. Koppa															
	P	—	97	120	118	335	3	164	99	266	62	7	69		
	T	—	—	—	106	106	—	—	—	—	108	—	106		
	Total	—	97	120	224	441	3	164	99	266	168	7	175	649	77
4. Narasimharajapura															
	P	—	120	78	79	277	2	98	80	180	38	59	97		
	T	—	—	—	44	44	—	—	24	24	5	15	20		
	F	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1		
	Total	—	120	78	124	322	2	98	104	204	44	74	118	749	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5. Mudigere															
P	152	52	87	87	124	415	—	254	105	359	12	44	56		
T	—	—	—	—	253	253	—	—	—	—	—	253	253		
F	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	16		
Total	152	52	87	87	393	684	—	254	105	359	12	313	325	786	59
6. Sringeri															
P	—	59	54	54	89	202	—	68	31	99	87	16	103		
T	—	—	—	—	20	20	—	—	1	1	19	—	19		
F	—	—	—	—	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	16		
Total	—	59	54	54	125	238	—	68	32	100	106	32	138	850	55
7. Tarikere															
P	54	160	38	38	128	380	9	176	121	306	27	47	74		
I.T.	—	—	—	—	42	42	—	—	42	42	—	—	—		
Total P.W.D. Roads.	54	160	38	38	170	422	9	176	163	348	27	47	74		
8. Total															
P	—	—	—	—	234	234	—	—	18	18	28	188	216		
T	—	—	—	—	96	96	—	—	—	—	3	93	96		
F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total	54	160	38	38	500	752	9	176	181	366	58	328	386	505	61

P = Public Works Department Roads : F = Forest Department Roads : T = Taluk Development Roads,
I. T = Irrigation Tract Roads.

Source: Chief Engineer (C & B), Public Works Department, Bangalore.

Statement showing the number of various types of registered vehicles in Chikmagalur district as in some recent years

Year (as on 31st March)	Motor cycles	Motor cars	Jeeps	Auto-rickshaws	Omni-buses	Motor cabs	KSRTC buses	Private buses	Cont. tractor-tages	Public carriers	Private carriers	Tractors	Trailers	Others	Total
1971	405	325	285	..	35	15	30	70	..	144	66	259	181	25	1,840
1973	546	277	330	8	32	20	32	66	2	129	63	295	225	16	2,041
1975	980	725	362	33	42	35	32	64	2	223	..	301	289	191	3,279
1977	1,280	960	355	71	48	15	37	82	..	214	104	77	21	703*	3,967
1979	1,585	1010	471	116	60	15	57	101	3	200	326	290	487	251	4,975

Note: *This figure includes 391 tractor-trailer units.

Source: Commissioner for Transport in Karnataka, Bangalore.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The preceding chapters have an account of the occupations of the total working population in the major sectors of the district's economy like agriculture, industries, banking and finance, trade and commerce and communications. But there is an appreciable segment of the population which earns its income from pursuits like public administration services, learned professions like law, medicine, engineering and teaching, arts, domestic services and from certain other occupations like carpentry, goldsmithy, tailoring, bakeries, bicycle-shops, etc. Such vocations will be accounted for in this chapter. Those engaged in them render services in different ways or produce goods or aid production of articles of daily use or consumption.

Several of these occupations do not give, the persons following them, a handsome income. In some cases, their number is not so small as to be left out of consideration. With the increasing development in the various spheres, new avenues of employment have been opened up in the district. No detailed and systematic survey, either economic or sociological, has been made about these occupational groups. In the absence of such surveys, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope. Except the census data, the rest are roughly estimated figures.

In 1971, out of the total population of the district of 7,36,647, 34.61 per cent were classified as workers, and the rest, i.e., 65.39 per cent as non-workers. The persons employed by the State and Central Governments, local bodies, quasi-local bodies and other organisations or institutions engaged in educational, scientific, medical and health services, religious and welfare services, legal services, business services, community services, and trade and labour associations, recreation services, personal services and other activities not covered in any of the other eight groups were included in this category, i.e., "Other Services" in the 1971 census. They accounted for 10.27 per cent of the total number of workers in the Chikmagalur district, while the State average in this respect was 8.10 per cent. The taluk-wise distribution of persons, who were engaged in these "Other Services" in 1971, was (1) Chikmagalur 11,635, (2) Kadur 3,452, (3) Koppa 1,679, (4) Mudigere 2,960.

(5) Narasimharajapura 912, (6) Sringeri 1,558 and (7) Tarikere 2,990, the total number for the district being 26,186. The taluk-wise proportions (with rural and urban break-ups) out of the district's total percentage (10.27) mentioned earlier were as follows.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
Chikmagalur	3.42	1.14	4.56
Kadur	0.88	0.47	1.35
Koppa	0.54	0.12	0.66
Mudigero	0.98	0.18	1.16
Narasimharajapura	0.22	0.14	0.36
Sringeri	0.49	0.12	0.61
Tarikere	1.08	0.49	1.57
Total for the district	7.61	2.66	10.27

Public Administration Services

A considerable number of persons are employed in the several branches of public administration. In 1968, the number of persons employed in the State Government Offices in the Chikmagalur district was 5,718. Of these, 21 were class I officers, 96 class II officers, 4,429 class III officials and 1,172 class IV officials according to the report of the census of Karnataka Government Employees for 1968. A large number of these employees work in the district headquarters town. During that year, 1,723 were working in Chikmagalur town, of whom 15 were class I officers, 55 class II officers, 1,223 class III officials and 430 class IV staff. As on 31st March 1973, the number of Government employees in the district was 5,862, whereas the number for the State as a whole was 2,08,815. This is the latest available district-wise figure. As worked out from the above-mentioned figures, it is found that the number of Government employees per lakh of population of 1971 in the district was while the State figure was 711, and further the Government employees accounted for 0.80 per cent of the population of 1971 in the district when the State in this respect was 0.71 per cent. With the increase in the volume and variety of developmental activities, the number of Government employees has been also increasing. The persons engaged in these public services have several benefits like security of service, various kinds of leave, increments, provident fund, insurance, advances, medical reimbursement facilities, gratuity, pension, etc., and in some cases, they get quarters for residential purpose at ten per cent of total emoluments as rent. From time to time, their emoluments have been also enhanced so as to enable them, as far as possible, to meet the increased cost of living.

In-service training is imparted to State Government employees in order to equip them with fundamental knowledge of their jobs and of the rules and regulations, and to inculcate in them the correct attitude to work, so that they can discharge their assigned work efficiently. At the State-level, there is a net work of training institutes like Administrative Training Institute, Police

Training College and School, Survey Settlement Training School, Agricultural Produce Marketing Training College, Rural Development Training Centres, etc. A District Training Institute, established at Shimoga in 1975, covers the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga. It has been functioning under the direct control of the Director, State Administrative Institute, Mysore. In the beginning, only foundation courses for I and II Division Clerks were conducted. Later on, training in office management to supervisory-level officials and workshop-training in Kannada to Class I and Class II Officers was also conducted.

Learned professions

Persons in the category of learned professions have more or less a good educational background or training and belong to various smaller groups which are quite distinct from one another. They are doctors, engineers, advocates, teachers, authors, journalists, etc.

Medical profession

The medical profession is attracting increasingly more number of persons as there is greater need for them on account of expanding population and since it is found to be a lucrative one. There are doctors, dentists, nurses, health visitors, midwives, pharmacists, technicians, etc., working in various hospitals, dispensaries and clinics in the district. Doctors, who set up an independent practice, earn according to their own ability and paying capacity of patients. Many of the private medical practitioners earn a high income. According to the 1961 census, there were 188 physicians, surgeons and dentists (including Ayurvedic and other systems), 352 nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians, (For details in respect of medical staff and association, see ch. XVI).

Engineering profession

In recent years, works like the Bhadra Project, Jambadahalla Reservoir Project and Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd., and some industrial establishments have also employed engineers, overseers, draughtsmen and other technicians in the district. Now the demand for technically qualified persons is on the increase because of the various development activities in the several sectors in the district. In 1961, there were 154 architects, engineers and surveyors in the district. Of these, 97 were civil engineers (including overseers) and other related workers.

Legal profession

The legal profession has drawn to its fold an increased number of persons since the beginning of this century. It may not be particularly lucrative in the beginning. But the fact of its being an independent profession, with plenty of opportunities to make a mark in public life, makes it attractive to ambitious young men. The junior lawyer usually works under an established and reputed advocate, and after gaining some experience, sets up his independent practice. The success in the profession depends upon his capacity

to build up a good clientele. Jurists, advocates, their clerks and petition writers come under the category of legal profession. They live in urban centres where courts are situated, and attend to civil and criminal cases. Some specialise in either of the two branches. Some of them are able to earn a high income. The charging of fees varies according to the stakes involved, seriousness of the case and popularity of the advocate who handles it. The 1961 census recorded 58 persons under this category (see ch. XII).

Teaching profession

Among the learned professions, the vocation of teaching is able to absorb a far larger number of persons because of the rapid spread of various stages of education since Independence. In the coming years, the increase is expected to be even much more. The teachers are mostly a salaried category with a limited income range. Most of them are Government employees and relatively a small number work in institutions run by private bodies. Persons working in private schools now feel better assured than before since their salaries are being paid through banks by the Department of Public Instruction. Consequent on the implementation of recommendations of the recent Karnataka Pay Commission, 1976, the economic conditions of the teachers has now improved. According to the 1961 census, there were 2,471 teachers out of whom 148 were secondary school teachers, 2,112 were working in middle and primary schools and 211 were employed in various other educational institutions (see ch. XV).

Arts and letters

The category of arts and letters covers artists, journalists, authors, actors, etc. They provide recreation, instruction and knowledge to the community. While some of these persons entirely depend upon the profession for their living, others have taken these as their subsidiary occupations. In the 1961 census, about 180 persons were enumerated as artists, writers and related workers. Of these, 100 were musicians and related workers, out of whom 91 were men and nine women.

Among the workers engaged in other occupations of a professional type, it was recorded in the 1961 census that there were 429 ordained and 149 non-ordained religious workers, and 55 astrologers, palmists and related workers.

Sales-workers

The category of sales-workers includes both employed and self-employed workers found in shops and other establishments. They play an important role in distribution and supply of such goods as are in large demand for day-to-day consumption. Many of these persons are carrying on their activities especially in the important urban centres of the district. While the proprietors of bigger establishments employ shop-assistants, salesmen and the like, the smaller ones are managed by the proprietors themselves who may take the help of members of their own family. According to the 1961

census, out of 7,130 persons enumerated as sales-workers, 5,832 were working proprietors, wholesale and retail-traders, 1,213 salesmen, shop-assistants and related workers, and the remaining 85 were engaged in similar type of work. Some of the working proprietors were also found to be financing agents.

Domestic services

Under the group of domestic services, domestic servants, cooks, maids and the like are included. Only persons belonging to the higher income groups and middle-income groups can afford to employ domestic servants. Many of these workers are provided with food and clothing, partly or fully, and some times shelter also. Some of them are part-time workers serving in more than one house hold. The level of wages paid to the domestic servants may vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month in addition to food and clothing. The total number of persons engaged as house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers, as in 1961 census, was 2,698, of whom 1,927 were men and 771 women. Of these, 1,211 persons were cooks (domestic and institutional) and the remaining 1,487 persons were engaged in similar pursuits. Out of the total of 2,698, 807 persons were living in the urban centres and the rest in villages.

Artisans

Artisans constitute an important segment of the working force. For many of them, it is a hereditary occupation. Recently others also have joined it. Their products meet by and large the demands in the domestic markets of the districts. There are several types of artisans like carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith, cobbler, tailor, toy-maker, food-processor, potter, rope-twister, stone-worker, coir-worker, *dhobi*, barber, weaver, etc. They are spread over both in rural and urban areas. In 1975, the State Economic Advisor's Division, Bangalore, collected certain basic data about the various categories of artisans in the State. Tables appended at the end of this Chapter give comparative figures of artisans in the Chikmagalur district with those in the State as a whole. An attempt to give a brief account of some of the categories of artisans is made here.

Carpentry

Carpentry has been an important age-old occupation in the district which has extensive forests. The occupation of carpentry has been a hereditary one for *badigers* who are also a section of the *panchalas* which is a collective term for several groups of artisans. In some parts, carpenters are known as '*acharis*'. It was found that in 1975, the Chikmagalur district had 966 carpenters dispersed all over the district, producing valuable articles. The carpenters in the urban centres mainly manufacture articles like chairs, tables, cots, benches, doors, windows, etc., and those in the rural areas mostly produce the common type of building fixtures, roofing materials, agricultural implements, bullock-carts, etc. They work in groups as well as in family circles. In each town, there are a few carpentry units, and their number

is on the increase in recent years due to the increased demand for furniture and construction work. Most of these workshops are located in rented rooms, the rent ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per month or more according to their location. Every big village has at least one or two families engaged in carpentry. Many of the carpenters work either in the house or in sheds attached to their houses.

The rates of wages depend upon the efficiency of individual workers and vary from place to place. A well-skilled worker earns from Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 10 per day, whereas a less-skilled worker would get about Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 6 per day. Boys are taken as helpers who attend to minor pieces of work on a daily wage of Rs. 2 to Rs. 2.50. According to the 1961 census, there were 2,401 persons engaged in manufacturing of wooden products. Of these, 589 persons lived in the urban areas. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 966 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 218 in Chikmagalur, 195 in Kadur, 168 in Koppa, 121 in Mudigere, 66 in Narasimharajapura, 22 in Sringeri and 169 in Tarikere taluks (see also Chapter V and IX).

Blacksmithy

Blacksmithy, like carpentry, is also a very old occupation found in all parts of the district. The work of a blacksmith is a hard one. Services of blacksmiths are vital to the agriculturists. They work in sheds attached to their houses. Most of the blacksmiths are independent workers. Mostly, the members of the black smith's family work with him. In rural areas, the work is largely seasonal and they have brisk work during the time of preparatory tillage of lands and again at the harvest seasons. During the remaining part of the year, he gets items of work like making and repairing of rings for the wheels and other accessories of carts, as also household equipments. They usually prepare articles on demand, but sometimes manufacture plough shares, sickles, hooks, etc., in anticipation of demands also and take them to the nearby shandis or fairs for sale.

The blacksmith's work needs equipment costing about Rs. 500 to Rs. 800. Charcoal, paddy-husk, etc., are used for keeping the fire burning in the furnace. The expenditure on this may come to about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month. The iron rods for making the implements are usually supplied by the customers themselves. In the villages, there had been an old practice to pay blacksmiths in kind, but now they are paid in cash. On an average, a well-skilled blacksmith earns about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a day, and an employed worker may get a daily wage of about Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 6 in a busy season. According to the 1961 census, there were 660 blacksmiths and related workers in the district. Among these, 513 lived in the rural parts. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 407 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 129 blacksmiths in Chikmagalur, 109 in Kadur, 54 in Koppa, 35 in Mudigere, 21 in Narasimharajapura, 25 in Sringeri and 34 in Tarikere taluks.

Goldsmiths and silversmiths

Goldsmithy is generally a hereditary occupation of a section of the *Panchalas* (also called *Vishwakarmas*). They make and mend ornaments of gold and silver, set gems and work in precious stones. They are fairly distributed all over the district. They prepare various kinds of ornaments either on demand by customers or on the basis of orders given by shroffs (jewellers). In the rural parts, the goldsmiths prepare generally ornaments of the traditional types, while in the towns, they try to cater to the changing tastes and fashions of the day. Many of the goldsmiths are independent workers. While some of them have set up their smithies in rented rooms or in their own houses, the rest sit in jewellers' shops and carry on their work. The cost of a small goldsmiths equipment may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600, in cases of larger units, it may go up to Rs. 6,000 or more. The recurring expenditure on mercury, lack, *tejap*, *navasagar*, etc., used for the work may come to about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month, depending upon the size of the business. The raw materials required like gold and silver are, in many cases, supplied either by the customers or by the jewellers themselves. A skilled worker in this line earns from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 a day. On an average, a goldsmith with a shop of his own may earn Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month. The Gold Control Rules, which were enforced in 1963, had affected this occupation adversely. In order to mitigate the hardships of the goldsmiths, the Government helped them by free grant of lands for agricultural purposes, liberal loans for running cottage industries, payment of stipends for education and training of their children and other facilities. The later relaxations of the gold control measures gave them much relief.

In 1978, the Union Government amended the Gold Control Rules and allowed a certified goldsmith to manufacture and sell ornaments in limited quantities against specific orders from customers. As per the 1961 census, there were 749 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, of whom five were women. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank in 1976, 299 persons were engaged in this profession. Of these, there were 57 goldsmiths and silversmiths in Chikmagalur, 117 in Kadur, 49 in Koppa, 43 in Mudigere, 10 in Narasimharajapura, eight in Sringeri and 15 in Tarikere taluks. In addition, there were 25 jewellery shops in Chikmagalur, one in Kadur, five in Koppa, 15 in Sringeri and in Tarikere taluks.

Copper and Brassmithy

The occupation of coppersmithy and brassmithy has been a hereditary one of *Kenchagars*. In recent years, others have also taken to it. Some such workers residing in towns need to go round the nearby villages also with their required materials for attending to minor repair works, of household copper and brass utensils. Many of those engaged in this occupation are Muslims. The shops dealing in copper and brass vessels in the district are small establishments, where the owners, with the help of one or two workers carry on the trade. Generally, the local merchants supply required

raw materials, such as copper and brass sheets, jās sheets, *navasagara*, *thavara*, etc., to prepare various types of new utensils, for which the worker may get remuneration of Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.25 per Kg. weight of the prepared items.

The occupation requires a small initial capital for purchase of some tools, such as *ikkala*, compass, scissors, hammers, bellows, water tubes, etc., the cost of which may come to about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 in the case of small establishment. Generally, the monthly recurring expenditure ranges from about Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 depending on the size of the units. The net income of a copper and brass smith worker may range between Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month (*see* also Chapter V).

Tinsmithy

Tinsmithy is not the main occupation of those who are engaged in it, since they combine other jobs like repairing of stoves, locks, trunks, umbrellas, etc. A few of them, while moving about from village to village, also purchase empty tins and bottles and such other articles from households and later sell them to merchants who deal in these articles. Usually, tinsmiths sit on the footpaths of streets and do tinning of vessels of the customers. They make also boxes of tin which are used by households. The tinsmith's equipment is simple which may be worth about Rs. 100 to Rs. 300. The cost of raw materials like tin, charcoal and sulphuric acid would be about Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 a month for an average unit. They undertake also orders for making kerosene lamps of tin and supply them to shops. Generally, the net income of an efficient tinsmith may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 a month. The introduction of vessels of stainless steel has, to some extent, affected the occupation of tinsmithy.

Leather-workers

Leather-working has been a traditional occupation of a section of the Scheduled Castes. These artisans are locally known as *mochis* or *chammaras*. Towns and bigger villages have several families of leather-workers who make and repair footwears of different kinds. Some of the cobblers sit at the end of streets in busy places and attend to minor repairs. Sometimes, members of their families assist them in their work. Several others work in shoe-shops on the basis of daily wages. They are generally housed in rented rooms, the rent varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 depending upon the location. This occupation has been adversely affected in recent years owing to large-scale manufacturing of shoes by factories. Now, many of the shoe-shops get shoes and other allied finished products from big factories and sell them to the public on profit or commission basis.

In a leather-working unit where footwears are manufactured and repairs are undertaken, the tools and appliances would cost about Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 in the case of small units and about Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500 in bigger ones. The working capital required for the purpose of raw materials may be Rs. 300

to Rs. 500 a month for small units and Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 for larger-ones. Some of the cobblers are now enabled to borrow money to meet their working capital requirements from co-operative societies and also from the commercial banks. In cases where workers are employed, they are paid on the basis of piece-rates. On an average, a worker may earn Rs. eight to Rs. 10 per day. According to the 1961 census, there were 329 persons engaged in this occupation. Of these, 307 persons were men and 132 persons lived in the urban centres, and the rest in the rural parts. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 465 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 183 in Chikmagalur, 276 in Kadur, one in Koppa, two in Mudigere, one in Narasimharajapura and two in Tarikere taluks. The number of shops engaged in this profession as in 1976 was ten in Chikmagalur, four in Kadur, three in Koppa, four in Mudigere, four in Sringeri and five in Tarikere taluks (*see* also Chapters V & IX).

Pottery

Pottery has been one of the ancient and important rural industries. Manufacture of earthenware is a hereditary occupation of the *kumbara*. Making of earthen vessels depends more on the skill of hands than on equipment which consists of the traditional wheel, frames, buckets and stick which may cost about Rs. 40 to Rs. 100. The raw materials required are clay and fuel. Availability of fine clay in the vicinity of the village is of great importance as it reduces the cost of transport. The work is carried on with the help of members of the family in sheds attached to their houses. Some of the poorer people still use the earthenware for cooking food, storing water and grains. Others may use earthen pots for keeping drinking water during the summer season. The availability of cheap metallic vessels, etc., in recent times has very adversely affected this occupation. The potters take the finished products to the nearby shandis or market places and sell them. The average daily earning of a potter may range from Rs. five to Rs. 10. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,122 potters and related workers, out of whom 335 were women. Potters form a category of artisans by themselves. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 556 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, there were 112 potters in Chikmagalur, 233 in Kadur, 12 in Koppa, 51 in Mudigere, eight in Narasimharajapura, 14 in Sringeri and 126 in Tarikere taluks.

Hair-cutting saloons

Hair-cutting has been an age-old hereditary occupation of the *Nayindas*. In the olden days, self-shaving and frequent shaving were not in practice. In many of the villages, as per the old practice, individual barbers go round the houses of their customers for shaving and hair-cutting. In recent decades, hair-cutting saloons of modern style have sprung up largely in the urban centres. The saloons are set up in rented rooms paying a monthly rent which may range from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. The cost of equipment of a medium-sized saloon in towns may range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 and from

Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 5,000 or more in the case of a few saloons well-equipped and nicely decorated. The saloons have also to incur current expenditure on oil, soap, face powder, antiseptics, and other requisites, lighting charges, etc., which may vary from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 according to the size of the unit. The rate charged for hair-cutting is about Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 and 50 paise for a shave. The monthly earning of one-man unit may amount to about Rs. 150 and those of larger ones may range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 a month. The monthly earnings of a few large and decent saloons, situated in busy localities of the district, are much higher. In some cases, the variation of income is due to the goodwill enjoyed by them among the customers. According to the 1961 census, there were 686 persons engaged in this occupation, out of whom 259 were living in the towns. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank in 1976, 484 persons were engaged in this occupation. Out of these, 109 were in Chikmagalur, 113 in Kadur, 91 in Koppa, 61 in Mudigere, 21 in Narasimharajapura, 24 in Sringeri, and 65 in Tarikere taluks. There were 80 saloons in Chikmagalur, 36 in Kadur, seven in Koppa, nine in Mudigere, seven in Sringeri and 23 in Tarikere taluks.

Laundries

The occupation of washing of clothes is a traditional occupation of the *agasas* also called *madivalas* or *dhobis*. Now some others have also taken to it. Laundries as shops are to be found in almost all towns of the district and also in bigger villages. A majority of the laundries are housed in rented rooms and they have to pay a small rent. Most of them are family concerns, and only a few larger units employ paid workers. In the villages, however, as before, the washermen collect soiled clothes from their customers' houses for cleaning. This occupation provides employment throughout the year, but the business is usually slack during the rainy season. The cost of equipment in most of the ordinary laundries as shops may vary between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500. Electrically operated machines are being used by bigger shops which have taken up dry-cleaning of wollen and silk clothes.

The monthly recurring expenses of such laundry shops may range from Rs. 100 for a small unit to Rs. 250 for a large one. The rate charged per clothe is about 40 paise for ordinary wash of a shirt and about 75 paise for pant, and for urgent wash, the charges are more. For dry-cleaning of the costly clothes like woollen, silk, terry-cot, terene, polyster, etc., the charges are about Rs 2 per Pant and Re. 1 per Shirt. The income of a small unit may range Iron about Rs 300 to Rs 500 per month, depending upon the size of the business. The employed workers are paid a monthly wage Varying from Rs 60 to Rs 100. As per 1961 Census there were 41 Launderers, drycleaners and related workers in the district, of them 295 were men. The washermen in the urban centres numbered 229, and as per 1971 census there were 985 persons. According to the Credit Plan prepared by

the Canara Bank, in 1976, there were 306 persons engaged in this occupation. Of the, 23 *dhobis* were in Chikmagalur, 137 in Kadur, 23 in Koppa, 27 in Mudigere two in Sringeri and 94 in Tarikere taluks. And there were 50 *dhobi* shops in Chikmagalur, 15 in Kadur, four in Koppa, six in Mudigere, three in Narasimharajapura and eight in Tarikere taluks.

Tailoring

The occupation of tailoring has been a hereditary one for the *simpi* or *darji* or *bhavasara*. In recent years, many others have also entered the field. In recent decades, with the growth of population and rapid changes in fashions, this occupation has come to have larger scope and importance than before. The tailors are concentrated in urban centres and larger villages. A large majority of the tailoring shops in the district are small establishments, where the owners, with the help of one or two workers, carry on the work. Some shops in the towns have earned a good name for efficient stitching. This occupation provides employment throughout the year, and there is brisker business during marriage and festival seasons. Most of these units are located in rented rooms or in portions of cloth shops, the rent varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 depending upon the location and size of the establishment.

The cost of equipment of a tailoring establishment may range from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 in the case of small unit and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 or more in the case of bigger ones. In certian cases, the sewing machines are purchased on instalment basis from the local agents of the manufacturing companies. The other materials required by the tailoring units are cloth for lining, buttons, needles, thread, oil and marking chalks. They are purchased in the local market and their cost may range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per month according to the size of the business. The charge for stitching a cotton suit varies from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80, while that for a woollen suit or any other suit of costly cloth varies from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150. Customers usually purchase the cloth and give it to the tailors for stitching. Some tailors, who work under a master tailor, receive 40 paise out of every rupee they earn, while others work on the basis of daily wages which may vary from Rs. eight to Rs. 10 or more, depending upon their skill and speed. Boys are taken as apprentices and are paid from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 a month during the period of their learning. The value of work done daily varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 or more according to the size of the unit. In some cases, the variation of income is due to the goodwill enjoyed by them among the customers. In 1961, the district had, in all, 1761 tailors and related workers, out of whom 1,460 were males. Of them, 891 persons were living in the urban centres. And as per 1971 census there were 1,746 persons. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, 758 persons were engaged in this occupation. Of these, the artisan class of tailors numbered 168 in Chikmagalur, 321 in Kadur, 80 in Koppa, 99 in Mudigere, 14 in Narasimharajapura, 19 in Sringeri and 67 in Tarikere taluks. There were 125 established tailoring shops in Chikmagalur, five in Kadur, five in Koppa, six in Mudigere, 24 in Sringeri and five in Tarikere taluks.

Florists

The occupation of selling of flowers has been a hereditary one for the *hoogars*. But in recent years, some others also are following it. In some cases, it is a subsidiary occupation for supplementing the income. The flower merchants obtain their supply from owners of flower gardens and sell to the retailers. The bulk of the retail trade in flowers is handled by women. The flowers are also strung into garlands, *dandes* and the like to suit different requirements of the customers. There is a good sale on occasions of festive days, marriages, etc. Flowers are also sold in market places, bus-stands and in front of some temples. The earning of a ordinary flowerseller may vary from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per day. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, there were 20 florists in the district, a majority of whom were in Chikmagalur town.

Bed and pillow makers

Making of cotton beds and pillows is a traditional occupation of the *pinjaras* who are a few in the district, and mostly they are Muslims. Some of them have set up their own shops in Chikmagalur proper, in small rooms. They keep here for sale ready-made beds and pillows, and also make them according to orders. Besides, they carry out also repairs of such articles. Some of the *pinjaras* go to villages to repair old beds and pillows. Sometimes, the customers themselves supply the raw materials such as cotton and cloth, in which cases the workers get only the labour charges. The average daily earning of a person engaged in this work may vary from about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 whereas a shop-keeper may earn about Rs. 500 to Rs. 900 per month.

Photography

Photography is a modern occupation introduced in the district a few decades back. It has a good scope for further development. The photographers are fairly well-distributed in all the urban centres. The occupation requires initial capital for purchase of cameras, enlarger, electric flash gun, lights, mirrors, dish, etc., the cost of which may come to about Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. In addition, main items of expenditure for running of the studio are films, papers, chemicals, etc. The owner sometimes engages one or two skilled workers to help him. He pays them about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month per worker. On an average, a studio-owner may earn a net income of Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 per month. According to the Credit Plan prepared by the Canara Bank, in 1976, there were 20 studios at Chikmagalur, two in Kadur, four in Koppa, two in Mudigere, two in Sringeri and two in Tarikere taluks.

Stone-quarrying and cutting

Quarrying of building stones has considerable scope for expansion, as some parts of the district have rocky hills. The work of quarrying and cutting of stones has been the traditional occupation of the *vaddas*, while

there are also other individual workers in the line. These persons are engaged in the work relating to construction of buildings, bridges, roads, tanks and other irrigation works, etc. Women and boys are also engaged to help them by attending to less skilled, unskilled or light work. There is increasing demand for these workers, as they prepare stone slabs, size stones, polished stones and the like. The equipment required for this occupation would cost about fifty to a hundred rupees. The daily wages of skilled workmen may vary from Rs. eight to Rs. 12. Ordinarily, an unskilled worker is paid from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 6 per day. Boys are paid about Rs. two to Rs. three. According to 1961 census, there were 1,389 stone-cutters, stone-carvers and stone-dressers in the district. Of this total, 1,009 workers were men and 380 women, and 453 workers lived in the urban centres.

Bakeries

There are bakeries where bread, biscuits, buns, cakes, etc., are prepared and sold locally. Formerly, the use of bread, biscuits and the like was limited. Now these items of ready-made food have become more popular. This occupation has a good scope for development as the demand for bread and biscuits is steadily increasing. This occupation provides employment throughout the year. There are about 30 established bakeries in the district. Most of them are in the towns. Chikmagalur and Tarikere towns have relatively more of them. They are generally family establishments where the owners themselves work with the help of the members of their families. A few larger ones engage about two or three persons. In cases where workers are employed, they are paid a salary of about Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month in addition to food and shelter. The boys employed have also to deliver the products to permanent customers in the towns and also villages. They are paid daily wages or according to volume of sales made by them.

The equipment of a bakery consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessories such as tin trays, small iron-sheet boxes, moulds, cupboards and baskets. The cost of all this equipment in general may range from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 depending upon the size of the establishment. The raw materials that are required are wheat flour, sugar, yeast, butter, flavouring essences etc, and in some cases eggs which are all locally available. The work is done mostly by the physical labour of experienced persons. In addition to the products manufactured locally, sometimes, varieties of biscuits are also imported from other places. The net income of the owners may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month, according to the size of business.

Bicycle shops

In recent decades, the bicycle has become a necessity for a common man. A good number of persons, both in the rural and urban parts of the district, use this handy vehicle. It is the cheapest and very convenient

mode of transport. As such, the demand for bicycles has been steadily increasing. With this, there has been a greater need for bicycle shops which hire out bicycles for short durations. Generally, they are located in the towns and bigger villages. In these shops, in addition to hiring out of cycles, spare parts are sold, and private cycles are also repaired. This is an additional source of income for them. There are about 80 cycle repairers and dealers in bicycles in the district.

A relatively bigger bicycle shop, on an average, has about 10 to 15 bicycles for hire each costing between Rs. 300 and Rs. 500. For sale and repairs, these shops keep spare parts and accessories such as handles, hubs, rims, tubes, tyres, scissors, spanners, screws, bells, seats, grease, solution, air-pump, etc. The value of all this equipment (including bicycles) in the case of larger establishments may be estimated from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000. The minimum working capital, besides the initial investment required varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per month. The main items of expenditure of a bicycle shop are wages for labour, rent for accommodation and cost of the materials used in the repairs. The total expenditure on them depends upon the size of the shop and the extent of service.

Generally, the owner of a big cycle shop engages one or two boys or one or two skilled workers to help him in his occupation. He pays Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per month to boys and Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per day to skilled workers. Bicycle hire charges are calculated in terms of the time of its use or for the entire day, the rate of charge per hour for a bicycle is 30 to 40 paise and Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 for the entire day. Some of the bicycle shop owners also keep petro-maxes for hiring out for which they charge from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3 per petro-max for a night's use excluding kerosine. An average bicycle shop may earn a net income of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per month.

Plying of autorickshaws

Autorickshaws have been recently introduced in the few bigger towns of the district. Their plying for hire provides employment to their drivers and profit to the owners of these vehicles. In the majority of cases, the drivers are not owners. They get them for a fixed rent of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 22 a day. Their own income depends upon the opportunities from day-to-day, and also varies according to the seasons. The driver usually earns about eight to ten rupees a day after paying the owner and petrol charges. Now the commercial banks are advancing loans to autorickshaw drivers, to enable them to become owners of Vehicles.

Bee-keeping

Bounty of flowering plants in Chikmagalur district has made bee-keeping quite possible and paying. It has a very good scope in the *malnad* tracts of the district. Bee-keeping is taken as a secondary occupation by small farmers. The climatic conditions of the district are favourable to different

varieties of bees including *Apis indica* which is amenable to domestication. For educating the farmers on modern lines about bee-keeping, five demonstration centres have been set up in the district. These centres identified about 800 bee-keepers spread over 270 villages in 1976. Improved methods of bee-keeping are being now practised. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is encouraging this occupation by extending financial help (see also Chapter V).

Bangle-sellers

Bangle-sellers are found in some urban centres of the district. It is normally a traditional occupation of certain families called *balegararu*, but some others have also taken to it in recent years. Bangle-wearing is common among women of all castes and religions. Selling of bangles by individual vendor moving from house to house and village to village with his (*bale-malara*) bags containing bangles of different varieties, colours and sizes has been an age-old practice which is still prevalent to some extent. Bangles made of plastic are coming more and more into use. Besides towns, many large villages also have bangle-shops. A large majority of the bangle-shops are small establishments where the owners themselves are working. Generally, the shops are located in rented rooms in bazaar street.

Some of the shops, which sell cosmetics and other fancy goods generally used by women, also stock varieties of bangles of traditional and new types. Owners of such shops invest more ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000. The net income of a medium-size establishment of this type may range from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 per month. The earning of an individual bangle-seller, who move, from place to place, may vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per day on an average. The sale of bangles is brisk during marriage and festival seasons, and slack during other periods. Tarikere has a unit which manufacture traditional types of bangles.

Cattle-shoe fixers

Fixing of cattle-shoe is an age-old occupation which is followed mostly in the rural areas of the district. The people engaged in this occupation are called *Nalaband*. It is the general practice to get the iron shoes (called *lala*) fixed to all working bullocks. During the busy agricultural season, they have brisk work. Those engaged in this trade carry to the *shandis* the implements as also the iron shoes required for fixing to the feet of bullocks. They also sit in market places and customers take the animals to them. Sometimes, they move from place to place also. Their income is not uniform. While they earn Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 a day during the shandi days, they have slack work on other days.

Fruit-vendors

The potential for growing and selling of fruits and vegetables is quite large in the district, as their consumption is undoubtedly on the increase. It

apparas that some farmers here and there have made attempts to do so on a commercial scale. For these horticultural products, extremely brisk distribution and marketing facilities are needed as otherwise they would perish and put all concerned to losses. In some places of the *malnad* areas, in recent years, cultivation of pineapples is becoming popular. The *maidan* areas of Kadur and Tarikere taluks have potential for growing grapes. There are about 60 fruit vendors in the district. They have set their stalls near bus stands, and in market places. There is obviously a certain amount of risk of loss in this occupation. A number of petty shops also sell plantains which are available all the year-round. Several of other fruits like mangoes and oranges have their particular seasons during which periods, there is their brisk trade. Bananas, oranges and mangoes are purchased from local growers and also from outside, but *mosumbis*, apples, grapes, etc., are imported from Bangalore and other centres. The fruit merchants in the bigger towns earn about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per day, while in other places, petty sellers earn about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per day. A few mobile vendors, who possess four-wheeled pushing cycle carts, move to different parts of the towns, and earn about Rs. 10 a day, and more on festive days.

Vendors of tender coconuts

The selling of tender coconuts is carried on in the busy centres of the towns and also on road-sides in the interior parts wherever there is much traffic. The vendors buy them in lot from coconut-growers and heap them for sale with a margin of profit according to demand. The income of a tender-coconut seller may range from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day. Some of the fruit-stalls and petty shops also sell tender coconuts.

Mat and Basket-making

Making of mats and baskets from bamboo and date-palm leaves has been a rural occupation from ancient times. Many of those, who engage themselves in this work, are women and boys belonging to the *Korama*, *Koracha* or *Korawa* castes. Mats of a rough kind and of a finer variety are made in Tarikere, Kadur and Koppa taluks and also in Lakkavalli Village. They get the supply of raw materials from the forests. A woman can ordinarily make two mats in three days working two or three hours a day. Mats and baskets are sold largely in shandis and market places. The prices of mats and baskets vary according to the size and quality. It may cost about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per ordinary piece. A woman in this occupation may earn about Rs. 3 a day. Recently, attempts were made to give the mat and basket makers some training to enable them to make the articles better and in more varieties.

Flour mills

Flour mills are found throughout the district, but are concentrated in urban areas. Establishments of a few of the flour mills have also machines for parching and dehushing of grains. The use of power for the flour mills

has now considerably cut down the operational costs. An electric motor or an oil engine and grinders constitute the minimum equipment, a small set of tools for repairs is also needed. The cost of these may vary from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000. Establishments wishing to undertake husking, polishing, etc., would have to invest more. The recurring expenditure of a flour mill is on labour, power consumption, oil, cost of repairs, etc., and this may range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 or even more per month. In many cases, proprietors themselves manage the flour mills with the assistance of members of their families. In some cases where a worker is employed, he may be paid from Rs. 60 to Rs. 90 per month. After deducting the expenditure, a margin of Rs. 450 to Rs. 500 may be left to the proprietor.

Transport workers

There is a considerable number of workers employed in transport and communications in the district. There are many private bus transport operators plying their passenger buses. Others in the line include operators of trucks, taxis, autorickshaws, etc. Automobile repairing workshops are found in Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Kadur, Tarikere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri towns. Mechanics, welders, fitters and their assistants work in these units. The minimum equipment of a small establishment costs about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and of a bigger one about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 or more. The recurring expenditure on articles required such as charcoal, fuel, tin sheets, steel wires, paints and varnishes, nuts, bolts, white metal, etc., may come to about Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. Other working capital needed may vary roughly from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000. The rent of workshop is about Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per month. The rates of wages depend upon the skill of the workers and also vary from place to place. A well-skilled worker may earn from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per day, whereas a less-skilled worker would get about Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per day. Boys are taken as helpers who attend to minor work, and they are paid from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-50 per day. Persons employed in Government road transport establishments are paid more and have better service conditions than those in private services. According to the 1961 census, there were, 1,772 workers in transport and communication occupations, of whom as many as 1,202 persons lived in the urban centres where the demand for their work was great. Of the total number of these workers, 1,129 were drivers of road transport vehicles and the rest were related workers of transport. In addition to these, 365 workers were engaged in repairing of vehicles.

Farm-workers (other than agriculture)

A considerable number of persons in the district are engaged as farm-workers (other than agriculture) including rearers of animals and birds. The 1961 census recorded 44,972 persons as farm and related workers of this category. Of this total, 26,421 were men and 18,551 women. The urban centres had 1,260 persons and the rest were in the rural parts. Their wage rate ranges from about Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 according to the skill and

nature of the work. A statement showing occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Chikmagalur district, as in 1961 and 1971 is given in Table IV and V.

TABLE—I

Statement showing the estimated number of artisans in the Chikmagalur district as in 1975

Sl. No.	Type of artisans/craftsmen	Estimate of No. of artisans in the district	Estimate of No. of artisans in the State	Percentage of No. of artisans in the district to State Total*
1	Carpenter	966	62,662	1.83
2	Blacksmith	467	26,545	1.76
3	Potter	656	22,223	2.95
4	Cobbler	515	37,310	1.38
5	Toy-maker	24	931	2.58
6	Lacquerware-worker	2	494	0.40
7	Stone-carver	210	11,337	1.85
8	Ivory-worker	30	388	7.73
9	Sheet-metal worker	12	1,347	0.89
10	Carver in wood	13	806	1.61
11	Painter	32	2,638	1.21
12	Basket maker	323	18,233	1.77
13	Goldsmith & Silversmith	334	17,279	1.98
14	(a) Coir worker	138	6,013	2.30
	(b) Rope-twister	103	10,566	0.91
15	(a) Weaver (cotton)	5	66,410	0.01
	(b) Weaver (wool)	24	14,580	1.85
	(c) Weaver (silk)	30	18,944	0.16
16	Dhobi	313	30,911	1.01
17	Barber	501	31,390	1.60
18	Oil-extractor	17	5,273	0.32
19	Embroidery-worker	2	1,613	0.12
20	Tailor	868	50,116	1.73
21	Food-processor	9	2,867	0.31
22	Florist	25	6,251	0.40
23	Sheep-rearer (Shepherd)	2,377	75,201	3.83
24	Toddy-tapper	217	12,649	1.72
25	Others	176	46,868	0.38
Total		9,039	5,71,933	

*The district has 2.51 per cent of the population of the State.

Source: "Artisans and their credit needs in Karnataka" Economic Adviser's Division—(Planning Department), Bangalore-1976.

TABLE—II

Statement showing the estimated annual value of goods produced and services rendered by artisans in the Chikmagalur district as in 1975

(Rs in 000's)

Sl. No.	Type of artisans/craftsmen	Estimated value (annual) of goods produced and services rendered by the artisans in the district	Estimated value (annual) of goods produced and services rendered by the artisans in the state	percentage of value to State's total
1	Carpenter	5,796	3,15,972	1.83
2	Blacksmith	2,802	2,22,288	1.26
3	Potter	2,468	98,670	2.50
4	Cobbler	3,090	2,23,860	1.38
5	Toy-maker	144	586	2.58
6	Lacquerware worker	30	7,410	0.40
7	Stone-carver (Sculptor)	1,512	81,626	1.85
8	Ivory-worker	900	15,630	5.76
9	Sheet-metal worker	180	20,204	0.89
10	Carver in wood	156	9,684	1.61
11	Painter	240	28,087	0.85
12	Basket maker	1,938	1,09,398	1.77
13	Goldsmith & Silversmith	801	41,469	1.93
14	(a) Coir-worker	1,035	45,097	2.30
	(b) Rope-twister	618	63,416	0.97
15	(a) Weaver (cotton)	30	3,98,460	0.01
	(b) Weaver (wool)	1,644	87,249	1.88
	(c) Weaver (silk)	270	1,71,396	0.16
16	Dhobi	563	55,639	1.01
17	Barber	901	56,472	1.60
18	Oil-extractor	255	79,095	0.32
19	Embroidery-worker	3	2,903	0.12
20	Tailor	2,083	1,20,278	1.73
21	Food-processor	54	16,335	0.33
22	Florist	75	17,818	0.42
23	Sheep rearer (Shepherd)	3,452	1,71,281	2.02
24	Toddy-tapper	781	45,536	1.72
25	Others	940	1,45,171	0.65
Total		32,766	26,57,326	

Source: "Artisans and their credit needs in Karnataka", Economic Adviser's Division—(Planning Department), Bangalore-1976.

TABLE—III

Statement showing the estimates of credit needs of artisans in the Chikmagalur district as in 1975

Sl. No.	Type of artisans/Craftsmen	(Rs. in 1,000)		
		Estimates of credit needs of artisans in the district	Estimates of credit needs of artisans in the State	Percentage of credit needs to State's total
1	Carpenter	966	52,662	1.83
2	Blacksmith	467	26,545	1.76
3	Potter	389	15,556	2.50
4	Cobbler	412	29,848	1.38
5	Toy-maker	24	895	2.68
6	Lacquerware-worker	11	2,756	0.40
7	Stone-carver (Sculptor)	168	9,069	1.85
8	Ivory-worker	240	496	48.39
9	Sheet-metal worker	48	5,388	0.89
10	Carver in wood	26	1,808	1.44
11	Painter	22	1,845	1.21
12	Basket-worker	226	12,758	1.77
13	Goldsmith & Silversmith	334	17,269	1.93
14	(a) Coir-worker	165	7,215	2.30
	(b) Rope-twister	77	7,998	0.97
15	(a) Weaver (cotton)	5	66,860	0.01
	(b) Weaver (wool)	224	14,550	1.64
	(c) Weaver (silk)	36	22,684	0.16
16	Dhobi	140	14,157	0.99
17	Barber	225	14,125	1.60
18	Oil-extractor	34	10,546	0.32
19	Embroidery-worker	1	1,166	0.12
20	Tailor	1,041	60,118	1.73
21	Food-processor	4	1,433	0.31
22	Florist	3	937	0.40
23	Sheep-rearer (Shepherd)	3,740	97,411	3.84
24	Toddy-tapper	32	1,897	1.72
25	Others	118	14,874	0.80
Total		9,236	5,15,477	

Source: "Artisans and their credit needs in Karnataka", Economic Advisor's Division—(Planning Department), Bangalore—1976.

TABLE—IV

Occupational classification of persons at work (other than cultivation) in Chikmagalur district, as per 1961 census

Sl. No.	Occupation	Male	Female	Total
1	Architects, Engineers and Surveyors	154	—	154
2	Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists	181	7	188
3	Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical & Health Technicians	212	140	352
4	Teachers	2,169	302	2,471
5	Jurists	58	—	58
6	Artists, Writers and related workers	167	13	180
7	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers	2,459	86	2,545
8	Clerical and related workers	3,275	104	3,379
9	Unskilled office workers	1,060	70	1,130
10	Sales-workers	6,411	719	7,130
11	Working Proprietors, Wholesale and retail trade.	5,214	618	5,832
12	Salesmen, Shop Assistants and related workers	1,114	99	1,213
13	Farm-workers	26,431	18,551	44,972
14	Workers in Transport and other communication occupations	1,769	3	1,772
15	Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	201	399	600
16	Tailors, Cutters and related workers	1,460	301	1,761
17	Leather-cutters and related workers	307	22	329
18	Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	630	30	660
19	Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	713	36	749
20	Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and related workers	682	25	707
21	Electricians and related workers	366	—	366
22	Carpenters and related workers	23,64	37	2,401
23	Brick-layers, Plasterer and Construction-workers	3,950	1,574	5,524
24	Potters and related workers	788	335	1,123
25	Cooks, Maids, House-keepers and related workers	1,927	771	2,698
26	Barbers and related workers	686	—	686
27	Launderers, Dry-cleaners and related workers	295	116	411
28	Workers not classifiable by occupation	176	10	186

Source: Census of India, 1961, Vol. XI, Mysore, Part II-B (ii), General Economic Tables.

TABLE—V

Occupational classification of persons at work according to main activity (other than cultivation) in Chikmagalur district as per the 1971 Census.

Sl. No.	Occupations	Male	Female	Total
1	Engineers, architects and surveyors	70	—	70
2	Physicians, surgeons and dentists	340	15	355
3	Nurses, pharmacists & Medical and Health Technicians	185	140	325
4	Teachers	3,088	621	3,709
5	Jurists (including legal practitioners and legal advisers)	100	—	100
6	Administrative, executive and managerial workers (both Govt. and Private)	205	—	205
7	Working proprietors (wholesale and retail trade)	45	—	45
8	Salesmen, shop-assistants and related workers	8,067	597	8,664
9	Farm-workers	2,795	185	2,980
10	Workers in transport and communications occupations, etc.	2,036	—	2,036
11	Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	105	51	156
12	Tailors, cutters and related workers	648	98	746
13	Leather-cutters and related workers	249	5	254
14	Blacksmiths, hammersmiths and forgemen	930	5	935
15	Jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths	633	57	690
16	Carpenters and related workers	1,480	—	1,480
17	Brick-layers, stone-cutters and other construction workers	4,627	735	5,362
18	Barbers and related workers	711	5	716
19	Washermen and related workers	360	625	958
20	Farmers other than cultivators	2,795	185	2,980
21	Painters	35	—	3

Source : Census of India 1971—Series 14—Mysore Part—II B (iii), 'Economic Tables'

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The district of Chikmagalur is pre-eminently known for its enchanting hills, peaks, valleys, falls, forests and rivers, for its excellent cash crops of here coffee, cardamom, arecanut, coconut and oranges, and now also for its Kudremukh Iron Ore Project which is the largest mining undertaking in India and one of the biggest in the world. The district is smaller than several other districts of the State, but it contains sharp contrasts in topography, geology, soils, rainfall and crops. On the whole, it can be said that the nature has liberally bestowed its bounty on this region. Covering 7,199 sq km of landed area (i.e. 3.76 per cent of the total land area of the State), the district has a population of 7,36,647 (i.e., 2.51 per cent of the total population of the State as in 1971), its ranks in these two aspects being 15th and 18th respectively.

Workers and non-workers

In the 1931 census, the population was classified as 'earners' 'dependents' and 'working dependents', the last being an intermediate category of the first two. During the next census (1941), the term 'earner' was given up and the concepts of 'fully dependent' and 'partly dependent' were adopted. In 1951, the concepts of 'worker' and 'non-worker' were introduced. A decade later (1961), only those who participated in the production of economic goods and services were identified as workers, whereas in 1971 a worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity, work being inclusive of not only actual work, but also effective supervision and direction of work. Because of these changes in criteria about the working force, it is not feasible to make exact comparisons about the proportions of workers from decade to decade.

Livelihood classification

In 1971, the ratio of workers to the total population of the district as in 1971 was 34.61 per cent. The total working population following different avocations was classified under nine categories. The position of this aspect

in the district in 1971 and compared to Karnataka and India as a whole is indicated in the table given hereunder.

Livelihood classification of workers into categories	Percentage to total population in Chikmagalur district	Percentage of categories to total number of workers in		
		Chikmagalur district	Karnataka	India
Cultivator	13.12	37.91	40.02	43.34
Agricultural labour	6.49	18.76	26.70	26.33
Livestock, forestry, etc.	6.59	19.04	4.12	2.38
Mining & quarrying	0.21	0.59	0.51	0.51
(a) Household industry	0.66	1.91	4.31	3.52
(b) Non-household industry	1.07	3.09	5.89	5.94
Construction	0.65	1.88	1.79	1.23
Trade and commerce	1.62	4.67	5.88	5.57
Transport, storage and communications	0.65	1.88	2.68	2.44
Other services	3.55	10.27	8.10	8.74
Total	34.61	100.00	100.00	100.00

More than 86 per cent of the total number of workers were earning livelihood in the rural parts. A majority of workers engaged in trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications were in the urban centres, while a large majority of the rest were working in the rural areas. The category of "other services" is mostly composed of Government employees, workers in local bodies and health units, teachers, those engaged in religious, welfare and community services, business, recreation and personal services, etc. Those persons engaged in own household duties and those, who were primarily students, were not considered as workers. The rural and the urban percentages of workers to the total working population, as in 1971, were as follows.

Sl. No.	Category	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Cultivator	36.43	1.48	37.91
2	Agricultural labour	17.70	1.06	18.76
3	Livestock, forestry, etc.	18.23	0.81	19.04
4	Mining & quarrying	0.59	0.00	0.59
5	(a) Household industry	1.28	0.63	1.91
	(b) Non-household industry	1.57	1.52	3.09
6	Construction	1.06	0.82	1.88
7	Trade & commerce	2.01	2.66	4.67
8	Transport, storage and communications	0.37	1.51	1.88
9	Other services	7.61	2.66	10.27
	Total	86.84	13.16	100.00

Out of 3,75,223 persons (inclusive of males and females) who came under the age-group 15-59, 58.86 per cent (2,20,856 persons) were workers, 80.42 per cent of the workers of this age-group were males. Out of the 34.6 per cent of the total population, who were workers, 19.6 per cent came under agricultural population and the rest, i.e., 15 per cent under non-agricultural population. The statement given below shows the sex-wise break-up in this respect pertaining to this district in comparison with Karnataka State and India as in 1971.

Break-up	Chikmagalur	Karnataka	Total
	(Percentage of worker to total population)		
Agricultural population			
Male	16.7	18.2	18.4
Female	2.9	5.0	4.6
Total	19.6	23.2	23.0
Non-agricultural population			
Male	11.1	9.6	8.8
Female	3.9	1.9	1.1
Total	15.0	11.5	9.9
Total participation—rate			
Male	27.8	27.8	27.2
Female	6.8	6.9	5.7
Total	34.6	34.7	32.9

From among the non-workers, about 84 per cent were in the rural areas and the remaining in the urban centres. This means that there were proportionately more non-workers in the rural parts.

Position in early decades

This area was occasionally referred to as "Honjavanige seeme" (region flowing with gold). An early available report of the modern period, that of Mr. Strokes, an European officer, points out the fact that about 1838, Chikmagalur was one of the thriving taluks in the erstwhile Mysore State. A report on the revenue survey and settlement published in 1876 states that the people in the district were found actively engaged in one or the other occupations, either on fields or in gardens, coffee estates, mending of roads, or tending of cattle, etc. The skin and antlers of hunted deer brought a good return; the reward for hunting a tiger or panther would suffice for a small family to live comfortably for a few months. The farmer, however, suffered under the age-old debts, though coffee cultivation in the area had, to some extent, helped him to improve his economic position. Lack of transport and communication facilities was a hurdle in improving their economic position.

In his report on the Census of Mysore for 1881, Mr. Lewis Rice, who was also the then Editor of *Mysore Gazetteer*, remarked that the general economic condition of the raiyats in the erstwhile Mysore State was comparatively better off than that of those in any other part of the country he was acquainted with. The Inspection Report of the then Dewan, pertaining to this district for the year 1917-18, mentions that the *sahukars* and big landlords were quite affluent. The tenants and agricultural labourers were steeped in ignorance and superstition, and were bound to the *sahukars* with heavy debts thrust on their shoulders by their forefathers and also their own to add to the misery and untold suffering. Their food was unwholesome and of the poorest kind, drinking water available to them was polluted by the decayed vegetable matter. They had neither any education worth the name, nor training from any source. Extreme poverty, ravages of malaria, pneumonia and small-pox, inadequacy of medical relief and high mortality of infants and women in child-birth had made the position of the labouring class very unhappy.

Village Economic Survey of 1925

A report of census survey published in 1925 in respect of the Bhandigadi village of Hariharapura taluk in the district states that the old *barabaluti* system was almost disappearing. This was due to the fact that the artisans slowly made their way to urban centres in order to better their lot. The land owners were too indolent to take up even small agricultural operations by themselves and depended mostly on the hired labour. The tenants and the labourers did all agricultural operations for their masters. There was low yield from the land and the working expenses were high, there being also a steep rise in agricultural wages. Because of this, position of the agriculturists, except the owners of areca gardens, who collected a better price for areca, was unenviable. The landless cultivator was a highly discontented person. He found it very hard to eke out a living. Considering the income and expenditure pattern of the families under study, the general standard of their living was very low. The annual average per capita expenditure was put at Rs 68.73. This was compared with the per capita expenditure of Rs 131.27 on a convict in the Central Jail at Bangalore. Even after making an allowance of Rs 30 per head towards the high cost of living in the city, there left a difference of Rs 32.54. Nearly half of their income was spent on food and clothing. More than half of the remaining income was wasted on unnecessary litigations, drinks and travels. Their expenditure on education was not even a rupee (Re 0-76).

Economic Survey of 1941

In 1941, the census selected 24 villages in the district for assessing the socio-economic position and published a report thereon in 1943. This report contains an analysis of the income and expenditure patterns of the selected families. It disclosed that all the families in 14 villages spent more

than their income and those in three other villages some how managed to make both ends meet, while the families in only three villages managed to save something for a rainy day; however, this aspect could be generalised in respect of the families of the four remaining villages. More than 60 per cent of their expenditure was on food only; it ranged from 79 in Kavadi village of Sringeri taluk to 47 in Gonibeedu village of Mudigere taluk. The minimum subsistence-level of these families was put at Rs 60. Taking this as the base, more than 50 per cent of the families in 17 out of 24 villages was below this level; this percentage was as high as 90 in Yagati village of Kadur taluk. But families of Kanabur village of Narasimharajapura taluk, Jayapura village of Koppa taluk, Bukkambudhi village of Tarikere taluk and Mylemane village of Chikmagalur taluk were far above this subsistence-level.

Socio-economic Survey of 1961

In the 1961 census, a socio-economic survey of the families of the Yellambalase village in Kadur taluk was made. It was concluded that there was not much change in the pattern of livelihood over the two decades. Dependence on agriculture, on agricultural labour, on subsidiary occupations, trade, commerce and other services, in the method of cultivation followed, in their social customs, habits, etc., did not show much difference though, however, seeds of such change could be traced here and there. The owners of relatively large holdings of 10 acres and above fared better than those of small holdings of 5 to 10 acres. The rising price-level of arecanut helped some of them. The soaring prices of other commodities and their impact on the economic condition of the labour class.

An analysis of the income and expenditure patterns of the families of this village revealed that only 29.4 per cent of the families were in a better position economically as their income exceeded the income-range of Rs 101, the income-range in the village being Rs 20 to Rs 100 per month. For the purpose of calculating the income separately for each of the five categories of occupations, viz., cultivators of owned lands, cultivators of land taken on lease, agricultural labourers, persons in household industries and others, the income of the households was reduced to the lowest minimum unit called the adult equivalent male (calculating adults as full persons and younger persons consuming less as less than one), the number of such adult equivalent males per household being 5. In each household, on an average three persons were found gainfully employed in one or the other occupation. The average income of an adult equivalent male was Rs 284 in respect of cultivators of owned lands, Rs 246 in household industry, Rs 271 in other services, Rs 177 in respect of cultivators of land taken on lease and Rs 156 in regard to agricultural labourers.

Among the items of expenditure, food and clothing took away a fat share of their monthly income. Agricultural labourers spent as much as

82.27 per cent of their monthly income on these two items, and cultivators of lands taken on lease 65.25 per cent, while persons in household industry and in other occupations spent 70.5 and 69.52 per cent respectively. The cultivators of owned lands spent more on hired labour, interest on loans, travelling and purchases for production. The amount spent by even this category on education was not even half of what they spent on intoxicants. The cultivators of lands taken on lease spent very little on education; it was four per cent on intoxicants and 0.09 per cent on education.

Price trends

It was recorded that in 1801 medium variety of rice was sold at 22 seers a rupee and ragi at 50 seers a rupee. During some succeeding years, the prices of these food-articles continued to remain low and the food-grains were grown always more than the local demand. This would have been maintained during the later year also, but for the abhorring practice of contracts and intervention by the intermediaries who exploited the ignorant grower. It was a common scene in *malnad* villages in those days to witness a *mopla* from Kerala or a *labbe* from Tamil Nadu moving from house to house supplying provisions and piece-goods to persons in *malnad* parts and collecting arecanut in return at the harvest season. He managed to make a huge profit at the cost of the growers by resorting to *idukattu* (reduction of price by at least 25 paise less than the market rate per maund), *mamool* (taking away five maunds for every 100 maunds of arecanut bought), *labhasere* (taking away half-a-seer on every maund bought) and *mungole* (adding an extra iron piece to the weight of the scale pans). In addition to such exploitations at the source itself, the *mandi* merchants and other selling agents at the nearby market centres picked up the thread at their end and collected *mamool* (one seer of arecanut for every maund), *labhasere* and *talarasi* (one seer of arecanut for every maund) and *seeme-dharane* (the custom of fixing the price at a price less than the market rate for each maund). In all, they collected not less than 12½ per cent of the total value purchased. They also advanced money to the growers during the sowing season subject to the condition that they should sell the products to them only at the prefixed price. These agents then exported the paddy outside the district at a much higher price and got a large margin of profit. It was recorded that the grower was made to part with his produce at Rs 3 (sometimes Rs 2.75) for a *mudi* of 55 seers of paddy during the months of January and February. As the *sahukars* and other agents took away a large portion of the produce, the grower was reduced to the necessity of making purchases for the use of his family itself at Rs 4 (sometimes Rs 4.50) plus transportation charges for a *mudi* of 55 seers of paddy from the nearby market. The result was that the grower was left with no other alternative but to pledge the next year's produce also to the local *sahukars*.

Because of rising prices, the plight of the ordinary man was growing from bad to worse. By about 1855, rice of medium variety was sold at

16 seers a rupee and ragi at 30 seers a rupee, while a maund of arecanut was sold at Rs 3.20. During the great famine of 1875-78, the prices of foodgrains moved up steeply. In 1876, medium variety of rice was sold at 11 seers a rupee. In 1877, the same variety was sold at 4 seers a rupee. This upward movement of prices kept up during the coming years also.

A report of the year 1925 of the Department of Statistics quotes averages for each of the foodgrains, comparing them with the average for the State, the State average being 100. Between 1886 and 1890, the average for rice stood at 78.8. It had risen to 124.5 between 1890 and 1895, 130.2 between 1895 and 1900, 132.4 between 1901 and 1905 and 147.9 between 1906 and 1911. The average for ragi kept pace with that of rice. It was 97.1 between 1886 and 1890 and had risen to 146.8, 186.0 and 240.5 during the successive corresponding periods.

Further rise in prices

Coffee, arecanut and cardamom are the main commercial crops of the district. In 1901, arecanut was sold at Rs 8, coffee at Rs 8.25 and cardamom at Rs 35 per maund. By 1925, the corresponding rates were Rs 16, Rs 20 and Rs 110. The fluctuations in prices of these commercial crops were frequent. The Government of India set up the Coffee Board in the year 1940. Coffee was subjected to pool sales. The Coffee Board took upon itself the work of grading coffee seeds into plantation 'A' Arabica, Cherry Flats A/B and Robusta Cherry Flats A/B. The annual prices realised in the pool-sales ranged from Rs 201.95 to Rs 247.19 for plantation 'A', Rs 161.53 to Rs 210.73 for Arabica Cherry and Rs 144.00 to Rs 176.78 for Robusta Cherry between 1954 and 1964. This increasing trend could be observed in respect of foodgrains like paddy and ragi also. In 1931, paddy was sold at Rs 7.57 per *palla* of 100 seers and ragi at Rs 4.08 for the same quantity. By 1950, the corresponding prices of these two important food items stood at Rs 21.19 and Rs 19.20 respectively. Between 1960 and 1971, the pace of the movement of prices was doubled. The prices of paddy and ragi had risen from Rs 46.30 and Rs 42.33 to Rs 86.58 and Rs 84.31 per quintal during this period. Similarly, the price of arecanut had risen from Rs 485.50 to Rs 661.06 and that of cardamom from Rs 1,937.18 to Rs 5,260.40 per quintal. The average price paid to coffee-planters in the regular pool-sales was Rs 6,050 per metric tonne.

In 1974-75, the price per quintal of paddy was quoted at Rs 123.63 and for ragi at Rs 143.54. Cardamom was sold at Rs 10,833.33 per quintal. In 1976, the average price paid to coffee-planters was Rs 13,204 per metric tonne. The cumulative impact of several measures introduced by the Government, the frontal attack on many smugglers by rounding them up under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, the introduction of the Dividend Control Act, the impounding of dearness allowances, etc., arrested the speed of the movement of prices to some extent for a while. The prices started moving up again from about April 1976.

Wages

In the malnad parts, there has been many a time shortage of labour. It has been a practice for labourers from the adjacent districts and sometimes from the neighbouring States also to come to this district during the busy seasons and return to their native places during the slack seasons. Old records show that *Miyararu* from below the ghats worked for five to six months in coffee estates and areca gardens on a monthly salary of Rs 4 and a daily quota of a seer of rice and some salt and chillies. *Kavadegaudaru*, a versatile group of labourers from Sorab and Sagar taluks of Shimoga district, known for their fragile body and sharpness in work, worked on contract basis during the monsoon season and collected Rs 6 for covering 1,000 bunches of area. *Hanina*, a group of nomadic labourers, who moved from place to place in search of better employment and better wages, were paid advances which were adjusted during the *Yugadi* and *Navaratri* festivals out of their earnings. The estate-owners collected some nominal interest on such advances. These labourers insisted on leave of absence for 150 days in a year which was conceded. The local labourers were called *Mann* and *Hutalu* workers. The former were more or less attached to the soil, while the later could go out after payment of all debts.

There arose a class of middle men called *Servegars* who were labour-recruiting agents. They supplied labourers on fixed wage basis and payment of advances ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 100 for each labourer. The employers adjusted this advance out of the wages earned by the labourers.

In 1801, according to Buchanan, a male worker got 13 paise to 18 paise per day and a female worker was paid half of that. In 1874, a male worker per day got three to four pucca seers of ragi and a female worker two seers. Women, who were engaged in weeding work or spreading of manure, got three seers of ragi. During the harvest season, each labourer got one *marra* or six seers of ragi. By 1915-16, the skilled workers like carpenters, masons, painters, stone-carvers, etc., got Rs 0.75 to Rs 1.50 per day. Whereas an unskilled worker got Re 0.19 to Re 0.50 per day. By 1925, the *Servegars* started supplying labourers at the wage-rate of Re 0.25 to Re 0.38 per day for a male worker. Payment was made generally at the end of every week. The advances paid to them were adjusted by the time of the weekly payment. Some of the labourers got very little and suffered much. In 1925, the District Economic Survey Officer submitted a proposal to Government to start an agency which could serve as an employment bureau for preventing unhealthy competitions and for keeping a strict vigilance on advances paid and wages received.

By the end of 1930, a skilled worker got Rs 1.50 to Rs 2.50 and an unskilled worker roughly half of it. The generality of agricultural labourers got rock-bottom wages and their lot was hard. In 1941, their wages were Re 0.25 to Re 0.50 for men, Re 0.13 to Re 0.38 for women, and Re 0.06

to Re 0.25 for children for a day's work. There was general discontentment among this class of persons. In 1948, the Centre passed a Minimum Wages Act. The State adopted this Act and began to fix minimum wages payable to agricultural workers. In 1959, the minimum wages fixed for class "A" agricultural labourers who were engaged in ploughing, digging, harrowing, sowing, inter-culturing, irrigating or watering and up-rooting were Rs 1.25 for dry lands, Rs 1.50 for wet lands and Rs 1.75 for garden lands. These rates were further revised to Rs 1.85, Rs 2.20 and Rs 2.55 in 1968, Rs 3.15, Rs 3.75 and Rs 4.30 in 1973 and Rs 4.10, Rs 4.90 and 5.60 in 1976 respectively. Similarly, upward revisions were made in wages for class "B" labourers who were engaged in manuring, transplanting, weeding, reaping including harvesting, threshing and winnowing and picking. According to the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (Central Act of 1976), it is the duty of the employer to pay equal remuneration to women also for same work of similar nature. In 1979, the Minimum Wages Act was amended so as to enable the worker to get double the ordinary rate of wages for the extra work whenever he works for over nine hours a day or 48 hours a week.

Unemployment problem

Employers and employment seekers of the district are availing themselves of the employment exchange facilities provided by the Government. The District Employment Exchange, Chikmagalur, has been functioning since 1961. The jurisdiction of this office extended to the whole of the revenue district. In 1976, a Project Employment Exchange was started at Kalasa in Mudigere taluk to meet especially the requirements of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. The employers and employment-seekers of Mudigere and Sringeri taluks are generally expected to approach this Project Employment Exchange. There is a District Employment Committee the function of which is to tender advice on problems relating to employment and on measures for expanding employment by previewing and assessing the employment position in the district.

An Employment Market Information Unit and a Vocational Guidance Unit are attached to the District Employment Exchange, Chikmagalur. The information relating to all establishments in the public sector and those establishments in private sector, which employ 25 or more persons, is being collected by this Information Unit under the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959. In respect of establishments employing ten to twenty four persons, the information is being collected on voluntary basis. By the end of 1979, 374 establishments in the district were identified by this Unit for the purpose of collecting the information at regular intervals. Out of them, four were of Central Government, 41 quasi-Central Government establishments, 130 of State Government, 30 quasi-State Government Units, 16 local bodies and 28 other establishments covered under the Act, and 125 were not covered under the said Act. Self-employed persons, persons in

agriculture, household establishments, defence forces and establishments in the private sector employing less than ten workers are excluded from the purview of this. According to the data thus collected, the total number employed in public and private sectors stood at 18,930 as on 31st March 1969 and it had risen only to 20,857 by 31st March 1978 and then there was relatively a better increase to 22,046 by 30th June 1979. The classification of such employment under major heads as on the latter two dates was as given hereunder.

Sl. No.	Major heads	Total employment (private & public sectors)	
		31-3-1978	30-6-1979
1	Agriculture, hunting & forestry	4,902	2,958
2	Mining and quarrying	292	1,335
3	Manufacturing	2,835	2,828
4	Electricity, gas and water supply	782	870
5	Constructions	1,698	3,188
6	Wholesale and retail trade	248	228
7	Transport and storage	277	279
8	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	612	881
9	Community, social and personal services	9,211	9,489
	Total	20,857	22,056

The employment-seekers are expected to get their names registered in the employment exchanges. The total number of employment-seekers on the Live Register of the District Employment Exchange has been considerably increasing. The number, which was 1,711 in 1961, had risen to 3,506 in 1966, 5,134 in 1971, 11,198 in 1976 and 11,748 in 1979. Similarly, the total number on the Live Register of the Project Employment Exchange, Kalasa, was 2,744 in 1977, 3,046 in 1978 and 3,192 in 1979.

The employers notify the number of vacancies in their establishments and get them filled up through the Exchange every year. Periodical details of such vacancies notified, filled and outstanding are given in the following table.

Year	Notified	Filled	Outstanding
1961	1,011	747	264
1966	1,248	779	469
1971	1,110	829	281
1976	963	531	281
1979 (November)	311	168	267

A large number of employment-seekers remain unemployed at the end of each year. This has become a serious problem in respect of educated

persons. In 1971, the total number of educated unemployed persons was 2,867. This number had risen to 4,271 in 1974, 6,898 in 1976 and 7,982 in June 1979. The State Government has initiated several schemes for reducing the acuteness of the problem concerning the educated unemployed and to give relief to them. They are employment assistance to technically qualified persons, graduates and post-graduates, stipendiary scheme for training of engineering graduates and diploma holders, incentive schemes for self-employment for technically qualified, certificate and diploma-holders, etc. Under the stipendiary employment scheme, 476 unemployed graduates, post-graduates and diploma-holders were paid at the rate of Rs 150 per month as stipend and they were working in various departments as at the end of October 1979; 392 persons were still waiting on the Live Register on that date.

About 7,490 persons were found waiting on the Live Register of Employment Exchange for more than three years and about 2,260 for more than two years. At the end of November 1979, nearly 890 candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and 40 to the Scheduled Tribes waiting for employment were on the Live Register. Agricultural labourers in the rural areas suffer from much poverty for want of adequately gainful employment opportunities. A number of marginal farmers are always on the look-out for gainful employment to supplement their income. Some of the artisans find employment for only five to six months a year. In order to provide assured employment to these people at least during the slack season, the State Government has introduced a scheme called the Employment Affirmation Scheme. This is in operation in the Kadur taluk of the district since 1978-79. Efforts are made to provide employment for indigent agricultural labourers for about 100 days in a year during the slack season when each such labourer is paid at the rate of Rs 4 per day. One-third of the total wages earned is paid in cash and the remaining two-thirds in kind (grains). In 1978-79, a sum of Rs 2.343 lakhs was spent on this account generating 54.154 man-days and providing employment to 2,934 persons.

Level of development

In 1961, the census authorities made an assessment of the level of economic development in all the districts of the State. According to them, Chikmagalur district was relatively a highly developed district. In the same year, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics ranked the districts according to relative development and it was found that the Chikmagalur district got the third place under mean-weighted ranking, second place in respect of *per capita* income and fifth place when the aggregate score was taken into consideration. In 1968, some alternative indicators were used for the purpose of assessing the development. They were (i) number of radios in use for every one thousand persons, (ii) number of telephones for every ten thousand persons and (iii) number of registered motor vehicles for

every one lakh of persons during that year. In these respects, the district obtained the 7th, 7th and 9th ranks among the districts of the State respectively.*

In the same year, under another count, they used two more indicators, viz., the percentage of towns and villages electrified and the number of permanent talkies (cinema theatres) for every ten thousand people. In both these respects, Chikmagalur got the 8th place. Further, they took up the overall development achieved by the districts and the total number of ranks obtained under various indicators. Accordingly, the districts were regrouped in the descending order of development. Under these criteria, it was found that the Chikmagalur district got the 8th rank in the State. In 1968-69, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics made an assessment of the level of development and assigned the third place to the Chikmagalur district, the first two being Shimoga and Dakshina Kannada districts. The same agency calculated the *per capita* net value of output for the rural population only in the agricultural sector. In this respect, this district got proportionately the second place. By the end of 1969, another set of indicators, which were accepted by the Programme Administration Division of the Planning Commission, were used, as a result of which the 9th rank was assigned to this district.

In 1974, the Planning Commission made an attempt to arrive at an integrated view of the comparative development of the districts. For this purpose, they took 22 indicators classified under six categories. Under such composite index of development used by that body, the district got the 7th rank in 1960-61 and 13th rank in 1970-71. They concluded that the district had shown signs of stagnation and needed greater attention in order to maintain its level of development.

Investigations into the average agricultural productivity index values were made in 1974 for the triennium of 1961-64 and of 1970-73**, crops like rice, ragi, jowar, bajra, wheat, minor millets, bengalgram, tur, groundnut, safflower, cotton and sugarcane were covered for the purpose. A comparative value was arrived at, and it was found that the district moved from a low productivity index value of 98.14 in 1961-64 to a medium-level productivity value of 118.39 in 1970-73. The linear rate of growth of agricultural productivity between these two periods was 4.01 which was the highest among the districts of the State.

*Delineation of Backward Regions, article by Rao, V.K.R.V. in "Planning for Change", 1975.

**Studies prepared by Sharma, I.C. and Coutinho, O. Department of Geography, Rani Parvati Devi College, Belgaum.

The Statistical unit of the Department of Agriculture made an assessment of the relative position of the Chikmagalur district in 1975. Classifying the districts of the State under four categories, viz., highly developed, developed, backward and highly backward, they grouped Chikmagalur as a backward district in so far as agricultural development was concerned. In 1974-75, an assessment of the overall development achieved in the district *vis-a-vis* the State was made by the Regional Planning unit of the Economic Adviser's Division of the State Government. They selected some 22 indicators and made the composite index. Under this, the weighted composite index of development for the Chikmagalur district was found to be 94.14, the State index being 100. In order to get an integrated view of economic development as also the magnitude and nature of inter-district imbalances, a development index was devised by the State Planning Department in 1978-79. When this was applied the position of this district was found to be as follows.

(State average=100)

Year	Development index	Rank among districts of the state	Standard deviation for the State
1960-61	123.74	7	48.31
1971-72	92.66	12	36.44
1974-75	94.14	12	34.24
1976-77	84.56	16	33.13

It was concluded that the district is backward in respect of infrastructure, agriculture, industry and utilisation of land.

Development of Western Ghats

A scheme for the improvement of the districts of Shimoga, Kadur (present Chikmagalur) and Hassan was taken up by the Government of the erstwhile Mysore State in 1917. To help implementation of the decisions of the Government in this respect, a Malnad Improvement Committee at the district-level and a taluk-level committee in each taluk were constituted. These committees worked well for some time. In 1941, a Malnad Development Committee was formed. Immediately after the formation of the New Mysore State, the Government set up a Malnad Development Board in place of the Malnad Development Committee. In 1969, a special Committee was formed at the Centre, and it was charged with the responsibility of evolving a feasible programme of developing rich and varied resources of the districts coming under the western ghats of various States. On the advice of this Central Committee, the State Government set up a small Committee of technical experts to identify the taluks of the region which are economically backward and require immediate attention of the Government. Accordingly, the Committee identified 55 taluks in the State, including all the taluks except Kadur of this district. The Second Irrigation Commission set up by the Government of India indicated that 28 *malnad* taluks of the

State could be taken up for all-round development on a priority-area basis. The taluks of Koppa, Mudigere and Sringeri of Chikmagalur district were included in this list. The High-Power Committee at the Centre accepted this view. A set of schemes, with an outlay of Rs. 782.71 lakhs, covering important sectors like animal husbandry, horticulture, agriculture, irrigation, forestry and tourism for all the 28 taluks were proposed.

District Plans

The District Plans of the type that were drafted for the second and third Five-Year Plans marked a beginning in directing a focus of development to the level of district and below. The first Five-Year Plan had mentioned that "district plans are always essential, but they may gain in value if they are also part of well-considered regional plans". The Second Five-Year Plan described the district plans "as the pivot of the structure of democratic planning and an agency of change towards a new social life". The Third Five-Year Plan gave the district a very important position in the whole structure of planning. The introduction of Panchayat Raj at the lowest level was a beginning of the shifting of emphasis. The Fourth Five-Year Plan stressed the need to strengthen regional planning and integrated area development programmes, "meaningfully woven into the frame of the district plan" in order to help the process of planning from below. The shift of emphasis on district and local planning where people's participation could be ensured by strengthening district-level planning through Panchayat Raj institutions was accepted by the Fifth-Five Year Plan. The three-tier institutions, viz., panchayats, taluk development boards and district development councils, were asked to discuss the various aspects of the plan programmes in order to generate a popular response needed for participation in the plan efforts.

In 1978-79, the State Government introduced a two-tier planning process demarcating the district sector schemes from the State sector schemes. Taking stock of the level of development and also the resources available for exploitation, the District Planning Committee prepares the plan programmes for the district. Blocks are now treated as units of planning for providing gainful employment for those who need work. This helps better local participation, mobilisation of resources and gradual reduction of imbalances. With this end in view, the Government got the block plans prepared in respect of 51 out of 175 blocks in the State during 1978-79. Sringeri and Kadur taluks of this district have been selected for this purpose. In the preparation of these plans, Government have involved academic and research institutions apart from the district planning machinery.

It is stated that the development of the district during the first four Five-Year Plans was not fairly impressive. During the Fifth Plan period, more efforts were made for balanced development of the district. The position in the district at the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan in the year 1978 was as follows.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Chikmagalur District	Karnataka State	India
1	Net area sown as percentage to total area.	32.03	53.84	45.70
2	Net area irrigated per 100 persons as a percentage of net area sown per 100 persons.	15.25	14.00	25.00
3	Number of school students attending schools from 1st to 5th standards as percentage of total population.	8.60	10.93	25.80
4	Percentage of literates to total population	35.00	31.50	29.60
5	Percentage of female literates to total female population.	25.00	20.70	13.72
6	Percentage of male literates to total male population.	44.00	41.90	39.45
7	Surfaced road-length per 100 sq km	25.00	20.70	18.72
8	Population per hospital or dispensary with a strength of 26 beds	38,708	26,679	53,373
9	Population served per primary health unit	18,386	63,315	—
10	Population served per commercial Bank branch	13,371	3,000	4,000

A review of the progress achieved in different sectors of economy was made by the Planning Department of the State in 1977-78. The position in the district in 1975-76 as disclosed by the indicators adopted for the purpose was as set forth below.

1	Net area irrigated as per cent of net area sown	11.9
2	Area under high-yielding varieties (in '00 hectares)	378
3	Area sown more than once as per cent of net area sown	8.4
4	Consumption of fertilisers (in '00 tonnes)	38
5	Soil-conservation (in '000 hectares)	25.60
6	Agricultural production (in lakh tonnes):	
	Foodgrains	1.71
	Oil-seeds	0.12
	Sugarcane	1.40
	Cotton (in bales of 170 kg)	1,338
7	Percentage of villages electrified (1976-77)	80.38
8	Number of pump-sets energised (1976-77)	2,335
9	Number of small-scale industrial units	206
10	Number of co-operative societies	103
11	(a) Short-term loans advanced by agricultural co-operatives (Rs '000)	17,482
	(b) Medium-term loans (Rs. '000)	132
	(c) Long-term loans (Rs '000)	11,389
12	Bank facilities	
	Number of bank branches	6
	Population served by a bank branch	12,000
	Commercial bank advances (Rs in lakhs)	802
13	Road-length per '00 sq. km	49
14	Number of post offices	266
15	Number of — Primary schools	1,209
	Secondary schools	70
	Higher educational institutions	5
16	Total number of health institutions (1976-77)	62
	Number of beds	508
17	Veterinary institutions	50
	Animal bovine population served per veterinary institution	12,02

District income

The National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, assessed the income of the district at Rs. 17 crores for the year 1955-56. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics estimated that it was Rs. 28.6 crores in 1970-71, Rs 69.2 crores in 1974-75 and Rs 106.59 crores in 1975-76. The index of district income with 1960-61 as the base moved from 185.57 in 1970-71 to 242.02 in 1974-75.

A lion's share of the income originates from agriculture (including horticulture) and animal husbandry. These two sectors constituted more than 66 per cent of the total income in 1960-61 and 79 per cent in 1974-75. The percentage contribution of the district to the State income was of the order of 4.29 in 1960-61, 3.39 in 1970-71 and 2.72 in 1974-75. The table given below shows the percentages of contribution to the district income by the various spheres.

Sl. No.	Sectors	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76
1	Agriculture	72.59	77.47	68.35
2	Forestry and Logging	3.88	2.89	3.00
3	Fishing	0.07	0.60	1.08
4	Mining and Quarrying	0.18	0.13	0.09
5	Manufacturing			
	(a) Registered	1.87	1.10	1.38
	(b) Unregistered	1.34	1.42	1.42
6	Construction	7.22	3.72	5.47
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.28	0.42	0.75
8	Railways	0.21	0.54	0.60
9	Transport by other means	0.85	0.89	1.45
10	Communications	0.21	0.36	0.30
11	Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	4.90	4.04	6.46
12	Banking and Insurance	0.53	0.46	1.26
13	Real estate ownership of dwellings and business services	1.80	1.26	1.67
14	Public Administration	1.62	1.52	2.11
15	Other services	2.47	3.19	4.61

Per capita income

The Chikmagalur district occupied the second position among the districts, of the State in respect of *per capita* income in 1960-61. But its place was reckoned as the seventh in 1974-75, and it regained its second rank during the next year, i.e., 1975-76. The *per capita* income and percentage variation of the district as compared with the State average during some years are given below :

Year	Per capita income		Percentage variation	
	District	State	District	State
1960-61	495	285	..	..
1970-71	732	540	+48.0	+89
1974-75	853	784	+16.5	+45.2
1975-76	1,327	1,005	+55.6	+28.2
1977-78	1,520	1,132	—	—

Consumer price-index numbers

The consumer price-index numbers are being computed for purposes of knowing the percentage changes in prices paid by consumers over a period of time. According to the Labour Bureau of Simla, the consumer price index-numbers for industrial workers in respect of Chikmagalur Centre from 1965 to 1975, were as follows.

(Base year 1960=100)					
Year	Food	General	Year	Food	General
1965	160	148	1971	202	199
1966	204	180	1972	210	204
1967	195	176	1973	271	250
1968	207	186	1974	332	310
1969	188	176	1975	362	339
1970	187	181			

The consumer price-index numbers for working class are being worked out by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics for nine centres in Karnataka. Though Chikmagalur is not one of those nine centres, the index numbers of adjoining centres can give some approximate idea about the position at Chikmagalur. With the base year July 1958 to June 1959, the index numbers at Hassan Centre were 430 in 1961, 574 in 1965 and 740 in 1970. During the corresponding years, the index numbers at Bhadravati were 450, 633 and 885. With the arithmetically shifted base year at 1970=100, the index numbers were 184 for Hassan and 209 for Bhadravati in 1970; these numbers had risen to 312 and 345 respectively by 1976.

The Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi, is computing index numbers for urban non-manual middle class employees for Bangalore, Mangalore, Hubli-Dharwad and Gulbarga centres with the base year 1960=100. Among them, Mangalore is the nearest centre to Chikmagalur. Hence, the index numbers of Mangalore centre are noted here for some recent years.

(Base : 1960 = 100)

Year	Mangalore centre
1961	104
1965	137
1969	167
1973	216
1974	259
1975	286
1976	283
1977	304
1978	314
1979	33
1980	368

Statement showing the industry-wise classification of estimated employment in public and private sectors in the District of Chikmagalur as on 31st March 1979.

Description of industry	No. of establishments	Total employment as on 31-3-79
Coffee plantations	63	4,196
Livestock hunting	1	131
Horticulture and nursery services	2	60
Planting and replanting in forests	2	395
Soil-conservation	1	56
Logging and cutting of trees	1	30
Production of fish	1	34
Mining and quarrying	2	292
Manufacture of edible oils and fats	3	39
Tea-processing	8	1,514
Coffee-curing	5	655
Sawing & planing of wood	12	151
Manufacture of pepper and pepper products	4	64
Manufacture of rubber and rubber products	2	16
Manufacture of drugs	1	11
Manufacture of matches	1	21
Manufacture of bricks & tiles	1	97
Manufacture of iron & iron products	1	267
Distribution of electrical energy	13	782
Construction of buildings	11	566
Construction of roads & buildings	22	1,132
Wholesale trade in cereals & pulses	2	26
" " textile products	6	81
" " chemicals	1	2
" " agricultural equipments	1	9
Wholesale trade in furniture	1	8
Dealers in ready-made dress	1	9

1	2	3
Restaurants and hotels	14	122
Passenger transport by bus	3	262
Freight transport by motor vehicles	1	8
Transport and communications	2	7
Banking services	26	338
Provident fund services	1	5
Insurance careers	1	46
Legal services	8	223
Public Service in Central Govt.	3	39
" State Govt.	58	2,385
" local bodies	16	602
" quasi-Govt.	7	288
Sanitary services in public health engineering	2	36
Educational services in technical and vocational colleges	3	87
- do - in schools	64	4,332
Research and scientific services	1	54
Health and medical services	2	1,027
Veterinary services	1	182
Religious services	1	20
Library and Museum	1	22
Recreational services	10	137
Total	394	20,587

TABLE-1

Itemwise rankings and weights assigned by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics to Chikmagalur district as in 1968-69

Sl. No.	Indicators	Weights assigned to indicators	Ranks	Product
1	Density of population (1961)	2	4	8
2	Percentage of workers in agricultural sector to total no. of workers (1961)	20	4	80
3	Cultivable area <i>per capita</i> per agricultural worker (1961-62)	4	3	12
4	Net area sown <i>per capita</i> per agricultural worker (1961-62)	4	10	40
5	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown (1961-62)	20	4	80
6	Percentage of double cropped area (1961-62)	10	8	80
7	Output in agricultural sector <i>per capita</i> rural population (1960-61)	8	2	16
8	Number of workers in registered factories per lakh of population (1962)	10	16	160
9	Length of roads per 100 sq. km of area (1962-63)	5	9	45
10	Goods vehicles per lakh of population (1963-64)	5	7	35
11	Literacy (in total population of 1961)	5	7	35
12	Technical training seats per lakh of population (1963-64)	3	4	12
13	Hospital beds per lakh of population (1962)	4	9	36
		100		639

The mean weighted [639 % — 6.39] ranking
[composite index] — 3

TABLE-2

Figures relating to Chikmagalur district in respect of indicators of development as accepted by the Programme Administration Division of the Planning Commission as in 1969

Sl. No.	Indicators	Number	Rank
1	Density of population per sq.km-1965	93	5
2	Number of workers engaged in agriculture as percentage of total workers—1961.	60.03	4
3	Cultivable area per agricultural worker—(1964-65) (acres)	7.10	4
4	Net area per agricultural worker (1964-65) (acres)	3.10	9
5	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross sown area—(1964-65)	20.57	5
6	Percentage of area sown more than once to net sown area—(1964-65).	3.96	9
7	<i>Per capita</i> gross value of agricultural out-put—(1965-66)	576.78	2
8	Establishments using electricity (total number) (1965-66)	16,961	12
9	Number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories—(1965)	165	16
10	Mileage of surfaced roads—(1965-66)		
	(a) per 1,000 sq. miles	290	9.5
	(b) per lakh of population	137	3
11	Number of commercial vehicles registered (1965-66)	419	16
12	Percentage of literate population-1961		
	(a) Men	37.6	9
	(b) Women	16.4	7
13	Percentage of school-going children—(1962-63)		
	Age-group		
	(a) 6 to 11 Boys	101.46	14
	- do - Girls	81.17	7
	(b) 11 to 14 Boys	47.29	10
	- do - Girls	15.59	11
14	Seats for technical training per million population (1965-66) (Diploma-level)	121	16
15	Hospital beds per lakh of population—(1964-65)	68	12
	Total number of weights	194.5	
	Rank assigned to the district	9	

TABLE 3

Development of Chikmagalur district in various aspects from about 1960-61 to 1970-71

Sl. No.	Category/Indicator	Year	Index	Year	Index
1	Density of population (Population per Sq km)	1961	83	1971	102
2	Percentage of urban population to total population	1961	15	1971	15.6
3	Percentage of agricultural workers to total No. of workers	1961	60	1971	56.0
4	Net area sown as percentage of total area	1959-60	28.7	1969-70	31.7
5	Double-cropped area (area sown more than once) as percentage of net area sown	..	2.9	..	8.0
6	Net area sown as per cent of cultivable land	..	72.5	..	75.1
7	Average yield per hectare in (kgs)				
	Cereals	..	1,097	..	1,256
8	do Pulses	..	389	..	143
9	do Oil-seeds	..	429	..	786
10	Number of industrial establishments as percent of State total	1958	1.25	1969	1.05
11	Net area irrigated as per cent of net area sown	1959-60	27.0	1969-70	13.2
12	Number of vehicles per lakh of population	1960-61	156	1970-71	235
13	Road length in km. per 100 sq.km. of area	1961	28.5	1970-71	38.2
14	Number of people (in 000's) served by a bank office (commercial and co-operative)	1960	25.4	1972	13.4
15	Value of turnover per regulated market	1960-61	2.7	1971-72	4.3
16	Percentage of literates in total population	1961	27.5	1971	35.0
17	Number of schools (General, professional and special education) per lakh of population	1959-60	163	1970-71	180
18	Population served by one University Education Institution	..	584	..	184.2
19	Population served by one Health Unit, hospitals, dispensaries, primary unit	1960	66	1970	13
20	Number of beds (in hospitals and dispensaries) per lakh of population	..	46	..	56
21	Number of towns and villages electrified as per cent of total number of towns and villages	..	21.1	..	56.0
22	Numbe. of irrigation pumpsets electrified as per cent of the State total	..	1.0	..	1.1

TABLE 4

Extent of development or infrastructural facilities in Chikmagalur District as compared with averages of India and Karnataka

Sl. No.	Indicators	India	Karnataka	Chikmagalur district	Rank of Chikmagalur district in Karnataka
1	Net area sown as percentage of total area according to village papers (1969-70)	45.7 1967-68	53.84	31.7	15
2	Net area irrigated per 1,000 persons as percentage of net area sown per 1,000 persons (1969-70)	25.8*	14	13.2	11
3	Number of school students (IV Std.) as percentage of total population in each district (1970-71)	11.0	10.93	11.8	7
4	Percentage of literacy (total) (1971)	29.46	31.5	35.0	7
	do male	39.45	41.9	44.1	7
	do female	18.72	20.7	25.2	6
5	Surfaced road length per 100 sq.km. (in km.) (1970-71)	11.75 (1969-70)	21.4	24.9	8
6	Population per unit of hospitals/dispensaries (1970)	33,373	29,679	33,708	15
7	Population per Primary Health Unit (1970)	—	64,315	18,386	1
8	Population served by each commercial/co-operative bank (1972)	40,000	23,000	13,371	6

* Mainly certain taluks of the district, viz., Mudigere and Sringeri, have been identified as backward tracts in terms of road facilities.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In the past, the district as an administrative unit was variously called as *nadu*, *vishaya*, *kampana*, *ventya*, *seeme* and so on during the periods of the several reigning dynasties. Since the dawn of history, it has been always an important and sizeable unit of administration. As numerous changes have taken place in the course of the many centuries, it is often not possible to find a historical continuity between the old administrative units and the modern districts. In respect of a district, general administration signifies coordinated and integrated management of public affairs within the area demarcated for the administrative purposes.

After 1881 when the old Mysore State was restored to the Wodeyar dynasty at the end of a 50-year direct rule by the British, there was gradually a remarkable progress in several spheres of governmental activities, improving upon the system of administration that prevailed in the British-ruled regions. As we find now, the district was the pivotal administrative unit and the next smaller unit was the subdivision consisting of a few taluks and in some cases sub-taluks. The taluk was followed by the *hoblis* (formerly called as *maganis*) each of which comprised a certain number of villages.

For each district, a Deputy Commissioner was appointed and the people looked to him for redress of their grievances and promotion of their welfare. He was the principal revenue officer and the chief magistrate as well. As for the other branches of the district administration, he was assisted by a District Superintendent of Police, a District Forest Officer, a District Excise Officer, an Executive Engineer, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer and a District Inspector of Schools. At the subdivisional and taluk levels, he was assisted by Assistant Commissioners and Amildars respectively. In the *hoblis*, *Shekdars* assisted the Amildars. For individual villages or groups of smaller villages, there were village officers called *Patels*, *Shanubhagues*, etc. The administrative arrangements were improved from time to time, and also more departments and offices were created to meet the modern needs. This has been especially much more so after the launching of the massive Five-Year Plans.

When the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, the number of districts rose from 10 to 19. This necessitated the constitution of revenue divisions for administrative convenience and accordingly the new State was divided into four divisions, viz., Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga. The Chikmagalur district was included in the Mysore Division along with Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga, Kodagu (Coorg) and Dakshina Kannada (South Kanara) districts. Later in 1966, Shimoga district was transferred to the Bangalore Division. The Chikmagalur district has been divided into two revenue subdivisions of Chikmagalur and Tarikere, seven taluks and 32 *hoblis*. The Chikmagalur Subdivision consists of Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Sringeri and Koppa taluks, while the Tarikere subdivision consists of Tarikere, Kadur and Narasimharajapura taluks. According to the 1971 census, the district has 9 towns, 984 inhabited villages and 125 uninhabited villages.

The Deputy Commissioner is heading the administrative machinery of the district, which consists of a hierarchy of officers and officials. A very wide range of subjects has come under district administration after the attainment of independence. With democratisation of Government, there has been a vast increase in the expectations and demands of the people, and there have been aspirations and urges of an unprecedented kind. With the implementation of the successive Five-Year Plans and other developmental programmes, the district administration has attained far more importance than before. All the administrative functions are required to be performed in such a manner as not to infringe in any way the fundamental rights guaranteed to the citizens in the constitution and to see that they are carried out in accordance with the rule of law.

The present-day district administrative functions may be put into several broad categories. Public safety, protection of the citizens and their rights would come under the first group which includes maintenance of law and order, and administration of civil and criminal justice. The second group, which can be called the revenue category, pertains to assessment and collection of taxes and duties of different kinds. This includes land revenue, irrigation charges, agricultural income-tax, sales-tax, entertainment tax, stamp duty, court fees, registration fees, taxes on motor vehicles, income-tax, excise duties of both the Central and State Governments, etc. Recovery of loans advanced to cultivators, control and maintenance of government treasuries, land acquisition, maintenance of land records, consolidation of agricultural holdings and implementation of land reforms also come under this group.

Agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, communications, industries, commerce, et al, would constitute the third category. This economic group of administrative functions is naturally assuming more and more significance. Welfare and developmental functions, some of which are also economic, form the next group. They include community development, cooperatives,

public health, education, social welfare, local self-government institutions and the like.

The district administration is also concerned with holding of elections to the Lok Sabha, the State Legislature and the local bodies and the conduct of population and live-stock censuses. It has to see that the local bodies such as the municipalities, taluk development boards and village panchayats function properly.

In times of crisis endangering the life and security of the people, the district administration has to exercise executive authority of Government. Although there are several functionaries at different levels to deal with multifarious matters of the Government, it is the Deputy Commissioner who has to bear the main brunt of the district administration under the guidance and supervision of the Divisional Commissioner.

Divisional Commissioner

Under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, the posts of Divisional Commissioners were created. As already stated, the Chikmagalur district is now under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division. As the head of the revenue administration within his jurisdiction, the Divisional Commissioner plays a very important role in the general administration of the districts in respect of both revenue matters and activities of the various other departments. In regard to all developmental and public welfare activities, he acts as a liaison officer between the State Government and the district authorities. In order to supervise the general activities of all development departments, he tours in the districts and gives instructions and guidance to them.

The post of Divisional Commissioner has gained great importance as a result of the increased tempo of developmental activities in the districts under the many schemes and programmes of the Five-Year Plan and other expanded activities of the various departments. The Divisional Commissioner is also the Joint Development Commissioner of the Division. He is the chief co-ordinator of various development programmes and convenes periodical co-ordination meetings of the divisional officers with a view to reviewing the progress of development work and to removing obstacles, if any, in their expeditious execution. He has to exercise an overall supervision over the local bodies within his jurisdiction. When natural calamities like floods and droughts occur, he is required to be vigilant and to bestow his attention on organising immediate relief measures for alleviating the distress and hardships of people. He has also to take suitable remedial measures whenever there is rise in prices and scarcity of foodgrains and other essential consumer goods.

The Deputy Commissioner has to send all his proposals pertaining to revenue matters, community development programmes, municipal administration and the like through the Divisional Commissioner to the State

Government. The administrative head of the Division is responsible for distributing and reappropriating budget grants to revenue offices, community development blocks, taluk development boards, and to some extent, to municipalities also. Various Government Offices in the Division have to be inspected by him. He is the appellate authority above the Deputy Commissioner in matters of revenue administration, both in regard to revenue laws and disciplinary proceedings relating to the revenue staff. To sum up, his functions are supervisory, controlling, coordinating and appellate.

Deputy Commissioner

The Deputy Commissioner is the crucial figure in respect of general administration of the district which constitutes the vital unit of the State administration. He plays a pivotal role in all aspects of the district administration. The office of the Deputy Commissioner looks after the revenue administration, food and civil supplies and also discharges other duties entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner under several laws and rules in force from time to time. He is generally an I.A.S. officer with the status of a head of a department within the meaning of the Karnataka Civil Service Rules and Karnataka Financial Code, for all matters of revenue administration of the district. His functions may be broadly classified as (1) revenue, (2) law and order, (3) development, (4) coordination and (5) public welfare in general. He is the custodian of government properties, wherever situated in the district. At the same time, he is the guardian of the interests of members of the public in land in so far as the interests of the government in land have been conceded to them. All lands, wherever situated and whether put to agricultural or other uses, are liable to payment of land revenue except in cases where it is expressly exempted by a special order or contract.

Revenue functions

The land revenue is generally of three kinds, viz., (1) agricultural assessment, (2) non-agricultural assessment and (3) miscellaneous. The power of collecting and accounting of all such revenues vests with the Deputy Commissioner who has to see that the revenue due to government is recovered regularly without much coercion and that all such collections are properly credited and accounted for. The Deputy Commissioner has been invested with wide powers under the Land Revenue Act and Rules in order to enable him to carry out these and other related duties.

In addition to the duties relating to land revenue, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for collection of fees and taxes under various other enactments, e.g., stamps and registration, water rate in respect of irrigation, etc. Any arrears, due to the State Government or the Central Government can be recovered in the same manner as land revenue under the provisions of the relevant tax laws. In case a party fails to pay a tax in time, the tax-collecting authority has to forward a certificate of tax arrears to the

Deputy Commissioner of the district for arranging recovery of the arrears. He is also required to estimate the loan requirements of his district under the Land Improvement and Taccavi Loans Act (which regulates the grant of loans at cheaper rates of interest for financing agricultural operations) and to approach the Government for sanction. Appropriate distribution of amounts of such loans placed at his disposal and recovery of these loans at proper times have to be done.

Various powers

The Deputy Commissioner exercises various powers under several Acts and Rules such as the Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act, Irrigation Act, Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, Stamp Act, Indian Registration Act, Excise Act, Public Health Act, Essential Commodities Act, etc. and Rules made thereunder. Old-Age Pension Rules, Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules, Government Servants Welfare Fund Rules and so forth. He has a quasi-judicial function to discharge in cases of revenue disputes. In recent years, the entire collection of revenue from lands has been assigned to the taluk development boards and village panchayats. The responsibility of allocating these funds to these institutions vests with the Deputy Commissioner. He is empowered to survey and settle boundary disputes relating to lands. He is also the custodian of all muzrai institutions in district. At the district level, he is concerned also with the working of the Small Savings Scheme. Recently, he has been invested with powers to inspect all Government offices, except judicial and police offices, in the district.

Magisterial functions

Consequent on the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate does not deal with dispensation of justice or with the trial processes. But as the District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. Being the head of all executive magistrates in the district, he has extensive powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code, Karnataka Police Act, etc., for the maintenance of law and order.

The police force is under his control in his capacity as the District Magistrate in so far as the law and order question is concerned. He has been given also supervisory powers over the administration of jails and lock-ups in the district. He has to maintain law and order through the police and by regulatory and penal actions. He has also powers to make preventive detention or get persons bound over when necessary.

In his executive capacity, he is responsible for the issue of licences and permits under the Indian Arms Act, Indian Explosives Act, etc., with powers to supervise the general administration of these Acts within the district. He is authorised to issue licences under the Cinematograph Act and exercise powers vested in him under the Prevention of Untouchability

Act and the like. He has to look after proper implementation of various instructions of Government given from time to time under the Foreigners Act, in respect of visas, passports, etc.

Development functions

In his capacity as the Deputy Development Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner has to coordinate the efforts of several departments in the district and to see that all the development programmes are well executed. He is placed in overall charge of all the development blocks of the district. He is required to possess a clear picture of the working of several departments in order to evolve an integrated approach to the various developmental programmes. By holding periodical meetings of all the district-level officers and also the officers at the block-level, he reviews various developmental programmes. He is also the *ex-officio* Chairman of the District Development Council which guides and coordinates the developmental activities of several departments in the district and also those of the taluk development boards which help in the development of the community development programmes. Successful implementation of the many schemes taken up under the Five Year Plans and those of social welfare is also the responsibility of the Deputy Development Commissioner.

Procurement of food grains and proper management of food and civil supplies are also his responsibilities. Several powers are vested with him under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules made thereunder for these purposes. He is also the District Registrar in which capacity he has to supervise the working of the various sub-registry offices. He is the head of various other bodies in his capacities such as (1) Chairman, Regional Transport Authority, (2) Chairman, District Family Welfare Action Committee, (3) Chairman, District Library Authority, etc.

Coordination Committee

The Deputy Commissioner has to work for all-round development of the district through co-ordination of efforts. A Co-ordination Committee at the district level and seven co-ordination committees at the taluk levels have been formed in order to help implement various programmes and to resolve problems that might arise in the course of their implementation. These committees meet periodically for reviewing the execution of programmes. Various steps have to be taken to stimulate production to speed up procurement and to streamline the distribution of essential commodities. The epoch-making Land Reforms have to be carried out successfully. The Deputy Commissioner has to play an effective role in co-ordinating the efforts of different departments.

Deputy Commissioner's establishment

The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by a Head-quarters Assistant who is a class I officer (junior scale) with the rank of an Assistant Commissioner,

who functions also as the Additional District Magistrate. Two more class I officers, namely, the District Development Assistant and Food and Civil Supplies Assistant also assist the Deputy Commissioner, the first in respect of duties relating to community development, panchayats, taluk development boards, municipal administration etc., and the second in regard to food and civil supplies. The latter is assisted by a Deputy Tahsildar for Food. There is a Gazetted Officer class II K.A.S. cadre for supervising the subordinate staff of the office and a District Planning Officer to assist in planning matters. The Deputy Commissioner's establishment has the following other branchwise subordinate staff (as in 1980).

Sl. No.	Designation	No. of Posts
1	2	3
I Revenue		
1	Heads of Sections	3
2	Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner	1
3	First Division Clerks	8+1 (Election)
4	Second Division Clerks	8
5	Typists	3
6	Class IV officials	13
		<u>37</u>
II N.S.S.		
1	N.S.S. Organiser	1
2	Taluk Development Officer for N.S.S.	1
		<u>2</u>
III Development		
1	Accountant	1
2	First Division Clerks	2
3	Second Division Clerks	4
4	Typists	2
5	Class IV official	1
		<u>10</u>
IV Food		
1	Accounts Superintendent	1
2	First-grade Food Inspector	1
3	Civil Supplies Inspector	1
4	First Division Clerks	4
5	Second Division Clerks	2
6	Typists	2
7	Class IV officials	3
		<u>14</u>

1	2	3
V Social Welfare		
1	District Social Welfare Officer	1 (Gazetted)
2	Office Superintendent	1
3	First Division Clerk	1
4	Inspecting Assistant	1
5	Second Division Clerk	1
6	Clerk-cum-Typist	1
7	Class IV officials	2
		<u>8</u>
VI Planning		
1	District Panchayat and Youth Services Officer	1 (Gazetted)
2	Typist	1
		<u>2</u>
VII Registration		
1	Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar	1 (Gazetted)
2	First Division Clerk	1
3	Second Division Clerk	1
4	Class IV official	1
		<u>4</u>
Grand Total		<u>77</u>

Consequent on the formation of an independent Department of Treasuries and the appointment of District Treasury Officer in 1964, the Deputy Commissioner ceased to be the head of treasuries since then.

Assistant Commissioner

There are two sub divisions in Chikmagalur district and each is under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner, who is responsible to the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioners are the connecting links between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildars of the taluks. Generally, a newly appointed officer of the Indian Administrative Service starts his official career at the subdivisional level.

The Assistant Commissioner is the immediate superior authority over the Tahsildars, Chief Officers of town municipal councils and Chief Executive Officers of the taluk development boards. He exercises both revenue and magisterial powers. He is also the Land Acquisition Officer and Betterment Levy Officer. The following are the main revenue functions of the Assistant Commissioner.

- 1) Inspection and supervision of the work of the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Officers.

- 2) Safeguarding the interests of Government in land by conducting regular inspections in regard to encroachments, breaches of conditions of tenure, etc.
- 3) Conducting of annual *jamabandi* of taluks except in cases where the Deputy Commissioner himself may conduct the *jamabandi*.
- 4) Hearing of appeals against the decisions of the Tahsildars and settling of cases regarding land acquisition matters.
- 5) Inspection of crops and boundary marks and checking of *anewari* of revenue and the records of rights.
- 6) Supervision over the realisation of Government revenues, such as land revenue, betterment levy, repayment of *taccavi* loans, etc.

The Assistant Commissioner supervises the developmental works and activities of the taluk development boards, and for this purpose, he has been invested with necessary powers under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. All the *muzrai* institutions and social welfare institutions in his subdivision are supervised by him. In his capacity as Returning Officer, he conducts elections in respect of Legislative Assembly constituencies, and of presidents of the taluk development boards.

Magisterial functions

The Assistant Commissioner has been designated as the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. In his capacity, he has the responsibility to ensure law and order. He is empowered to take security for good behaviour, to pass orders for prevention of apprehended danger to public peace, to hold inquests and to resort to Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code when necessary for ensuring law and order. He investigates cases on his own initiative and also cases sent by Deputy Commissioner and the Divisional Commissioner. At the taluk level, he is the presiding authority of several committees. He is also a member of several committees at the district level.

The statement given hereunder shows the staff-position of the offices of Assistant Commissioners at Chikmagalur and Tarikere as in 1977-78.

Sl. No.	Staff category	Staff-strength	
		Chikmagalur	Tarikere
1	Managers	1	2
2	First Division Clerks	4	4
3	First Grade Revenue Inspectors	2	5
4	Second Division Clerks	3	3
5	Kannada Typist	1	1 (Steno)
6	Daffedar	1	1
7	Driver	1	1
8	Class IV officials	2	9
Total		15	26

Tahsildar

There are seven taluks in Chikmagalur district, four in the Chikmagalur Subdivision and three in the Tarikere Subdivision. A Tahsildar (formerly called Amildar upto 1957-58), who is a class II officer, is in charge of each of these taluks. He is responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of his subdivision and through him to the Deputy Commissioner. The Tahsildar is the central figure of the general administration of the taluk. In various matters of revenue, he has to conduct enquiries and submit reports to the Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. He has also to execute the orders passed by them.

Collection of land revenue and other Government dues such as recovery of *taccavi* loans, irrigation charges, *pot-hissa* measurement fees and the like is the responsibility of the Tahsildar. Subject to certain conditions he has also power to grant lands and building sites. He also deals with matters relating to acquisition and alienation of lands. He has to discharge duties and responsibilities vested in him under the Land Revenue Act, Land Reforms Act and such other Acts and Rules relating to the administration of the taluk as a revenue unit. All particulars in respect of demands, collections and balances of land revenue, required for conducting the *jamabandi* of the taluk, have to be kept ready by him. The dues of the other departments like sales-tax, etc., also have to be collected by him from defaulters at the request of the departments concerned. He has to receive and enquire into applications for grant of *taccavi* loans.

The Tahsildar is also responsible for procurement and distribution of food grains through the fair price shops. He is expected to effect collection of paddy and other food grains from the cultivators under the levy orders in force. The Government stocks of food grains held by different mill owners, Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies and other agents are supervised by him. He has to pay surprise visits to the fair price shops and check their stocks and to see to their proper functioning. He has been vested with several powers as per the orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and Rules made thereunder. He has to pay special attention to activities intended for improvement of the conditions of the weaker sections of the society. He has powers to sanction old-age pension also. He is required to organise drive for the National Savings Scheme and the like, as per the directions of his superior officers. The Tahsildars are Taluk Magistrates in which capacity they exercise certain magisterial powers for maintenance of law and order in their territorial jurisdiction. As Assistant Electoral Registration Officers, it is their responsibility to prepare and maintain the electoral rolls. They head the election-machinery of the taluk level as Assistant Returning Officers. The work of helping to conduct human and livestock censuses periodically is also entrusted to the Tahsildars. The sub-joined table shows the staff position in each of the taluk offices as in 1979.

Staff category	Chikmagalur(*)	Kadur	Koppa	Mudigere	Narasimharaja- pura	Sringeri	Tarikere
Sheristedars	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
First Division Clerks	3	5	2	3	2	2	3
First-Grade Revenue Inspectors	8	6	2	5	2	2	6
Special Revenue Inspectors	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Special Surveyor	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Second Division Clerks	10	15	6	12	7	6	13
Typist	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Record-Keeper (Attender)	2	2	1	—	—	1	—
Class IV Officials	11	9	7	12	6	7	9
Total	37	40	21	35	19	22	34

(*) In addition to the regular staff, the Chikmagalur Taluk office had the following temporary establishment as in 1979.

Establishment	Personnel
Special Darkhast	— First Division Clerk - 1
Land Reforms	— Second Division Clerk - 1 — Jeep Driver - 1
Fund	— First Division Clerks - 2 — Class IV Official - 1
Excise	— Second Division Clerk - 1 — Excise Guard - 1

Block Development Officer

Each one of the taluks of the Chikmagalur district has been considered as a Community Development Block. An officer, designated as the Block Development Officer, has been put in charge of each block. He has to look after the developmental activities of the taluk, besides discharging duties as the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. All programmes for the block have to be planned, and various activities of the development department at the taluk level have to be co-ordinated by him. The Block Development Officer supervises the work of Extension Officers and other officers connected with various schemes. In his capacity as Secretary of the Taluk Development Board, he has to implement its resolutions. He has certain statutory powers to exercise under the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959. Under the provisions of this legal measure and under the community development programmes, he is responsible for executing developmental activities like digging of drinking water wells, construction of school buildings, improvement of communications, execution of people's housing scheme, distribution of free house sites, implementation of agricultural programmes, progress of co-operative movement, etc.

Revenue Inspector

The seven taluks of the district have been further sub-divided into 32 revenue circles called *hoblis*, each of which is under the charge of a Revenue Inspector (Shekdar). The Revenue Inspector is an important official forming a link between the Tahsildar and village officers. In the administration of revenue matters, he is directly responsible to the Tahsildar of the taluk. He has to attend to recovery of land revenue, betterment levy, water rates and other Government dues, loans and advances, procurement and distribution of foodgrains, etc.

The Revenue Inspector supervises the work of the village officers and inspects the boundary marks, Government lands and encroachments thereon and irrigation sources under the control of revenue department. He is responsible for collecting the land revenue in his *hobli* with the assistance of village accountants. Generally, he has to acquaint himself with the agricultural conditions of the circle. Building-up of records of land grants, land acquisition, other revenue matters and old-age pension, maintenance of records of rights and enquiries into miscellaneous applications are the other functions of the Revenue Inspector. He also attends to such other various works as entrusted to him by the Tahsildar from time to time.

Village officers

In the past, Avagar or Barabaluti system of hereditary offices was in vogue. Generally, *Shanbhogue* (registrar), *Gauda* or *Patel* (magistrate), *Talari* (watchman), *Nirganti* (distributor of irrigation water), *Kammara* (blacksmith), *Badagi* (carpenter), *Agasa* (washerman), *Panchangi* (astrologer), *Nayinda* (barber), *Madiga* (shoe-maker), *Akkasale* (goldsmith) and *Kumbara* (potter) held these twelve offices. The *Gouda* (patel) and the *Shanbhogue* were responsible for collection of Government dues in their respective places. Only the first four posts had continued until recently. They were hereditary ones. Remuneration to these two classes of village officers consisted of *inam* lands subject to *jodi* (lighter assessment) or full assessment and cash allowance called *potgi* calculated on the basis of land-revenue demand.

These hereditary offices were abolished by the Karnataka Village Offices Abolition Act, 1961, which came into force throughout the Karnataka State with effect from the 1st February 1963. Under the provisions of this Act, in place of *Shanbhogues*, Village Accountants were appointed as full-time Government officials on a salary basis under the Karnataka General Services (Revenue Subordinate Branch) Village Accountants (Recruitment) Rules, 1970. The *Patels* were, however, continued for some years without hereditary rights.

Village Accountants

The Village Accountants (locally called *Shanbhogues*) work under the guidance of the Revenue Inspector of the circle. They are entrusted with the work of one or more villages concurrent with the village panchayat

jurisdiction. Their main responsibility is the collection of Government dues. They are required to maintain properly the village accounts in the prescribed registers and other forms. They have to prepare various records or reports connected with village affairs when called upon by any superior officer of the taluk or the district. They have also to perform such other duties as may be entrusted to them by the Tahsildar, the Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner. As in 1978, there were 247 Village Accountants working in the seven taluks of the district.

Gramasevaks and Gramasevikas

Gramasevaks and *Gramasevikas* are the village level workers, the latter being the woman workers. The working area of a Gramasevak is usually called a circle consisting of a group of a few villages with a total population of about five to seven thousands. For administrative purposes of a Community Development Block, the village level workers constitute the primary unit. They form a liaison between the administration and the people, and assist in enlisting the co-operation of the villagers in implementing various developmental works, particularly in stepping up agricultural production. The duties of the Gramasevikas include assisting in matters relating to (1) mother and child care, (2) home management, (3) food and nutrition, (4) health and sanitation, (5) clothing, (6) domestic crafts, (7) agricultural and animal husbandry, (8) panchayats and co-operation and (9) women and children's welfare activities. Each block, on an average, has ten Gramasevaks (now called Agricultural Assistants), three gramasevikas and one Mukhya-sevika (chief woman village-level worker).

Law and order

Administration of law and order is an important aspect of the general administration of the district. The police force of the district, headed by a Superintendent of Police, is responsible for the performance of all police functions which include prevention and detection of crimes and prosecution of offenders. The District Magistrate (who is the Deputy Commissioner of the District) is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. For this purpose, the Superintendent of Police and the police force of the district are under the control of the District Magistrate. The executive Magistrate, when present on a scene of rioting or wide-spread disorder, assumes charge of the situation, and the police have to act under his orders. He alone can give the order to fire or to use force. But the actual administration of the police force, including discipline, training and deployment of the force, is the responsibility of the Superintendent of Police. For purposes of police administration, Chikmagalur district is divided into two police subdivisions with their headquarters at Chikmagalur and Tarikere. Each of these two subdivisions is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police who is responsible to the Superintendent of Police, Chikmagalur. These subdivisions have been further subdivided into five police circles, each

of which is under the charge of a Circle Inspector of Police. There is also an Armed Reserve Police force stationed at Chikmagalur.

Jails and judicial lock-ups form another element of the administration of law and order. There is a district Sub-Jail at Chikmagalur, besides two taluk Sub-Jails, one each at Narasimharajapura and Tarikere. A Jail Superintendent is in charge of the District Sub-Jail, while the Taluk Sub-Jails are under the administrative control of the respective taluk Sheristedars who are their ex-officio Superintendents. They work under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bangalore (See also Ch. XII).

Judiciary

In respect of judicial administration, the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur, is the head of the judiciary in the district, dealing with both civil and criminal cases. His is a separate and independent sphere of work, and his functions have been described in detail in Chapter XII. He is empowered to exercise appellate and supervisory powers over the subordinate judicial officers in the district. In accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, in his capacity as the Sessions Judge, he deals with cases committed to sessions. These sessions cases are the more serious ones falling mainly under the Indian Penal Code.

On the civil side, the District Court is the Principal Court of original jurisdiction within the limits of the area. Besides this, there are, in the district, one Civil Court and a Munsiff's Court at Chikmagalur, three Courts of Munsiffs, each at Kadur, Narasimharajapura and Tarikere. On the criminal side, apart from the Sessions Court, there is a Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court at Chikmagalur in addition to the First Class Judicial Magistrates' Courts at Kadur, Narasimharajapura and Tarikere. All the Munsiffs' Courts functioning at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Narasimharajapura and Tarikere are combined courts, each working as the Court of Munsiff and First Class Judicial Magistrate. The Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chikmagalur, has supervisory jurisdiction over the entire district on the criminal side, subject to the general control of the Sessions Judge (see also Ch. XII).

Other offices in the district

With the advent of independence, great emphasis has been laid on all-round development and on raising the standard of living of the people by implementing massive plans of economic development. The Indian Constitution has devoted sixteen of its Articles to the Directive Principles of State Policy which mainly relate to the welfare of the people as a whole in economic and social spheres. In keeping with the objectives of promoting peoples' well-being and prosperity at a rapid pace, the democratic Government has been strengthening, streamlining and reorienting the existing

departments and creating new ones. As a result, a number of economic and social administration departments have been functioning both at State and district-levels, in addition to the revenue, law and order and judicial departments mentioned earlier.

The comprehensive range of Governmental activities in the district is indicated by the roll of officers at different levels in the district, whose main functions, powers and responsibilities have been dealt with in this Chapter and other relevant chapters.

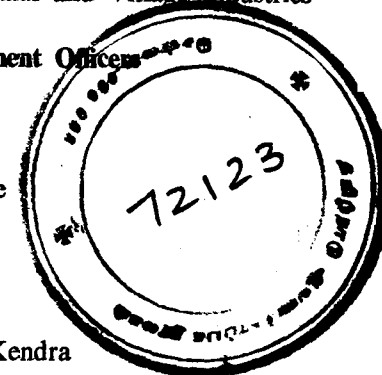
District—Level Officers

Deputy Commissioner
 District and Sessions Judge
 Superintendent of Police
 Commandant, Home Guards
 District Surgeon
 District Youth Service Officer
 District Health and Family Welfare Officer
 District Horticultural Officer
 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies
 Deputy Director of Public Instruction
 Principal Agricultural Officer.
 Executive Engineer, Public Works Department
 Executive Engineer, Karnataka Electricity Board
 Divisional Forest Officer
 District Treasury Officer
 District Executive Officer, Adult Education
 Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
 Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce
 Assistant Superintendent of Land Records
 District Employment Officer
 District Statistical Officer
 District Planning Officer
 District Publicity and Information Officer
 District Marketing Officer
 District National Savings Organiser
 District Social Welfare Officer
 Project Director, District Rural Development Society
 Assistant Director of Sericulture

Assistant Director of Mines and Geology
 Regional Transport Officer
 Geologist, Ground Water Unit
 Special Land Acquisition Officer
 Commercial Tax Officer
 Assistant Agriculture Executive Engineer
 Assistant Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation
 Assistant Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Sub Division
 Assistant Executive Engineer, Rural Water Supply Division
 Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures
 Assistant Director of Town Planning
 Agricultural Income Tax Officers—I, II and III Circles
 Superintendent of Excise
 Agricultural Officer, Soil Conservation
 Assistant Director of Land Records
 District Development Officer for Khadi and Village Industries

Central Government Officers

Income-Tax Officer
 Superintendent of Central Excise
 Head Post-Master, Head Post Office
 Engineering Supervisor, Telegraphs
 Engineering Supervisor, Telephones
 Inspector of Provident Fund
 Youth Co-ordinator, Nehru Yuvak Kendra
 Director of Research, Coffee Board
 Deputy Director of Propaganda, Coffee Board
 Field Officer, Cardamom Board
 N. S. S. Organiser
 Development Officer for N.S.S.



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

In any scheme of financial administration, the revenue from the land has formed a very important factor and it has been one of the oldest sources of revenue to the government from times immemorial. Fixation of suitable figures of land revenue assessment has depended on several factors such as the quality of the soil, the condition of the land, rainfall, irrigation facilities available, the type and quantity of crops grown, and so on. When the land yielded more, it was obligatory on the part of the cultivator to pay more. It has become customary to trace the evolution of land tax from the days of Manu. According to him, the kings were justified in collecting from one-twelfth to one-sixth of gross produce of all lands put together in each village in normal days. But during the days of war and other calamities, this share was generally raised to one-fourth of the produce. These were generally the traditional guide-lines for various dynasties of rulers in the past when land-tax was a very important source of revenue to the state. Its incidence fell on a large number of people. The people willingly paid a share of their produce to the king in order to get the fruits of a benevolent administration.

During early period

It is gathered that under the rule of the Kadambas of Banavasi, which flourished in the early centuries of the Christian era, a king of the dynasty, with the assistance of his minister Gopa Mantri and Nagadeva Karanika, measured all the cultivated lands within the confines of each village and marked the boundaries. This was the first known recorded occasion when cultivated lands were surveyed for fixation of boundaries. Gopa Mantri enunciated the basis of revenue assessment as one grain from each of the *nava dhanya* (nine kinds of produce viz., paddy, wheat, greengram, blackgram, Bengalgram, jowar, cowgram, turdhal and gingelly). All these put together were called the *nishka*. Ten of these *nishkas* formed a *phala* or *navtakke*. Sixty-four *phalas* equalled to one *mana*. Twenty *manas* were equivalent to a *kolaga*. Twenty *kolagas* or

in some areas 40 or 60 *kolagas* formed a *khandaga*. Lands of the highest quality like black soil, red soil or black soil mixed with yellow soil were classified for three separate rates of assessment. Black soils suitable for cultivation of Bengalgram had to pay one *pagoda* for every $9\frac{1}{2}$ *manas* of seed. Red-soil land irrigated by wells was assessed at nine *pagodas* for one *khandaga*. Garden lands growing coconuts, plantains, limes and other citrus fruits were called *agamas*. These lands were measured with a rod of about 18 inches length. The length was determined by means of *metlu* (a man's foot measured so as to take in also half the right foot at the beginning and half the left foot at the end). This rod was called *mana danda*. This square space measured out of such a rod gave enough land-space for planting three arecanut trees with coconut trees inter-mixed. For a thousand of such squares, the ruler's share was seven *pagodas*. During the times of the Ganga kings of Talakad, whose dominion included parts of this area and who were at first contemporaries of the Kadambas and then ruled for a longer period upto about the beginning of the 11th century, the king's share was one-sixth of the gross produce of communal lands during normal years. One-fifth of the produce of dry-land crops and of forest tracts and one-third of the yield of lands cultivated below the tanks and one-third of any underground treasures found belonged to the Government. Lands were classified in accordance with the fertility of the soil. If any lands were actually uncultivated remissions were granted. There were other taxes like irrigation assessment, tolls on merchandise and excise duty. Fines were levied for offences of evasion of taxes. There were exemptions from payment of tolls in respect of essential articles. The *Gavunda* and *Karanam* in the villages and *Nayaka* and *Nadagavunda* at the higher levels were held responsible for collection of the revenues.

Hoysala and Vijayanagara times

The Hoysala kings, who ruled over the region from about the 11th to the 14th century, do not seem to have made any marked changes in the revenue system they inherited. Some of them are said to have collected one *fanam* for every *khandi* of grains raised by the farmers. Those, who handed over a good number of worn-out plough-shares to the government, secured a distinction during the reign of the celebrated Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana. This was probably a device adopted to encourage the agriculturists to do intensive and extensive cultivation. Some scholars are of the view that *kula* was a pole, eighteen lengths of a rod, which was used as the measure of a piece of land and as the standard unit of measurement for all assessments during the days of the Hoysalas. One-fifth of the produce on dry lands and one-third on wet lands appear to have been levied as assessment on all cultivated lands. In addition, there were also some other imposts. During the Vijayanagara rule over this area and other parts, the system of revenue administration underwent

several changes. It was regarded that one-sixth of the crop was the rightful share of the sovereign. In the days of Krishnadeva Raya and Achyuta Raya, the revenue collections were improved and a regular system of keeping the accounts and a vigilant watch over the methods of collection were introduced. Regulations to augment the resources from arable lands were also issued. The assessment was fixed on the extent of sown area which was, in turn, determined by the quantity of seeds sown and the nature of the soil. In order to encourage cultivation of waste lands, such lands were let out at first for small sums, and then gradually full rights were made over to the successful farmers under this and earlier regimes. Besides the land-tax, there were several other taxes levied on industries, properties, sales, et al.

Keladi Shivappa Nayaka's Shist

In the middle of the 17th century, Shivappa Nayaka, the Keladi ruler, introduced his famous *shist* system in the region. He classified the lands into five categories according to the fertility, taking the average yield of a period of 12 years. He caused cultivation of some typical lands of all categories on his own account for a period of 12 years in order to know at firsthand the actual position. The average market prices of produce were also calculated. After taking the various factors into consideration, he fixed the government share proportionately, at one-third of the gross produce for wet lands. For garden lands, the unit of assessment was 1,000 areca trees. The distance from tree to tree was measured by a rod equal to 18 feet 6 inches and the *shist* was fixed on 1,000 such space at various rates.

Under Mysore rulers

After the conquest of the Keladi kingdom by Haidar Ali in 1763 A.D., the area was annexed to the Mysore kingdom. During his period, hardly any changes were made in the revenue pattern, except that in every taluk a *Harikar* was appointed to enforce recoveries stringently. Haidar Ali's successor, Tipu Sultan dispensed with the *Harikars* appointed by his father. He divided the entire territory of the kingdom into many *Talukdaris* of 5,000 *pagodas* each and appointed officers for each *Tukadi* for stricter management of the revenue. Twenty to thirty *Tukadis* were placed under an *Asaf*. At the head of *Asfa Katcheris*, a special officer was appointed. However, the revenue regulations which Tipu Sultan issued contained little that was new. Farming out of villages to the highest bidders also continued to be in vogue.

Purnaiya's reforms

After the fall of Srirangapatna in 1799, the Mysore State was restored to the Wodeyar royal family. Purnaiya, who was Dewan-Regent, made efforts to bring order into the revenue system, which had fallen into chaotic conditions. The new government proclaimed unqualified remis-

sions of all balances of revenue and a general measurement of fields called *Paimaish* was undertaken. What was done, was however, defective owing to the condition of those days. A regular and adequate assessment of lands was fixed in some parts, while in others the old system with suitable modifications was continued. In general, the farmers of dry lands paid an assessment in cash equivalent to about one-third of the gross produce and those of wet or paddy lands about one-half of the crop. The earlier system of farming out of villages to the highest bidders was abolished, and the entire revenue administration was brought under the direct management of Government. In the *malnad* parts, Shivappa Nayaka's 'Shist' referred to earlier continued. Later, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III reduced the tax on the land under sugarcane, which was found to be very heavy. The land revenue was permitted to be paid sometimes in cash and at other times in kind. The cultivators, who held *Kandaya* lands, in some instances, from generation, paid a fixed money rent. Those who cultivated lands under the *Varam* or *batayi* system retained one half of the produce. There were cultivators called *jodidars* who held lands under a favourable rent.

Under British Commission (1831-81) and later

The administration by the British Commission, which commenced in 1831, took up vigilant supervision of the working of the revenue system. It lowered the money rents in some exorbitant cases, and made the payment of *kists* easier. In the tracts where the *batayi* system was prevalent effort was made to convert it into a money payment. Stringent supervision was exercised over revenue collecting officials of the villages to prevent malpractices. When Sir Mark Cubbon was the Chief Commissioner for the Mysore State, it was decided to introduce a regular system of survey and settlement on the lines adopted in the Bombay Province, and in 1863-64, a separate Department of Survey and Settlement was formed with the objective of taking measures to regulate land taxes so as to secure to the administration "adequate revenue". The work of the first survey in old Mysore State was begun in 1863 under the stewardship of Lt. J. P. Grant. The work of classification and settlement continued upto 1898. An account of original settlement in the several taluks of the area forming the present Chikmagalur district is given here.

Tarikere Taluk

The survey in the Tarikere taluk was conducted in 1876. The taluk was a part of the Nagar Division. It was divided into two parts called the "Ajampur Taraff" and "Tarikere Taraff" which were once two different taluks. It contained 311 Government villages and seven *Inam* villages which were grouped under 31 *maganis*. The old *bijavari* assessment based on requirement of quantity of seeds was not prevalent at this time in this taluk though the terms *shist* and *patti* were, however,

used there. Some of the dry lands were being cultivated here on *varam* or *batayi* tenure, the Government share being farmed to the Patel on a rough estimate of the standing crop, but this practice had been stopped a few years earlier. All lands were recorded "Dagvar" in separate plots, the boundaries of which were known to the village officers. If waste land was applied for, it was given on the old recorded assessment of the 'Dag', and if there was none recorded, it was given at the highest rate of dry-crop land in the village by comparison with the land already assessed.

In the *maganis* of Amrutapura, part of Kudlur, Lingadahalli and Tarikere, two standards of garden measurement existed, one called the "Hanuman Daya" and the other "Manushyana Daya". The former was the measure of the left foot of the image of Hanumantha in the Hirekatur village. Eighteen feet of this measure were taken to be equal to a *kati*, and 100 *katis* (minus a discount of 6 per cent) to 4,987 yards (1 acre, 1 gunta and 26 yards i.e., about 0.59 hectare). The "Manushyana Daya", which signified the measurement of the human foot, was assumed to be equal to 2,626 9/10 yards (21 guntas and 85 9/16 yards, i.e., about 0.22 hectare). In 1849, an order was issued to discontinue the practice of letting out lands by the greater measure, and to adhere to the smaller one only. Ten years later (i.e., in 1859), it was laid down that *rekhanasht* (unassessed lands) were to be left out at six annas per *kudu* of dry and three times that amount per *kudu* of wet, unless the neighbouring rate was higher, in which case that rate was to be adopted.

In the Ajjampura Subdivision, the extra cess called *patti* was prevailing. It was equal in amount to the *ain kandaya* (pure rent) having been gradually raised to that figure. The incidence of the then existing rates of assessment was unequal as they had no particular reference to the actual area of the land and the quality of the soil. The revenue realised for the earlier 20 years commencing from 1854-55, had risen to Rs 1,03,846 by 1868-69. But in 1873-74, it was Rs 95,992. The recovery of revenue was very steady because of extensive grain trade and the favourable position of the taluk. The dry lands were now put under three classes. The I class consisted of 143 villages, the II Class of 119 villages and the third of 49 villages. The maximum rates of assessment for the dry lands were Rs 1-12-0 for I Class, Rs 1-8-0 for II class and Rs 1-4-0 for III class. The rice lands were also divided into three classes I, II and III, and the maximum rates of assessment were Rs 6-8-0, Rs 6-0-0 and Rs 5-0-0 respectively. A uniform rate was assessed for garden lands under the three groups. A comparison of the old and new rates is given hereunder.

Description of land	Acres by Survey	Old system		New system	
		Average rate Rs.As.Ps.	Assessment rate Rs.	Average rate Rs.As.Ps.	Assessment rate Rs.
Dry crop	33 024	0-12-4	67,837	0-13-7	74,851
Rice	6,544	2-0-3	13,197	2-14-4	18,943
Garden	2,341	6-11-7	15,736	6-8-9	15,326
Total	91,909	1-0-0	96,770	1-2-0	1,09,120

The realisation from grazing and fruit trees amounted to Rs 3,538 in 1873-74. There was a half-anna local fund cess and the collection on this account amounted to Rs 3,996 in 1873-74. The rate of this cess was increased to one anna, and the amount expected was Rs 6,814 in addition to a sum of Rs 464 from the local cess on minor *Inams* and Rs 270 from equivalent of irrigation cess on minor *Inams*. The total realisation of land revenue under new rates was expected to be Rs 1,20,053 as against Rs 1,04,453 in 1873-74.

Banavar Taluk

The survey in the Banavar taluk which was at the time a part of this district was conducted in 1877. Portion of this taluk formed a part of the present Kadur taluk. But the taluk named as Banavar is now in Hassan district. The Banavar taluk formed a part of the Nagar Division and contained 418 government villages, five *Inam* villages and 15 Amrit Mahal *kavals*. The ordinary raiyatwari tenure was prevailing here. The dry and rice lands were usually sublet on terms of equal division of the crop, the tenant paying the assessment, and the sub-tenant supplying seed and plants and meeting the cost of cultivation. Gardens were being sublet on terms of division of the crop varying in accordance with the nature of the crop produced. Subletting on terms of cash payment was unusual. It has been mentioned in a report of 1838 by Mr. Stokes that formerly the settlement of this part of the region was made by the villagers and that traces of both the old subdivision of the village lands into shares and of the existence of the *warg* system could be found. When classification operations were being conducted in the taluk, the rates of actual payment on different fields were found to be as follows :—

Dry lands Re 0-0-4 to Rs 4-0-0 per acre
Rice lands Re 0-3-0 to Rs 8-0-6 per acre
Gardens Re 0-6-8 to Rs 34-0-0 per acre.

In the Kadur, Malleshwara and Kadarahalli villages of the Kadur taluk, a considerable area of land had been brought under cultivation some 40 years before and the land was then granted on dry crop or other favourable terms of assessment. The revenue realised for the earlier 25 years commencing from 1851-52 was taken into consideration. In

1851-52, the revenue was Rs 67,180 and it had gone upto Rs 1,14,894 by 1875-76. The average collections for the preceding five, ten, twenty and twenty-five years had amounted to Rs 1,10,606, Rs 1,11,655, Rs 1,03,985 and Rs 97,286 respectively. The three groups of lands were having 129,184 and 105 villages respectively. The maximum dry crop rates were Rs 2-0-0 for the I group, Rs 1-12-0 for the II group and Rs 1-8-0 for the III group. In respect of rice lands, the maximum rates were Rs 7-0-0, Rs 6-8-0 and Rs 6-0-0. For garden crops, the maximum rates were Rs 16-0-0 for those under tank irrigation and Rs 6-0-0 for well-irrigated gardens.

The land revenue realised in 1875-76 was Rs 1,14,894, revenue from grazing and fruit trees was Rs 6,468 and the half-anna local cess was Rs 4,061, totalling Rs 1,25,423. After the original survey and settlement, the revenue realised from survey assessment of occupied lands was Rs 1,36,176, Rs 6,468 from grazing and fruit trees, Rs 8,511 from the one-anna local cess, Rs 498 from one-anna local cess on minor *Inams* and Rs 440 from equivalent of irrigation cess on minor *Inams*, the total sum of all these items being Rs 1,52,093.

Koppa Taluk

The survey in Koppa taluk was conducted in 1878. This taluk also was under the Nagar Division. It comprised 440 Government villages and two *Inam* villages grouped in 15 *maganis*. The 'warg' tenure prevailed here. The Shivappa Nayaka *Shist* was in vogue. There was also 'Kan-shist' in this taluk. The *wargdars* included in their assessment *Kan-Shist* on account of which they claimed the right to collect pepper, wax and other forest produce, to draw toddy from trees in the *byanas*, to cut timber for household purposes, etc. They had a proprietary right over the jungles as long as they continued to pay the assessment to the Government. In 1852-53, the revenue collected was Rs 1,00,664 and in 1876-77 it was Rs 1,12,973. The average for earlier five years, ten years, 20 years and 25 years from 1876-77 was Rs 1,04,936, Rs 1,03,614, Rs 1,03,400 and Rs 1,02,884 respectively.

Now the dry lands and rice lands were classified into four groups each and there were 148 villages in I group, 203 in II group, 43 in III group and 46 in group IV. The maximum dry rates were fixed at Re 0-12-0 for the I group and Re 0-8-0 for the II, III and IV groups. In the case of rice lands, the maximum rates were prescribed at Rs 5-8-0 for group I, Rs 5-0-0 for group II, Rs 4-8-0 for group III and Rs 4-0-0 for group IV. In respect of garden lands, the criteria were the climate, position, extent, market, etc., and the rates were Rs 16 for *Hommar maganis*, Rs 14 for *Korre maganis* and Rs 18 for the other *maganis*. The revenue realised in 1876-77 was Rs 1,16,739 including Rs 3,766 as half-anna local cess and after the survey, the amount collected on

occupied lands was Rs 1,45,268, and the one-anna local cess was Rs 9,079, making a total of Rs 1,54,347.

Lakkavalli Taluk

The survey in Lakkavalli taluk was conducted in 1879. This taluk was also a part of the Nagar Division. Now there is no taluk named Lakkavalli. Its area now forms a part of Tarikere taluk. The Lakkavalli taluk contained 442 Government villages and 2 *kavals* which were grouped under 17 *maganis*. The *warg* tenure was in vogue in the taluk. The rates of assessment were based on Shivappa Nayaka's *shist*. Each *chitle khandaga* of seed rate equal to a sown area of 45 seers of rice-seed paid Rs 1-14-3 in addition to Re 0-11-0 for 1,000 *dayas* (each *daya* containing three trees), with the additional *patti* of Rs 13-13-2. In respect of rice lands, *samkor* was the general rate. *Wathor* also prevailed to a certain extent. Under *samkor*, the *pattedar* supplied a bullock, provided seed and advanced Rs 20 to the person who cultivated the land to be repaid on resignation. There was another rate called *gadi* under which *pattedar* supplied seed, two bullocks, a hoe, a plough-share and three *khandagas* of rice for food, which were returned at harvest time.

The *pattedar* paid the whole assessment and the farmer paid him ten *khandis* (45 seers each) of rice for every *varaha* (Rs 3-12) of assessment including *patti*. In gardens, *mad-tvata* rate was in vogue. The *pattedar* had the exclusive right to all *mel-pairu* (upper produce) such as arecanuts and coconuts and to all fruit trees, and the farmer got all '*keel-pairu*' (lower produce) such as plantains, betel leaf, pepper, coffee and anything else he chose to grow. Assessment was paid by the *Pattedar*. *Koru* was another rate according to which the *pattedar* and the farmer shared the *mel-pairu* between them and the latter got the whole of the *keel-pairu*, the former paying the assessment. In some *maganis*, the gardens were cultivated by the *pattedars*' employees also. The revenue realised in 1854-55 was Rs 30,663 and in 1878-79 it was Rs 41,646. The earlier average revenue collection for five years, ten years, twenty years and twenty five years was Rs 39,276, Rs 37,000, Rs 36,230 and Rs 35,222 respectively. In this taluk, neither the *bijavari* nor the old nominal rates were of any assistance in gauging the incidence of the old assessment. It was judged by the average rates actually paid by the *pattedars*.

The dry, rice and garden lands were divided into four groups, each having 164, 191, 34 and 53 villages. The maximum dry crop rates fixed were Rs 1-4-0 and Re 1-0-0 for the I group Re 1-0-0 and Re 0-12-0 for the II group, Re 0-12-0 and Re 0-8-0 for the III group and Re 0-8-0 for the IV group. For rice lands, the maximum prescribed rates were Rs 5-4-0 for the I group, Rs 4-12-0 for the II group, Rs 4-4-0 for the III group and Rs 3-12-0 for the IV group. For garden lands, the

maximum rates decided were Rs 16-0-0 for the I and II groups and Rs 14-0-0 for the III and IV groups. These rates came into force in 1877. The amount realised after settlement was Rs 47,728 from survey assessment on occupied lands, Rs 2,983 from one-anna land cess, Rs 268 from the one-anna land cess on minor *Inams* and Rs 95 from the equivalent irrigation cess on minor *Inam* lands, the total amount coming to Rs 51,074 as against the earlier figures of Rs 41,646 from land revenue and Rs 1,468 from the half-anna local cess, the total being Rs. 43,114.

Chikmagalur Taluk

The survey of the Chikmagalur taluk, which was also a part of the Nagar Division was conducted in 1880. The taluk had 349 Government villages, three coffee estates, 29 *Inam* villages and 9 *kavals* comprised in 23 *maganis*. The tenure was *raiyyatwari* throughout the taluk. The *malnad* portions of the taluk, the *hakkalu* (dry-crop land) was given free of assessment as an accompaniment to the rice lands. The revenue collection had been Rs 1,08,991 in 1854-55 and Rs 1,51,871 in 1878-79, and the average revenue receipts for five years, ten years, twenty years and twenty five years earlier upto 1878-79 were Rs 1,43,973, Rs 1,41,124, Rs 1,38,617 and Rs 1,33,817 respectively.

The dry lands were put under five groups. For the Ist group having 97 villages, the maximum dry rate was fixed at Rs 2-10-0, while for the II group, which had 72 villages, maximum rate decided was Rs 2-4-0. The III group, which had 59 villages, was taxed at the maximum rate of Rs 1-12-0, whereas for the fourth group comprising only forty seven villages, a maximum rate of Rs 1-8-0 was levied. In respect of the V group having 77 villages, the maximum rate prescribed was Re 1-0-0. Regarding rice lands, highest rates laid down were: I group (100 villages) Rs 8-8-0, II group (81 villages) Rs 7-4-0, III group (79 villages) Rs 6-0-0, IV group (13 villages) Rs 5-4-0 and V group (79 villages) Rs 4-8-0. In the case of garden lands, the maximum rate decided was Rs. 16-0-0, but those fed by wells were to pay only Rs 6-0-0 as the maximum. The half-anna local cess was raised to one anna. The revenue realised after the survey and settlement was Rs 1,87,533 from occupied lands and Rs 13,004 from one-anna local cess, as against the earlier corresponding figures of Rs. 1,51,871 and Rs 5,112 (from half-anna local cess) in 1878-79.

Mudigere Taluk

The Mudigere taluk was formed in 1876 with villages from the taluks of Chikmagalur, Belur and Manjarabad (the latter two taluks are of Hassan district). It consisted of six *maganis*. The *magani* of Goni-beedu had been brought under settlement when it formed a part of the Belur taluk. The remaining five *maganis* comprised 116 Government

villages and 13 coffee estates the settlement of which was done in 1880-81. This taluk is one of the most mountainous tracts. The revenue receipts in 1855-56 and 1879-80 were Rs 41,654 and Rs 51,669 respectively. The averages for five years, ten years, twenty years and twentyfive years upto 1879-80 had been Rs 49,991, Rs 46,473, Rs 44,876 and Rs 44,255.

The dry, rice and garden lands were each classified under four groups. The I group of dry lands contained 38 villages, II group 19 villages, III group 20 villages and IV group 39 villages. The maximum rates of assessment for this category were fixed at Re 1-0-0 for I and II group and Re 0-12-0 for III and IV groups. For rice crops, the maximum rate decided was Rs 6-0-0 for I group, Rs 5-0-0 for II group, Rs. 4-0-0 for III group and Rs 3-8-0 for IV group. For the garden lands, the maximum rate fixed was Rs 16-0-0. The revenue collected after the survey was Rs 78,377 from occupied lands and Rs 5,020 from the one-anna local cess, as against the corresponding figures of Rs 51,669 and Rs 3,385.

Sringeri Jagir

In compliance with the request of the head of the Sringeri *Matha* (monastery) and for the important purpose of establishing fixity of title and tenure in the *Jagir*, Regulation No. IV of 1897 was passed on the 12th December 1897 for the settlement of *Inam* lands within the *Jagir* of Sringeri. By rules subsequently made, provision was made for the conversion of paddy payments into land *inams* and for the enforcement of certain conditions in the case of *Agrahara Inams*. The *Jagir* of Sringeri was settled in 1901. With the completion of settlement, the *batayi* system of tenure entirely disappeared. The abolition of Sringeri *Inams* and announcement of the Survey and Inam Settlement were effected as in other *inams* (see ch. XIX and Addenda).

Settlement of coffee lands

Early in the nineteenth century, coffee was grown to a small extent. On these coffee lands also, collection of the customary *varam* (half-share of the produce) due to Government was farmed out. After the British took over the administration in 1831, a *halat* (excise tax) of one rupee per maund (or four rupees per cwt) was substituted for the *varam* in 1838-39. At the then price of coffee which was Rs 4 per maund, the tax was equivalent to 25 per cent of the gross produce. The *halat* was reduced in 1843-44 to 8 annas per maund. In 1849-50 in consequence of a heavy fall in price of coffee, the duty was further reduced to 4 annas per maund. When price of coffee rose to Rs 9 per maund by 1878, the incidence of the tax was slightly less than even three per cent of the gross produce.

The collection of *halat* duty on coffee, which attained a maximum of more than a lakh of rupees in the State in 1863-64, began to fall in

1869-70, the collection in 1880-81 being about one-third of a lakh of rupees. It was suspected that the duty was largely evaded. In 1876, the British Chief Commissioner reviewed the question and invited the views of the Planters' Association. After the opinions were received he recorded two minutes one in 1878 and the other in 1879 discussing the principles of settlement, but left the question to be disposed of after Rendition (*i.e.*, restoration of power to the royal family). In 1881, the Maharaja's Government took up the matter and announced in outline the terms on which coffee lands would be settled, the excise duty on coffee being at the same time abolished. The main provisions of this settlement were as follows :

(1) Lands coming under permanent settlement would be assessed at Rs 1-8-0 per acre, the lands coming under a temporary settlement of 30 yrs being assessed at Re 1 per acre. (2) No additional land revenue would be leviable on any produce raised on the lands coming under this settlement. (3) Toddy being a Government monopoly, the holders of coffee lands would be permitted to draw toddy from *bagani* or other trees only for domestic purposes. (4) The right to reserved trees of seven descriptions in coffee lands would vest in Government subject to certain provisions. (5) The right to reserved trees of nine descriptions in lands held on gross assessment would vest in Government subject to certain conditions. (6) The right in or to precious stones, gold and other minerals would be reserved to Government subject to certain provisions. (7) No royalty would be leviable on certain ordinary minerals found in the lands when applied to the bonafide private use of the holder.

The grant of unoccupied land for coffee cultivation was regulated by rules framed under Section 112 of the Land Revenue Code, 1888. In order to prevent, as far as possible, injurious effects on the head-waters of springs and streams resulting from cardamom cultivation, waste lands within a specified zone in the *malnad* were not ordinarily granted for such cultivation. After the stabilisation of the Revenue Department, the *halat* (excise) duty, which pressed heavily on the people of the *malnad* parts, was abolished from 1907 until a new system was introduced after a regular survey and settlement.

Land Revenue Code, 1888

A new Regulation called the Mysore Land Revenue Code (Act IV of 1888) was brought into force from 1st April 1889. It underwent many changes by way of amendments in 1891, 1892, 1905, 1906, 1909, 1912, 1916 and 1919. The Code had 239 sections enumerating the duties and functions of the revenue officers, the various measures to be adopted to realise land revenue, the several descriptions of tenures, the mode of conducting survey and settlements, fixation of boundary marks, penalties to be imposed on the cultivating class for failure to pay land revenue and

other points of guidance for the proper functioning of the Land Revenue Department. Together with this Code, the Land Improvement Loans Regulation (XV of 1890) and the Land Acquisition Regulation (VII of 1894) were passed into law during 1890-94. The rules framed under the Mysore Land Revenue Code were first published in 1890 and revised in 1901. This was followed by the appointment of the Revenue Commissioner in August 1902 as head of the Revenue Department. In 1903-1904 a scheme for devolution of larger powers and responsibilities on the Assistant Commissioners was ushered in.

According to section 115 of the Land Revenue Code, 1888, revisions of original settlements could be carried out having regard to certain basic principles, the main provisions to be followed being that the revised assessment should take note of the value of land as to soil or situation, prices prevalent in the region and improvements made with private capital. Acting on the above principles, the Survey and Settlement authorities found ways and means of implementing the desired objectives. The effect of the first revision settlement was that the assessment on *bagayat* (garden) lands was reduced, while there was a moderate increase in respect of wet and dry lands.

First Revision Settlement

The Mysore Land Revenue Code was enacted in 1888 in the lines of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1883. The basis on which the original settlement had to be revised was laid down in Section 115 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code. The first revision settlement took place between 1901 and 1916. During the original settlement and this revision settlement, the unit of the settlement operations was a taluk, which was divided into groups based predominantly on factors such as climate and rainfall, proximity to markets, communications, improvement of the land made from time to time. The land soil or situation, prices of produce and rates fixed were Rs 9 to Rs 20 for gardens, from Rs 3-8-0 to Rs 8-8-0 for wet lands and from Re 0-8-0 to Rs 3-0-0 for dry lands.

Inam Lands

Apart from the *raiayatwari* tenure, there were *inams* which have been now abolished by an Act of the legislature. All *inam* lands were taken over by the Government, and powers of granting compensation and distribution of lands so taken over according to certain criteria were delegated to Special Deputy Commissioners for Inams. Though the *inam* tenures have now been abolished, a brief account of them in a survey of revenue administration may not be out of place. An *inam* was a grant by the Government for the personal benefit of an individual or individuals or for religious, charitable or other purposes or services rendered to the State or a village community. Lands so granted were held free of assessment or subject to a *jodi* (light assessment or quit-rent). The practice

of granting lands in this way was in vogue for a long time. *Kayamgutta* villages (villages granted on a permanent assessment with a view to promoting cultivation) were also treated in the same manner as *inam* villages. After 1799, those *inams*, which had been earlier resumed during the administration of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, were restored. Some more lands were alienated, besides confirming others on *kayamgutta*. In addition to these, there were also 'Sthal' *inams* or as they were sometimes called 'Chor' *inams*. These had not been granted by competent authority. Under the orders of Dewan Purnaiya, a rough survey was made of all *inam lands*. A commission in 1866, a committee in 1915, another committee in 1916, another commission in 1918 and another committee in 1932 were appointed to examine the vexed problem of *inam* lands. There was a general feeling that the actions taken by Government on the recommendations of these enquiry panels had not resulted in any substantial improvement in the condition of the farmers of *inam* villages, and complete abolition of all *inams* was urged in the legislature. Ultimately, another committee was appointed in 1948 to enquire into the question of *inams*. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954, and the Mysore Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act, 1955, were passed.

Land Revenue Act, 1964

At the time of the formation of new Mysore State in 1956, different Revenue Codes were in force in the various areas. In order to have a comprehensive legislation for the whole of the new Mysore State, a new code called the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 12 of 1964) was adopted. It facilitated smooth working of settlements, assessments and collection of revenue. Reasonable powers were given to revenue officers in respect of remissions, fixation of holdings and the like. This comprehensive piece of legislation, inter alia, laid down common procedures of settlement to be followed throughout the State.

Second Revision Settlement

It had been earlier accepted in principle that after a lapse of about thirty years, the circumstances of various types of lands should be investigated afresh, for fixing new rates of assessment. It was found that different land-revenue systems were prevailing in the different parts of the new State of Mysore formed in 1956. The State Government appointed the then Deputy Commissioner of Settlement to formulate uniform principles and procedures for a new settlement which would be applicable in common to the entire new State. Having studied the various measures adopted by the Governments of neighbouring States for reforming the system of assessment bearing in mind the suggestions of the Taxation Enquiry Committee and other similar factors, he submitted proposals for a uniform system of assessment. The second revision

settlement was carried out and enforced from 1965 in accordance with the new uniform pattern.

New principles of settlement

A special feature of the new system of assessment of land revenue is that the zone forms the unit of settlement operations. This unit comprises a taluk or a group of taluks or portions thereof, of one or more districts, which, in the opinion of the Government or an officer authorised by it in this behalf, is contiguous and homogeneous in respect of physical configuration, climate and rainfall, principal crops grown in the area and soil characteristics. It may be noted here that no zone, however scientifically formed, can give a completely homogeneous area without, at least, a little variation from place to place. All lands falling within the respective zones in respect of the above mentioned factors were brought under different groups, so as to admit of the application to them the same standard rates. These lands in each group were further classified according to the relative valuation of land as found in the survey records, having regard to its soil, water and other advantages derived by them and the standard rates were fixed.

Standard rates

For arriving at the standard rates, the Settlement Officer was required to take into consideration the exact share of the average gross yield (in terms of money) that would represent an equitable rate of assessment for any particular zone, having due regard to other factors like climate and rainfall data, density of population, proximity to the market, developments in communications, livestock position, etc. A study of wage rates and prices of agricultural commodities had also to be made. The prices of each principal crop for 30 years from 1931 to 1961 were also taken into consideration. The average yield of various crops was converted into money value on the basis of the average prices prevailing.

While arriving at the gross yield from a particular class of land in a group, the results of all the crop-cutting experiments of the principal crops done during the previous ten years were also taken into account. Any settlement, under which the assessment is fixed and remains so for a number of years, is based on the presumption that prices would behave as anticipated at the time when settlement operations were undertaken. Any large fluctuations in the prices would upset the calculations. But there is scope for providing against large future variations in price-levels by allowing rebates or levying surcharges as the case may be.

It was recommended by the Settlement Officer that the standard rate was not, ordinarily, to exceed 1/16th of the average gross yield of the principal crops grown on that class of land in a group. The standard rates arrived at and the Settlement Reports on which they were based

were published calling for objections, if any, thereon. After reasonable time being allowed, the reports and the objections together with the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner thereon were forwarded to the Government through the Commissioner for Settlement for purpose of placing them before the legislature. The reports were considered by the Legislature. The approved standard rates in respect of each of the zones together with modifications were then notified in the Karnataka Gazette in December 1965.

After this also, there were various representations from the people of the *malnad* districts in particular. One of the main points raised by them was that the rainfed wet rates approved by the Government for the *malnad* district were very high and did not reflect the true fertility of the lands and their productivity. The Government, after making an objective assessment of the entire question, came to the conclusion that there were some anomalies also in the fixation of standard rates which needed further examination. But when once the standard rates were approved by the legislature, they could not be revised except by resettlement operations, which again could not be undertaken within the guaranteed period as per the Act. So, a suitable amendment to the Karnataka Land Revenue Act was made providing that the Government may order resettlement operations during the currency of a settlement period, when the Government, for reasons to be recorded, came to the conclusion that such a step is necessary. By this measure, it became possible to reconsider the standard rates if necessary and to remedy all cases of faulty standard rates.

Zones and groups of areas

The entire area of Chikmagalur district was brought under two zones formed for the purposes of settlement operations. The taluks of Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri of the district, and Alur, Belur and Sakaleshpur taluks of Hassan district were grouped under zone II, and Tarikere and Kadur taluks of Chikmagalur district and Shimoga and Bhadravati taluks of Shimoga district were grouped under zone III. Further, each zone was divided into groups for purpose of fixing the rates. In zone II, three groups were made. Group I comprised the eastern tract covering parts of Chikmagalur, Alur, and Belur taluks where paddy and ragi are the principal crops. Group II included the central tract covering parts of Alur and Belur taluks and complete Sakaleshpur taluk of Hassan district and parts of Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Narasimharajapura taluks of Chikmagalur district where paddy is the main crop. Group III consisted of the western tract covering Sringeri and Koppa taluks and parts of Narasimharajapura and Mudigere taluks where paddy and areca are the principal crops. Under zone III, four groups were made. The first group has a black-cotton

soil area covering Shivane and Ajjampura *hoblis* of Tarikere taluk (except 14 villages situated on the eastern boundary) and parts of Hirehallur, Birur, Kadur and Sakrepatna *hoblis* of Kadur taluk. Group II comprised the semi-*malnad* tract covering Amrutapura and Lingadahalli *hoblis* of Tarikere taluk, a part of Kadur *hobli* and a major portion of Birur *hobli* of Kadur taluk. Group III included the tract lying in the south of Kadur taluk covering the entire limits of Yagati and Singatagere *hoblis* and parts of Hirehallur, Sakrepatna and Kadur *hoblis* of Kadur taluk and 14 villages of Shivane and Ajjampura *hoblis* of Tarikere taluk. Group IV consisted of parts of Tarikere taluk of Chikmagalur district and the entire Shimoga and Bhadravati taluks of Shimoga district where paddy is the predominant crop. The standard rates were accordingly fixed by the Government under a separate notification for dry, wet and garden lands under each group separately for each zone. While fixing the standard rates, it was accepted by the Government that four per cent of the cash value of the average gross yield per acre might be taken as the base for levying assessment rates. The areas of Chikmagalur district, for purposes of settlement were put under two zones as follows.

Zone II.—This zone has been divided into three groups, viz., Group I (the eastern tract), Group II (the central tract) and Group III (the western tract). The eastern tract is flat and open and undulating. It has one advantage over the other in that it has a large number of tanks and principal crops are paddy and ragi. In this group, only 129 villages of Chikmagalur taluk are included. The central tract is hilly and mountainous with dense forests. The rainfall varies from 80 to 300 inches and the principal crops are paddy, coffee and cardamom. But these plantation crops were treated separately. This group comprises 105 villages of Chikmagalur taluk, 127 villages of Mudigere taluk and 38 villages of Narasimharajapura taluk. The western tract is similar to the central tract. It is also hilly and has dense forests. The rainfall is from 90 to 250 inches. The important crops are paddy and arecanut. The tract consists of 13 villages of Mudigere taluk, 23 villages of Sringeri taluk, 106 villages of Koppa taluk and 27 villages of Narasimharajapura taluk. For purposes of a detailed study, 15 per cent of the total number of villages in the zone were selected as representative villages. The cash value of the average gross yield per acre arrived at in respect of these villages was as follows.

(in rupees)			
Group	Dry	Wet	Garden
I	113.56	—	258.13
II	—	—	230.19
III	—	1082.44	214.86

The standard rates worked out at 1/16th of the cash value of the average gross yield per acre are Rs 7-10 for dry crops and Rs 16-13 for wet lands under group I in zone II, Rs 14-38 for wet lands under group II and Rs 13-43 for wet lands and Rs 67-65 for garden lands under group III. The Settlement Officer recommended a 100 per cent increase of land revenue for the coffee and cardamom plantations. He also suggested that the assessment of plantations required special consideration. The areca gardens were to be assessed at Rs 43-30 per acre.

Zone III.—This zone has been divided into four groups. The area of Group I is plain and open country depending on the monsoon for cultivation. The soil of this area is mostly black cotton soil. The average rainfall is from 594 to 722 mm. Paddy, ragi, jowar, coriander and coconut are the important crops of this area occupying more than 66 per cent of the total cropped area. In this group, there are 142 villages of which 82 villages are of Tarikere taluk, and 60 villages of Kadur taluk. Under Group II, the area consists of a semi-malnad tract which is generally hilly with forests. The rainfall varies from 584 to 790 mm. The soil is sandy and gravelly. Paddy, ragi, horsegram and plantation crops like coffee and oranges are grown here. Paddy, ragi and horsegram occupy about 73.6 per cent of the total cropped area. This group has 128 villages of which 103 are in Tarikere taluk and 25 in Kadur taluk. The area under Group III is of an undulating kind where the soil is generally red and sandy with admixture of stones. This is suitable for cultivation of coconut and groundnut. The rainfall ranges between 461 mm to 650 mm. The principal crops are ragi, jowar, horsegram, groundnut and coconut which occupy about 71.6 per cent of the total cropped area. The number of villages under this group is 236 of which 14 are in Tarikere taluk and 222 in Kadur taluk. The area of Group IV grows mainly paddy because of the irrigation works there. It is semi-malnad with a rainfall ranging from 981 mm and 1,150 mm. Rain-fed paddy is also grown here. The principal crops in the area are paddy and ragi which occupy about 78 per cent of the total cropped area. The total number of villages in this group is 450, of which only 48 villages are of Tarikere taluk of this district. For purposes of a detailed study, 15 per cent of the total number of villages in this zone were selected as representative ones. The cash value of the average gross yield per acre arrived at for these villages was as follows.

(in rupees)			
Group	Dry	Wet	Garden (Coconut)
I	119.68	277.72	252.49
II	80.58	295.51	—
III	72.13	—	359.28
IV	52.80	273.11	—

Then the standard rates worked out at 1/16th of the cash value of the average gross yield per acre were Rs 7.48 for dry, Rs 17.36 for wet and Rs 22.03 for garden in the I group, Rs 5.04 for dry and Rs 18.47 for wet in the II group, Rs 4.51 for dry and Rs 22.45 for garden in the III group, and Rs 3.20 for dry and Rs 17.07 for wet in the IV group. The other garden crops raised in this zone are arecanut, betel-leaves and plantains. They form a very small area in the zone. As the areca-growers had to face severe difficulties owing to low prices in the past, the Government had granted them concessions. Later, since prices showed an upward trend, the Settlement Officer recommended Rs 56-70 as the standard rate per acre of this crop.

In this zone III also, plantation crops like coffee and orange were omitted. Previously, the lands under coffee cultivation were classified in the accounts as "Coffee kharab lands" and they were assessed at a flat rate between Rs 1.25 and 1.50 per acre. This assessment was not revised in the First Revisional Settlement. Hence, there was need for a revision of assessment of "Coffee kharab lands". There was no soil classification as good, medium and inferior in respect of these lands. The cultivation of plantation crops requires much investment every year and also the planters have to pay agricultural income-tax, etc. In view of these factors, it was suggested that a suitable method had to be adopted for determining the pitch of assessment of "Coffee kharab lands" for a uniform assessment. The Settlement Officer recommended a three hundred per cent increase for lands planted with coffee and a hundred per cent increase for other "Coffee kharab lands".

The revised standard rates worked out at four per cent of the cash value of the average yield of principal crops which have been made applicable in the district are given hereunder.

(in rupees)				
Zone	Group	Standard Rates for		
		Dry land	Wet land	Garden land
II Chikmagalur	I	4-54	10-33	43-30
	II	1-72	9-21	43-30
	III	1-14	8-59	43-30
III Tarikere	I	4-79	11-11	14-10
	II	3-22	11-82	56-70 Areca 14-10
	III	2-89	11-82	56-70 Areca 14-37
	IV	2-11	10-92	56-70 Areca 14-37
				56-70 Areca

Revision Settlement for plantation crops

In all the previous settlements, the lands growing plantation crops such as coffee and cardamom were omitted. They were classified as *kharab* lands and were assessed at a flat rate of Rs 1.25 to Rs 2 per acre. But all lands are to be assessed with reference to their relative classification-value. Hence, the State Government ordered revenue survey of plantation lands for settlement of land revenue. The survey was taken up in 1967. The old zones and groups that were in vogue in the Revision Settlement of 1964 were retained. It was found that the position in regard to markets, communications, agricultural skill, labour available, cost of labour and conditions of labour in the plantations and the methods of cultivation were the same in all the groups. The groups covering larger areas were based on physical configuration, climate, rainfall, nature of crops grown, yield and prices. Taluk was found to be too small a unit.

In Chikmagalur Zone II, the three groups, which were adopted in the Revision Settlement of 1964, were made use of. The area under this zone where plantation crops are found is rugged and hilly with thick forests and valleys. The soil is red and laterite. Rainfall is heavy and climate is favourable to the plantation crops. Predominant crops are coffee and cardamom in this zone. The Coffee Board and the Karnataka Planters Association, Chikmagalur, provided the details of yield, price, etc., for arriving at the standard rates. The details of the standard rates for coffee, tea and cardamom were worked out at one per cent of value of average prices of these crops prevailing in the zone. The cash values of the average gross yield per acre arrived at were Rs 4.10 per kg of Arabica coffee, Rs 3.14 per kg of Robusta coffee, Rs 40.00 per kg of cardamom and Rs 3.50 per kg of tea. The standard rate worked out was Rs 8.35 for coffee, tea, cardamom, rubber and pepper. This rate was approved and made applicable to all the groups.

The zone III comprises Kadur and Tarikere taluks of the district in addition to some taluks of Shimoga district. The procedure adopted was the same as in zone II. The standard rate worked out for coffee, tea and cardamom was at one per cent of the value of average prices of these crops prevailing in the zone. The cash value of the average gross yield of Arabica coffee per acre arrived at was Rs 4.10. The standard rate worked out was Rs. 7.60 for coffee, tea, cardamom, rubber and pepper, which was accepted and brought into force.

Modified Second Revision Settlement in Zone II

In the Second Revision Settlement of 1964, garden lands were also settled and the standard rate fixed. But there were many representations against this standard rate of assessment from the people. In response to this, the State Government ordered a modification of the Second Revision Settlement in 1969. In this Settlement, two standard

rates, the first for arecanut gardens and the second for other gardens were given effect to. The other gardens comprise coconut, mango, jack, tamarind, plantain, orange and other fruits and vegetables. The Government instructed that other fruits and vegetables need not be treated in the settlement as they are perishable and are grown occasionally and seasonally in small areas. In the settlement done earlier, there were three groups in zone II. The villages in Narasimharajapura *hobli*, which were previously put under Group II, now formed Group IV. They consisted of the area of 38 villages including the six villages now submerged under the Bhadra Reservoir. After enquiries in representative villages, the standard rates of assessment arrived at for garden lands were as follows.

Group	(in rupees)	
	Areca gardens	Other gardens
I	12-00	10-50
II	12-00	9-20
III	42-30	8-60
IV	42-30	9-20

Tenures

The tenancy problem originated when the land-owner, who was the occupant of the land, asked someone to cultivate it on terms defined by contract or custom. During an exhaustive enquiry by a committee appointed in connection with the revision of the land revenue system in the erstwhile Mysore State in 1948, it was found that to a certain extent, rock-renting and allied evils existed. The land-holders were all agreed that due to paucity of cultivators in the *malnad*, the tenants were an asset to them and that no land-holder would rock-rent a tenant or evict him as tenants were always in great demand and difficult to get. The representatives of *genidars* (tenants), who had formed a union, urged that legislation should at once be enacted to fix minimum rents at the scales prescribed in the Bombay Act and to give the protected tenants the right to compel the land-owner to sell the land to them for reasonable price.

Calculation of Assessment

After the maximum rates are sanctioned by Government the Superintendent has to issue necessary instructions for proceeding with the detailed calculation of the assessment, numberwise. The factors taken into account in working out the assessment of each survey number are the classification, value of the survey number, the maximum rate adopted for the village, the area of the survey number, the distance of the survey number from the village site and the *dharsod* (elimination of fractions) according to a fixed scale.

The papers, which are necessary in order to introduce effectively the new survey settlements, are (1) the *Pahani-Sud* (settlement showing the old numbering of lands and the survey numbers, names of fields, description of tenure, name of the occupant and map of the village), (2) *Akarbund* (register of survey numbers showing the total area under each head, arable and unarable, dry land, wet land and garden land in detail with the rate per unit and assessment of each and total assessment fixed on the entire number), (3) *Pot-Pahani* book (inspection statement showing the old and the new numberings of every survey number and full information regarding tenure and occupancy), (4) *Thar-Patrak* (statement showing the number and description of trees in each survey number), (5) *Hulbanni Takhte* (statement of grazing land), (6) *Masul-Baki-Patra* (statement showing full particulars of each occupant's entire holdings under the old and the new systems), (7) *Phutkal-Patra* (detailed statement of occupancies when two or more are included in one and the same revenue survey number with the area and assessment of each), (8) *Banjar Takhte* (statement of waste lands) and (9) *Leoni-Faisal-Patra* (the final settlement register).

Land revenue collection

The land revenue matters are regulated by the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1964) and the Rules framed under it. The responsibility for the collection of land revenue lies with the Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and Village Accountants. The Deputy Commissioner is in overall charge of the work. The Government have powers to fix dates for payment of the assessment. Ordinarily the land-owners cannot resort to excuses for delayed or irregular payment of revenue. The Deputy Commissioner of the district has powers to get the harvested crops released for sale and then collect the revenue dues from the sale-proceeds in case of wilful defaults. The Land Revenue Act gives enough powers to the officers to declare defaulters and proceed against them according to law. The defaulters' lands can be auctioned after due notice. The land revenue collection in 1891-92 was Rs 7,80,652, in 1895-96 Rs 9,23,750, in 1903-04 Rs 8,11,000 and in 1924-25 Rs 9,65,459. The following table gives the demand, collection and balance of revenue in the district for the years 1974-75 to 1979-80.

(Amount in Rs)			
Year	Demand	Collection	Balance including arrears
1974-75	52,50,309	45,46,877	88,99,064
1975-76	1,83,55,384	66,56,369	1,76,81,562
1976-67	1,76,81,562	58,08,700	1,74,23,836
1977-78	1,74,23,836	75,59,271	1,45,00,754
1978-79	1,45,00,754	19,25,515	1,37,97,855
1979-80	1,37,97,855	1,15,78,323	1,72,17,156

Remissions

There has been liberalisation of the Remission Rules applicable during scarcity years. In tracts, which suffer badly from droughts, the State Government have powers to suspend the collection of land revenue or order a remission of a part of the demand as a special concession. A *hobli* in the taluk is to be treated as a tract for purposes of suspension of assessment. There were no specific remission rules prior to 1922, and when occasions for grant of relief did arise as in 1908-09, the Government passed special orders for the occasion. The first rules regarding grant of suspensions and remissions on account of adverse seasonal conditions were issued in 1922. These rules were mainly based on the Bombay system. The suspended assessment was to be collected during the following year unless there was a failure of crop in that year also in which case it was to be remitted. For the first time, provision for the remission of assessment of dry lands was incorporated in the remission rules in the year 1939. These rules authorised the Deputy Commissioner of the district to grant suspension of one-fourth of the assessment, if throughout any tract, there was a partial or total failure or destruction of crops on account of drought or other cause. The suspended revenue was normally collected in the following year along with the assessment of that year, but remitted altogether if the crops failed again. The Remission Rules of 1922 were later suitably revised from time to time, the latest revision being in 1965. Amounts of remissions for the years 1921-22 to 1924-25 and 1965-66 to 1972-73 are shown below.

Year	Amount of Remission in Rs	Year	Amount of Remission in Rs.
1921-22	1,645	1966-67	3,79,056
1922-23	3,048	1967-68	3,58,996
1923-24	5,031	1968-69	1,63,974
1924-25	11,711	1972-73	2,49,951
1965-66	5,64,652		

Water rates

Under the old arrangement, consolidated wet assessment was levied on all lands that came under irrigation from a Government source. Now wet assessment under the new arrangement is levied only on rainfed wet lands not deriving advantage of water from any Government irrigational source, while lands coming under a Government irrigational source are liable to a levy of dry assessment in addition to water-rate under the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Betterment Contribution and Water Rate) Act, 1957. The water-rate is not included in the land revenue assessment under the new settlement. The rules relating to the water-rates were issued in 1965. Subsequently, the water-rates were enhanced

by 33½ per cent of the existing rates and the revised rates came into force from 1966. The Government appointed a committee to go into the question of water-rates, which reviewed the entire issue and recommended that the water-rates might be scaled down and levying of maintenance charges might not be continued. The Government accepted the recommendations and passed orders accordingly. However, it had to reconsider the issue in view of the mounting expenditure on irrigation projects. As a result, the maintenance cess was restored and it is levied in accordance with the Karnataka Irrigation Act of 1965. The water-rates leviable on lands coming under the Government source of irrigation were defined under Rule 3 of the Karnataka Irrigation (Levy of Water Rate) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, and they were given effect to from 1st July 1965. The water-rates as levied in 1965 and as revised in 1972 and 1976 were as follows.

Sl. No.	Types of crops	Water-rates per acre		
		as in 1965	as revised in	
			1972	1976
1.	For sugarcane crop :			
	(a) to be harvested within a period of twelve months	20	40	80
	(b) to be harvested after a period of twelve months but before a period of eighteen months	30	60	120
2.	For Paddy crop ;	11	20	
	(a) for paddy crop (in <i>malnad</i> areas with annual rainfall of 1,250 mm.)	..	..	20
	(b) in other areas	..	..	30
3.	For any crop of jowar, maize, ragi, navane, sajje, pulses, greengram, wheat, cotton, groundnut, sweet potatoes, gingelly, onions, tobacco or coriander	5	12	18
4.	For any manurial crop such as sannhemp or sesbania	3	6	9
5.	For any crop of arecanut, betel-leaves, turmeric, lime, oranges, pomegranates, coconut, pepper, mulberry or any fruit	12	24	36

The demand, collection and balance of water-rates for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 including arrears in different taluks of the district are tabled below.

1974-75					
(in rupees)					
Taluk	Arrears	Demand	Collection	Balance	%Collection
Chikmagalur	10,57,714	51,061	25,960	10,82,815	2.2
Kadur	10,43,216	3,47,419	15,835	13,74,800	1.1
Koppa	4,92,534	1,05,714	—	5,98,248	—
Mudigere	4,96,784	—	31,457	4,65,327	6.3
Narasimharajapura	4,01,895	21,246	3,118	4,20,023	—
Sringeri	2,34,489	50,624	75	2,85,038	—
Tarikere	8,71,293	7,88,613	3,03,282	13,56,624	18.2
Total	45,97,925	13,64,677	3,79,727	55,82,875	6.7

1975-76					
Taluk	Arrears	Demand	Collection	Balance	%Collection
Chikmagalur	10,82,815	—	11,485	10,71,330	1.0
Kadur	13,74,800	1,30,640	1,78,557	13,26,883	11.8
Koppa	5,98,248	94,398	300	6,92,346	—
Mudigere	4,65,327	4,398	35,750	4,33,975	7.7
Narasimharajapura	4,20,023	1,25,182	22,953	5,22,252	4.2
Sringeri	2,85,038	—	20,007	2,65,031	7.0
Tarikere	13,56,624	—	2,15,214	11,41,410	15.8
Total	55,82,875	3,54,618	4,84,266	54,53,227	8.6

The betterment contribution was collected in Tarikere taluk only. In 1974-75, the amounts of arrears, demand, collection and balance were Rs 1,29,999, Rs 1,00,000, Rs 1,58,453 and Rs 71,546, the percentage of collection being 68.8.

In the Government Notification of July 1979 and December 1980, the water rates were again revised and enhanced as given below :

July 1979		
(in rupees)		
Sl. No.	Crops	Water rate per acre
1	Sugarcane to be harvested within 11 months	200
2	Sugarcane to be harvested after 11 months but within 18 months	300
3	Paddy in <i>malnad</i> areas with rainfall of 1250 mm.	25
4	Paddy in other areas	35
5	Wheat	30
6	Jowar and Groundnut	20
7	Cotton	50
8	Maize, Ragi, Navane, Sajje, Pulses, Greengram, Sweet Potato, Gingelly, Onion, Tobacco, Corriander	18
9	Manurial crop	9
10	Garden crop	36

In respect of water supplied or made available or used from any lift irrigation work owned and maintained by Government for irrigation of any land, water rates shall be levied at three times the rate in the above Table for sugarcane or paddy and *twice* for crops other than paddy and sugarcane.

December 1980

(in rupees)

Sl. No.	Crops	Water rate per acre
1	Sugarcane (11 months)	200
2	Paddy	64
3	Jowar and other coarse grains	32
4	Groundnut	60
5	Cotton	64

As per the Government Notification of January 1981, the water-rates have been reduced as detailed below :

(in rupees)

Sl. No.	Crops	Water rate per acre
1	Sugarcane (12 months)	150
2	Sugarcane (13 to 18 months)	225
3	In <i>valley</i> areas with 1250 mm. rainfall for paddy	32
4	In other areas for paddy	48
5	Wheat	24
6	Jowar	24
7	Groundnut	24
8	Cotton	48
9	Maize, Ragi, Navane, Sajje, Greengram, Sweet potato, Greengram, Tobacco, Coriander	24
10	Pulses	18
11	Manurial crop	9
12	Garden crop	50

Maintenance Cess.—As provided in the Irrigation Act and Rules 1965, Government has levied a maintenance cess of Rupees Four per acre of land benefited by irrigation work maintained by Government, the Tungabhadra Board or Taluk Development Board.

Promotional Water Rates.—Where water is supplied, made available or used for irrigation of any land which had not been irrigated by water before the coming into force of the Irrigation Rules of 1965 water rates are levied at the following concessional rates during the first three years of irrigation of such lands, viz., (i) for the first year - no water rate, (ii) for the second year - one fourth of the rates specified and (iii) for the third year - one-half of the water rates specified.

Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952

The Mysore Tenancy Act of 1952 and the rules framed thereunder gave some measure of security to tenants in possession of the lands. The Act laid down that those who were in possession of tenancy, should be secure for a period of five years from the commencement of the Act and were liable to ejectment at the end of the period unless the land-owner from whom they secured tenancy allowed them to continue. Those tenants, who had been in continuous possession for a period exceeding 12 years before 1st April 1951, were given further security. The rent was fixed not to exceed one half of the produce or its value. This Act was amended by an Ordinance dated the 11th March 1957 continuing all leases where the period of five years had expired and also requiring that surrenders of land should be in writing and duly verified and registered in the office of the Tahsildar. The land surrendered was to be taken under Government management and was to be leased out to cooperative farming societies, agricultural labourers and other agriculturists. Earlier to the promulgation of this Ordinance, the State Government had introduced a bill further to amend the Mysore Tenancy Act, 1952. But this Bill had not completed all the necessary stages for becoming law at the time of the States' reorganisation in 1956.

Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee

After the States' reorganisation, there was a persistent demand for appointing a land reforms committee to go into the whole question of land reforms and suggest comprehensive measures. In response to this, the State Government appointed a special committee called the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B. D. Jatti in May 1957. This committee recommended a ceiling on existing holdings under personal cultivation, fixing it as 4½ family holdings as against three family holdings for future acquisitions. (The basic holding generally indicates the minimum area needed for profitable cultivation). It may be mentioned here that the Second Five-Year Plan suggested that for practical purposes, a family-holding might be assumed to be made of three basic holdings on the basis of the definition that a basic holding represented an extent of land which gives a net income of Rs 400 per year to its owner-cultivator. The committee suggested an equitable arrangement by which compensation was to be distributed between the owner and the intermediary tenants in the same proportion in which the rent for land paid by the cultivating tenant was being appropriated. In other words, when any intermediary tenant was paying a fixed rent in cash to the next higher holder, fifteen times of that amount was suggested to be paid to the holder by deduction from the share of the intermediary concerned.

Pending a comprehensive land reforms law, an interim measure was passed by the legislature, suspending various provisions in the different

land reform laws that obtained in various integrated areas of the new State. But in all areas, ejection of tenants was stayed by an amending Act. The legislature passed in 1958 another amendment continuing the interim statutes till the end of June 1959. The Government, after taking the report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee into consideration, introduced a Bill called the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1958, before the legislature. After a general discussion, the Bill was referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the houses consisting of 46 members. This Joint Select Committee submitted its report in March 1961. The legislature discussed the report and adopted the Mysore Land Reforms Bill in 1961. The assent of the President of India was conveyed to the State Government in March 1962. However, as it was found necessary to amend certain provisions of the Act, its implementation was held up for some time. It was accordingly amended in 1965 by Act No. XIV of 1965.

The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961, (Karnataka Act X of 1962), as amended in 1965, had been brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 2nd October 1965, the Gandhi Jayanti day. The enactment had made comprehensive provisions in respect of tenants' rights, ceiling limits of existing holdings and future acquisitions, payment of compensation for surplus lands taken over from land-owners and other connected matters. Land in excess of 27 standard acres in the case of existing holdings were to be treated as surplus lands, which were to be vested with the Government. The ceiling area for future holdings was limited to 18 standard acres. This Land Reforms Act was further amended in 1967, 1968, 1970, 1972 and 1973. Several highly important provisions were introduced by the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1974). Since then many amendments have been introduced in this regard.

Radical measures

Over five lakh families of tenants in the State will become free from the clutches of landlords with the implementation of the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973 (Act No. 1 of 1974). This Act, a major policy decision designed to give reality to the slogan "Land to the Tiller", has come into force with effect from March 1, 1974. The Act, which is considered to be a most revolutionary measure in the history of agrarian reforms in the country, has also enabled agricultural labourers and landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and others to own the lands. Besides reducing the ceiling limit on the land to be held by each family, the Act has reduced the size of the family by redefining the term. Persons with an annual income exceeding Rs 12,000 from non-agricultural sources, companies, associations and co-operative societies are barred from acquiring lands in future except under specified conditions.

Abolition of tenancy

The tenant-landlord relationship has come to an end and there will be no future tenancies except in the case of soldiers and seamen and Court of Wards. As a sequel to abolition of tenancies, about 3.97 lakhs holdings comprising 10.18 lakh hectares of land in the State will go to the tenants who are cultivating them on lease, and 1.6 lakh hectares of surplus land will be made over to the displaced tenants, agricultural labourers, landless persons, including ex-service personnel whose gross annual income does not exceed Rs 2,000. Other persons in the villages of the taluk or the adjacent taluk having less than one unit with gross annual income of Rs 2,000 will get land in the order of priority fixed. Fifty per cent of the surplus land is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The tenants have to pay to Government an amount equal to fifteen times the net annual income in the case of A, B and C classes of land and twenty times such income in case of D class of lands to be eligible to be registered as occupants. They are permitted to pay the amount in one lumpsum or in twenty annual instalments with interest at 4½ per cent per annum. In case of a permanent tenant, however, the amount payable shall be six times the difference between the rent and land revenue.

Classification of lands

'A' class lands include those having facilities for assured irrigation from Government canal or tank capable of supplying water for two crops of paddy a year; 'B' class lands include those lands having similar facilities for one paddy crop a year and lands irrigated by lift constructed or maintained by Government and wherein two crops of paddy can be grown in a year; 'C' class lands include those irrigated by any other Government source of water and also by lifting water from any river or Government canal, pumping installations or any other device of lifting water having been provided by individual himself and the lands wherein paddy or areca crops can be grown with the help of rain water. 'D' class includes dry lands.

Possession of lands

The Government will take possession of all tenanted lands except those mentioned under Section 5, and the Taluk Tribunals will decide the proceedings relating to the conferment of ownership rights on tenants and distribution of lands. Every person entitled to be registered as an occupant has to file his application before the Tribunal of the concerned taluk in Form 7 before 31st December 1974. The delay in filing the applications could be condoned and applications could be received upto 31st December 1976. In order to eliminate the huge costs involved in litigation and the time-consuming procedures, it has been declared

that the decision of the Tribunal is final and that no legal practitioner will be allowed to appear in any proceedings. The right of resumption of tenanted land available to the landlords under the principal Act will no more be there. All pending applications for resumption will abate. The rent to be paid will be 10 times the land revenue plus water rate not exceeding the specified rates.

Ceiling limit

Another important feature in the amended Act is bringing down of the ceiling limit from the earlier existing 27-216 acres per family to 10-54 acres per family, and the reduced ceiling was made effective from 24th January 1971. For the purpose of ceiling, the lands classified earlier into seven classes has been now reclassified into four classes. Plantation lands of coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and cardamom are exempted from ceiling. Exemptions from ceiling available to the lands exclusively used for grazing the cattle, forest lands, lands used for specialised farms, sugarcane farms, etc., will cease. For the extinguishment of the rights of the landlords in the lands vesting in Government, the Government will pay them for the first Rs 5,000 of net income, 15 times the net income, 12 times for the next Rs 5,000 and for the balance 10 times. No landlord can get more than Rs two lakhs for the lands surrendered by him.

In case of dry land ('D' class) or if the landlord is a small holder, minor, widow, woman who has never married, physically or mentally handicapped person or a soldier or a seaman, the amount payable is twenty times the net annual income to the landlord is restricted. to an overall limit of Rs 2 lakhs. Persons having an annual income of Rs 12,000 or more from sources other than agriculture are not allowed to acquire land.

Educational, religious or charitable institution or society or trust of a public nature capable of holding property, formed for such purpose, is permitted to hold lands upto 20 units, even if the land held is cultivated by hired labour or by servants under the personal supervision of an employee or agent of such institution, a society or trust, but subject to the rider that the income from the land is appropriated for the institution or the society or the trust concerned. A soldier or a seaman, who is a landlord, continues to have the right of resumption upto the ceiling area provided he had created the lease while he was serving as a soldier or seaman or not earlier than three months prior to his becoming a soldier or seaman. If a soldier or a seaman fails to issue notice to the tenant to deliver possession of land within the specified time, the Tahsildar by issue of notification can order the vesting of the land in Government free from all encumbrances.

Sale of lands

While the landlord is prohibited from transferring by sale, gift or exchange the resumed land within fifteen years of resumption, he can

mortgage the land in favour of Government, scheduled bank, etc., for raising loan for improving the land. Failure to cultivate personally within one year of taking possession of the land or ceasing to cultivate personally within three years, makes the landlord lose the land in favour of Government and the land reverts back to the tenant entitled. Sale of a site on which dwelling house is built to be in favour of a tenant and the price shall not exceed ten times the land revenue.

A person or family is prohibited from holding land in excess of the ceiling area (family includes the individual, his or her spouse, minor sons and unmarried daughters). Families having more than five members are permitted to hold additional land at two units (unit meaning one acre of 'A' class land, soil-classification of which is 50 paise or above or its equivalent as specified in Schedule I to the Act) for each additional member in excess of five subject to a maximum of twenty units. Sugar factories can hold land for research or seed-farm upto a limit of 50 units. Educational, religious or charitable institutions or trust of a public nature capable of holding property are permitted to hold upto twenty units if the income from the land is appropriated for the institution, society or trust. Plantation lands are exempted from ceiling, but the agricultural lands interspersed in the plantations do not get blanket exemption, but they are subject to scrutiny by the prescribed authority.

If a person has transferred his land after 24th January 1971 and by such transfer, he had reduced his holding to less than the ceiling, the transferred land shall be taken into account for computing the surplus land to be surrendered by him and the lands deemed to be surplus shall be surrendered out of the lands retained by him. Change of class of land due to Government irrigated works constructed later will result in a fresh application of the ceiling provisions. It is made incumbent on every person holding 10 acres or more of 'A' or 'B' class of land, 20 acres or more of 'C' class of land or 40 acres or more of 'D' class of land to file a declaration of his holding within 31st December 1974 before the Tahsildar. Companies, associations, bodies of individuals not being a joint family and co-operative societies are prohibited from holding land, but co-operative societies, scheduled banks, finance corporations and the Coffee Board are permitted to take mortgages of land as security for loans granted for agricultural purposes.

Payment of Annuity

Religious, charitable and other institutions capable of holding property shall be paid for their lands vesting in Government annuity in perpetuity equal to the net annual income of such institutions. The annuity bond shall be non-redeemable and non-negotiable.

Except the provisions of the Act pertaining to rent, others shall not apply to land belonging to Government, held on lease from Government

for a period of not exceeding 20 years, held on lease from a local authority, agricultural produce marketing committee, University or Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Board, used for stud farms in existence on 24th January 1971 and approved by Government, used for cultivation of linaloe and also used for research, propaganda or development by the Coffee Board. Rent shall be ten times the aggregate of land revenue and water rate, if any.

The water rates to be taken for computing rent should not exceed for 'A' class land Rs 16.50 per acre, for 'B' class land Rs 11.00 per acre and for 'C' class land Rs 5.50 per acre. Contract rent if it is less will prevail. In the *malnad* area for dry lands exclusively used for grazing and removing leaves, the rent will be two times the land revenue. Liability to pay land revenue, water rate and cesses is on the tenant.

Land Tribunals

Land Tribunals have been formed in all the taluks of the district under Section 48 of the Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1973. The Assistant Commissioner of the revenue subdivision having jurisdiction over the taluk or an Assistant Commissioner specially appointed for the purpose by the State Government is its Chairman and the Tahsildar of the taluk or the Special Tahsildar for Land Reforms its Secretary. It has four other members nominated by the Government, of whom one shall be a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes. The duties of the Tribunal are to make necessary verification or hold an inquiry and pass orders in cases relating to registration of a tenant as occupant, to grant occupancy rights to eligible tenants, to decide whether a person is a tenant or not, to grant surplus land to the weaker section among the categories of landless labourers, displaced tenants, etc., and to perform such other duties and functions as are imposed on the tribunal.

Every person entitled to be registered as an occupant had to make an application to the Tribunal before 31st December 1974. The Tribunal could also entertain such applications after 31st December 1974 and upto 31st December 1976 if they were satisfied about the reasons for delay. The Tribunal makes a notification and issues notice to individuals concerned and calls upon the landless and all other persons concerned to appear before it. If no objection is filed, the Tribunal may grant or reject the application after verification. If any objection is raised, it determines the person to whom land is to be granted after enquiry. The order of the Tribunal is final in all cases decided by it. The Tribunal of the taluk is empowered to determine the surplus land as well as the amount payable to the landlords and land-holders after the amendments effected in 1976.

Many tenants filed applications before the Land Tribunals of the respective taluks of the district. There were one Special Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tribunal for Chikmagalur, Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks, a Special Tahsildar for each one of the taluks of Koppa, Mudigere and Sringeri and other staff. The Members of the Legislative Assembly elected from the area were nominated as members. Upto the end of September 1981, the number of applications filed in Chikmagalur Taluk was 2,757 claiming an extent of 2,697.9 hectares. In Kadur taluk, the number of applications was 1,668 for 2,645.5 hectares. The number of applications in Koppa taluk was 4,869 for 6,301.8 hectares. In Narasimharajapura taluk, the number of applications filed was 1,822 for 2,928.6 hectares. In Sringeri taluk the number of applications was 2,809 covering an extent of 3,319.8 hectares. In Tarikere taluk, it was 2,364 for 5,474.6 hectares. The total number of applications disposed of in favour of tenants was 11,097 and the extent decided was 12,451 hectares. Loans were given to the tenants through the Primary Land Development Bank for payment of premium to get the *khata* transferred in pursuance of the decisions of the land Tribunals (see also General Appendices).

Grant of lands

The Karnataka Land Grant Rules came into force in 1969. In pursuance of Rule 24 of those Rules, consultative committees, consisting of officials and non-officials, were constituted in all the taluks of the district during May 1970. These Taluk Consultative Committees were abolished in 1971. Thereafter, a special staff was appointed for expeditious disposal of lands. In 1972, consultative committees were reconstituted after amending the Karnataka Land Grant Rules, 1969. These committees have to be consulted in respect of all applications for grant of land for agricultural purposes. The lands are granted as per reservation as follows: Ex-servicemen and soldiers 10 per cent, persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 50 per cent, political sufferers 10 per cent and others 30 per cent. The conditions of grant are that the grantee shall not alienate the land for a period of 15 years and the land granted shall be brought under personal cultivation within three years from the date of taking possession. While granting land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other poorer sections of the population, the upset price of the land is waived completely if the total value of the land is Rs 500, and if it is more than Rs 500, 75 per cent of the upset price is waived. Lands are being granted to the applicants whose annual income does not exceed Rs 2,000. As at the end of 1977-78, the taluk-wise break-up of grant of lands was as shown below:

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Area in acres</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Area in acres</i>
Chikmagalur	158-01	Sringeri	3-01
Tarikere	978-32	Narasimharajapura	22-37
Mudigere	177-24	Kadur	1,401-12

Encroachment on lands

In Chikmagalur district, a considerable extent of unauthorised occupation of lands was found and the Government took serious view of the matter. In some cases, the occupation was regularised under the Karnataka Land Revenue (Regularisation of Unauthorised Occupation of Lands) Rules, 1970.

Consolidation of holdings

In order to remedy the excessive fragmentation of lands, which has taken place on account of the law of succession or economic necessities of the parties, a uniform measure to consolidate the holdings and prevent further fragmentation of lands called the Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1964, was adopted. According to this Act, a holding of lesser extent than the appropriate standard area determined under Section (3) of the Act, which is not profitable for cultivation, is considered as a fragment. The unit of standard minimum area varies from half an acre to four acres according to the classification of lands. Any unit of land, which is not profitable for cultivation is regarded as a fragment. No person can dispose of such a fragment to any one other than the contiguous holder. According to the provisions of the Act, no fragment shall be divided or partitioned. In addition, the Act also provides for the consolidation of holdings in respect of the existing fragments. In the scheme of consolidation, there is provision for compensation to the owner. Every person, to whom a holding is allotted according to the consolidation scheme, gets a certificate of transfer without any stamp duty on registration fee (see Chapter IV for particulars of land holdings in the district).

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan movement, which was inaugurated in 1951, aims at obtaining lands as a gift from the land-owners and distributing them among the landless. This movement has been assisted by organisations like the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, and by Sarvodaya workers. *Padayatras* (walking tours) were undertaken and several gifts were obtained from the land-owners. After the reorganisation of States, the movement was taken up by the Sarvodaya Mandal. Acharya Vinobha Bhave did *Padayatra* in the State in 1957-58. The Sarvodaya workers went on *Padayatra* in the Chikmagalur district between 1953 and 1957 and got promises of Bhoodan (land donations).

In order to remedy certain anomalies in regularising the donations and distribution of lands among the landless persons, the Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1963, was enacted. The State Government constituted the Karnataka Bhoodan Yagna Board which started functioning in June 1966. The following are the particulars of land donations in the taluks of the district, as furnished by the Chief Executive Officer, Bhoodan Yagna Board, Bangalore.

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>No. of donations</i>	(Area in acres and guntas)			
		<i>Extent donated</i>			<i>Total A. G.</i>
		<i>Garden A. G.</i>	<i>Wet A. G.</i>	<i>Dry A. G.</i>	
Chikmagalur	5	—	4.00	3.20	7.20
Kadur	9	—	0.26	103.20	104.06
Koppa	3	—	—	61.37	61.37
Mudigere	14	1.37	15.00	62.23	79.20
Narasimharajapura	—	—	—	—	—
Sringeri	1	—	—	2.00	2.00
Tarikere	38	—	—	79.10	79.10
Total	70	1.37	19.26	312.30	334.13

Out of 70 donations covering an area of 334 acres and 13 guntas of land, 13 donations covering an area of 72 acres and six guntas contain details of survey numbers. These 13 donations were published in the Karnataka Gazette. Out of these, eight donations covering an area of 42 acres and 20 guntas were rejected. One donation covering an extent of 20 acres in Tarikere taluk was confirmed and this has been distributed. About four donations covering an area of nine acres and 26 guntas are pending investigation. The reasons for the rejection were that several changes took place since the donations were made. It was stated that several of the donors were now dead and their heirs were not willing to effect the donations. In some other cases, the lands were alienated and were in possession of persons other than donors. Further efforts are being made by the Board to regularise the gifts for distributing the donated lands among the landless persons.

TAXES OTHER THAN LAND REVENUE

STATE TAXES

State excise

The State exchequer derives a large amount of revenue from the State excise which is mainly in the form of rentals from arrack and toddy shops, wine taverns, duty and price on arrack, duty on Indian made liquor, beer and spirituous medicinal preparations, tree tax, tree rent, other fees, etc. There were 249 arrack shops, 290 toddy shops and

35 liquor shops in 1979-80. The taluk-wise particulars of arrack shops, toddy shops and liquor shops in 1979-80 were as given below :

Taluk	No. of arrack shops	No. of toddy shops	No. of liquor shops
Chikmagalur	54	70	19
Kadur	22	44	4
Koppa	34	43	1
Mudigere	39	47	4
N.R. Pura	32	24	2
Sringeri	19	24	1
Tarikere	49	38	4
Total	249	290	35

The following table gives the amounts of revenue derived from the State excise in the district for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(Amount in rupees)				
Sl.No.	Particulars	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1	Arrack shop rentals	87,31,200	99,68,400	1,69,00,800
2	Toddy shop rentals	12,86,400	17,98,800	20,40,000
3	Price on Arrack	24,83,627	24,20,766	25,75,416
4	Duty on arrack	29,61,869	27,49,127	31,19,668
5	Duty on Beer	1,49,803	1,78,215	2,40,070
6	Duty on Indian made liquor	1,31,307	1,46,471	2,44,02
7	Duty on spirituous Medicinal Preparations	- Nil -	- Nil -	- Nil -
8	Tree tax	1,88,286	2,18,676	2,78,263
9	Tree rent	11,220	13,138	22,36
10	Foreign Liquor Licence fee and other fees on liquor	2,66,000	2,98,750	4,53,900
11	Denatured spirit licence litre fee	634	2,553	2,538
12	Rectified spirit licence litre fee	1,936	388	1,271
13	Fines and confiscations	18,104	66,494	71,07
14	Licence fee for Beer shops	19,000	24,000	2,400
15	Licence fee for Medicated wines	529	100	—
16	Opium, Hemp & other charges	182	289	—
17	Other receipts	71,917	40,769	85,708
	Total	1,63,222,014	1,79,26,936	2,60,37,500

Registration

The Deputy Commissioner of the district, who is also the ex-officio District Registrar has been entrusted with the task of registration of documents and collection of registration fees and he is responsible to the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps, Bangalore, for the purpose. There are seven Sub-Registry Offices, one each at the

taluk headquarters. The particulars pertaining to registration in the district for some recent years are given hereunder.

Year	Total No. of documents registered	Total receipts (in Rs)	Total expenditure (in Rs)
1970-71	10,445	2,24,709	96,135
1971-72	9,929	2,50,970	96,911
1972-73	10,550	3,55,567	1,07,053
1973-74	7,101	2,37,885	1,31,954
1974-75	13,779	5,99,198	1,44,592
1975-76	9,133	5,73,177	1,69,283
1976-77	7,666	6,35,292	1,99,020
1977-78	10,328	7,86,002	2,11,345

Sales Tax

The sales tax is a levy imposed on the sales or on the elements incidental to sales. It is collected on the first stage of transaction in some cases and on stages of transactions in some other cases. The Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1948, was first introduced in the district in 1948. It was replaced by the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, which came into force from 1st October 1957. This has been considered a very important and elastic source of revenue. All goods, which are liable to be taxed at a single stage of transaction or in all stages of transactions, and those goods, which are exempted from taxation, are listed in the Act.

Every dealer, whose total turnover is not less than the minimum limit prescribed, and every dealer, who is registered under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, casual traders dealing in goods mentioned in the Act, agents of non-resident dealers and non-resident millers and commission agents, irrespective of the quantum of turnover, have to get themselves registered under this Act. The minimum turnover for registration was Rs 10,000 from 1948 to 30th September 1957, and Rs 7,500 from 1st October 1957 to 31st March 1966 and it has been Rs 10,000 since 1st April 1966. The registration fee prescribed was Rs 6 per annum from 1st September 1948 to 31st March 1970, and it has been Rs 25 from 1st April 1970.

The minimum turnover for levy of tax was Rs 10,000 till 30th September 1957, and was then brought down to Rs 7,500 with effect from 1st October 1957 to 31st March 1966, and Rs 10,000 from 1st April 1966 to 31st March 1970 and it has been Rs 25,000 from 1st April 1970. But this limit is not applicable to a dealer registered under the Central Sales Tax Act. He is liable to pay tax on sale of goods purchased in the course of inter-State trade or commerce in respect of concessional rate of tax under Section 8(1) (b) of the Central Sales Tax Act has been levied, (b) a casual trader dealing in goods specified in III and IV Schedules,

and (c) non-resident dealer including his agent or manager. Petty dealers and also hoteliers, who are not registered under Section 10(2) of the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, and are also not liable to taxation under Section 5(3) (a) of the Act, are given the option to pay a lumpsum amount payable as follows :

Turnover range	Amount per annum
Rs	Rs
25,000 to 35,000	600
35,000 to 45,000	900
45,000 to 55,000	1,200
55,000 to 65,000	1,500
65,000 to 75,000	1,800

The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, was amended by Act No. 9 of 1970, in which Section 6 was introduced to plug evasions of the tax. Additional tax at the rate of two paise in a rupee on the sales-tax or purchase-tax or both was introduced with effect from 1st December 1971 and was in force upto 31st March 1974. A new section was introduced with effect from 1st April 1975, according to which, every dealer, whose turnover was more than Rs. 10,00,000 is liable to pay an additional tax at the rate of 10 per cent of the sales-tax or purchase-tax or both, but this provision is not applicable to the dealers exclusively dealing in arecanut, with effect from 23rd May 1975. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, came into force in the district in October 1956. It is a levy on sale of goods which takes place in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. The number of assessees and the amounts of revenue collected under the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, for the years from 1969-70 to 1977-78 are detailed below :

Year	No. of assessees		Tax collected (in Rs)		Fines (in Rs)
	K.S.T.	C.S.T.	K.S.T.	C.S.T.	
1969-70	628	315	14,65,600	1,71,200	66,000
1970-71	462	296	18,89,300	1,81,700	71,000
1971-72	403	208	17,27,734	1,51,979	32,474
1972-73	419	188	21,85,751	1,59,271	30,973
1973-74	472	218	20,60,913	1,87,885	77,085
1974-75	423	362	22,72,344	1,96,427	51,255
1975-76	564	265	29,04,251	2,33,329	65,980
1976-77	642	244	33,19,427	2,24,785	32,510
1977-78	669	240	37,32,997	3,01,694	36,01

K.S.T. = The Karnataka Sales Tax

C.S.T. = The Central Sales Tax

The Mysore Motor Spirit (Taxation on Sales) Act, 1949, was in force from 1949 to 30th September 1957. This Act was repealed by the

Karnataka Sale of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957, with effect from 1st October 1957. This Act was also annulled with effect from 1st April 1970 and motor spirit and petrol were brought under the Second Schedule of the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957.

Entertainment Tax

The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958, was enacted in place of the Mysore Cinematograph Act, 1932, which had replaced the Mysore Amusement Act, 1922. The Police Department had been entrusted with the work of administration of the Act till 31st December 1958, and then it was handed over to the Commercial Taxes Department. There are three types of levy under this Act as follows :

(a) *Entertainment Tax*.—This levy ranges from 20 per cent to 35 per cent on the value of admission to the entertainment. Ninety per cent of the collection in this respect goes to the local bodies of the respective area and the balance is being retained by the State Government. Affixing stamps on the tickets was the mode of payment upto 15th May 1966, and since then the tax is being collected in cash.

(b) *Surcharge*.—The introduction of the levy of surcharge commenced from 16th May 1966 under Act No. 14 of 1966. The surcharge rate was 50 per cent of the entertainment tax upto 30th November 1971, and from 1st December 1971, it was raised to 60 per cent, and then it was enhanced to 100 per cent. An additional tax at 10 per cent is levied on each ticket where the gross amount exceeds rupee one. The entire proceeds of surcharge are being credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

(c) *Show Tax*.—In the case of cinematograph shows, a show-tax in addition to the entertainment tax is payable as prescribed in Section 4 of the Act. Prior to the Act No. 14 of 1966, the Government and the Commercial Tax Officers could exempt the levy of the tax, whereafter only the Government was empowered to grant exemptions. The amounts of revenue realised in the district under this head for the years from 1968-69 to 1977-78 are given hereunder.

Year	Amount realised (in Rs)
1968-69	4,05,000
1969-70	4,42,000
1970-71	5,45,000
1971-72	5,30,000
1972-73	7,10,000
1973-74	10,79,000
1974-75	6,77,000
1975-76	7,80,000
1976-77	9,75,000
1977-78	10,18,000

Motor Vehicles Tax

Under the Karnataka Taxation of Motor Vehicles Act, vehicles plying in the district and in the contiguous districts have to be registered with the Regional Transport Officer, Chikmagalur. The figures of revenue realised under various items were as follows for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(Amount in Rs)					
Items	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Driving licence	18,663	17,822	18,124	22,789	26,098
Registration	13,572	12,520	14,168	11,225	12,087
Fitness certificate	38,845	44,960	54,711	52,918	58,290
Permits	56,036	30,878	43,200	56,170	77,213
Other receipts	27,300	4,957	18,600	45,012	38,098
Services: Road tax on vehicles	16,06,343	7,59,717	19,72,904	36,20,549	51,48,071
Tax on passenger goods	5,98,165	9,40,420	12,82,485	2,78,703	—
Total	23,58,924	18,11,274	34,04,192	40,87,666	53,59,837

Agricultural Income-Tax

An agricultural income-tax was first levied in the district in 1955, as per the Mysore Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1955. This Act was replaced by the Karnataka Agricultural Income-Tax, 1957, which was amended twice in 1962, then in 1963, 1964 and 1976. In the beginning, the enforcement of the Act was entrusted to the revenue authorities, and it was later transferred to the Commercial Taxes Department. Prior to the amendments effected in 1976, the Act envisaged the levy of a tax on agricultural incomes derived from growing of commercial and plantation crops. The commercial crops taxed are areca, chillies, coconut, coriander, garlic, ginger, grapes, groundnut, mango, mulberry, onion, plantain, potato, sesamum, sugarcane, tobacco and turmeric. The plantation crops on which the tax is levied are cardamom, coffee, linaloe, orange, pepper, rubber and tea. In order to have equality in the levy of the tax, lands were classified into eight different categories.

The Act, as amended in 1976, has classified the lands into two groups. In Group I, the lands are classified from "A" to "J" classes according to the source of water available. "A" class lands are those which have facilities of assured irrigation from such Government canals and Government tanks as are notified by the State Government to be capable of supplying water for growing two crops of paddy in a year. The lands of the "J" class, which is the last class, are those which are dry with no irrigation facilities from a Government source and which are assessed for land revenue of less than fifty paise per acre. Lands under Group II are those which grow special crops classified as 'S' class. No tax is payable where the total agricultural income does not exceed Rs 8,000.

The rates vary from 12 per cent to 65 per cent for incomes exceeding Rs 8,000 in accordance with a slab system. The revenue collected under this tax during years from 1969-70 to 1974-75 was as follows:

(Amount in Rs)			
Year	Agricultural Income tax	Super Tax	Total
1969-70	40,21,073	8,56,667	48,77,741
1970-71	25,51,177	4,19,272	29,84,449
1971-72	35,88,799	9,58,580	45,47,379
1972-73	36,20,178	5,67,101	41,87,278
1973-74	28,40,190	1,96,599	30,36,789
1974-75	29,68,212	2,76,049	32,44,261

CENTRAL TAXES**Central Excise**

The Central excise duty is levied and collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules, 1944. The Act was brought into force with effect from 28th February 1944. The rates of duty on various items are levied according to Schedule I of the Act. The commodities that are liable for taxation under this Act are coffee, tobacco, *khandasari* sugar, matches, snuff, *beedies*, tea, steel ingots, steel castings, V.N.G. oil and motor vehicle trailers. The main sources of revenue of the Central excise in the district are coffee and tobacco. The levy of duty is fixed as per tariff schedule which varies from commodity to commodity. The exemption limits are also prescribed in the tariff schedule.

Till 1973-74, the high-tax-yielding commodities were coffee and tobacco. The revenue obtained from coffee during 1972-73 was Rs 26,94,572, Rs 33,11,656 in 1973-74 and Rs 28,30,067 in 1974-75. The amount of tax on tobacco was Rs 72.50 in 1972-73, Rs 10,142 in 1973-74 and Rs 46.15 in 1974-75. This tax is collected on *khandasari* sugar from 1974-75 when it yielded Rs 70,016. The revenue realised under different commodities during the years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 are shown hereunder:

(Amount in Rs)			
Commodity	Revenue realised in		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Coffee	39,45,747	20,40,986	36,26,923
Tobacco	1,09,888	74,050	9,116
Khandasari Sugar	28,533	59,849	—
Matches	13,032	5,203	15,014
Snuff	248	210	248
Beedi	838	588	320
Tea	12,76,701	16,29,538	16,85,082
Steel ingots	2,428	24,196	736
Steel castings	3,428	27,090	7,718
V.N.G. oil	—	1,54,699	18,042
M.V. Trailers	—	2,810	11,068

In addition to the Central Excise and Salt Act and Rules, 1944, the Central Excise officers are also administering the following Acts: (a) Gold Control Act, 1968. (b) Customs Act, 1962, (c) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, (d) Export and Import Control Act, 1955, (e) Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958 (partly), (f) Mineral Products (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958, (g) Khadi and Other Handloom Industries Development Additional Excise Duty on Cloth Act, 1953, (h) Produce Cess Act, 1966, (i) Duties (Additional Excise Duty Act) Act, 1957, (j) Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957 and (k) Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

Estate Duty

An Estate Duty-cum-Income-Tax Circle has been formed for Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Hassan, Shimoga and Dakshina Kannada districts with its headquarters at Mangaloro. No tax is collected on the first Rs 50,000. It is levied at 4 per cent to 85 per cent from Rs 50,000 and above at various levels. The authority for hearing appeals is the Appellate Controller of Estate Duty, Bangalore, who has jurisdiction over the whole State of Karnataka. There were 380 assesseees in the whole circle during the year 1972-73 and the amount collected was Rs 14.36 lakhs. In cases of default, attachment of movable and immovable properties is resorted to.

Income-Tax

The Income-Tax Circle of Chikmagalur comprises areas of two officers: (1) Income-Tax Officer with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Kadur taluks, and (2) Additional Income-tax Officer with jurisdiction over Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks who has also to attend to cases in Chikmagalur taluk of income below Rs 25,000 as on 1st April 1975. The sub-joined statement gives the amounts of collection of income-tax and the number of assesseees (category-wise) in the district for the years from 1970-71 to 1976-77.

(Amount in Rs 000's)

Year	Number of assesseees			Amount collected	Fines collected
	Business cases	Salary cases	Total		
1970-71	1,615	312	1,927	2,225	10
1971-72	1,833	312	2,145	1,698	45
1972-73	1,540	368	1,908	1,873	12
1973-74	1,840	392	2,232	1,914	19
1974-75	1,848	416	2,264	2,632	13
1975-76	1,792	415	2,207	3,697	62
1976-77	1,821	415	2,236	—	—

Gift-Tax and Wealth-Tax

The number of assesseees for gift-tax and wealth-tax and the amounts collected in the district during the years from 1970-71 to 1975-76 were as given below:

Year	Gift-Tax		Wealth-Tax	
	No. of assesseees	Amount collected (Rs in thousands)	No. of assesseees	Amount collected (Rs in thousands)
1970-71	260	137	13	23.5
1971-72	310	711	22	30
1972-73	312	851	24	25
1973-74	291	1,053	28	47
1974-75	417	1,062	76	50
1975-76	488	1,963	82	61

Formerly, the work of recovery of tax from defaulters had been entrusted to the revenue authorities of the State Government. Now, the work of recovery of arrears, after a year of the demand made, is done by Tax-Recovery Officers of the Income-Tax Department. The super-tax was abolished in 1965.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Earlier period

The old ruling dynasties had a simple police system which was serving the purpose of maintaining law and order in a rigorous way. It was the duty of the Patel (headman) of the village or a group of villages to secure the village against thieves and robbers. He was an important figure in the village community and exercised the authority of a police magistrate, with the assistance of the *Talavar* (watchman) and cooperation of the villagers. There were *Kavalgars* (guards) in groups of villages, who performed police duties. The town assemblies administered law and order in their places and kept a watch on movement of suspicious persons coming into and leaving the towns. Treason against the ruler or the state was considered a heinous offence for which punishment was execution. It was found that some high officers were given the title of *droha-gharatta* (crusher of treason). The security administration was given a high importance. The overall responsibility for safety of person and property was entrusted to the local and district officers who had to preserve peace and order. There were also spies who sent reports to higher authorities. The governors and *Dandanayakas* (military commanders) were responsible for maintenance of law and order in their respective jurisdictions.

The *Patnada-Chavadi*, which was the headquarters of the police at the metropolis and supervised also the work of the police organisation from the village watchmen onwards, under the Wodeyars, was continued by Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan also, with addition of a large number of spies to gather intelligence of every type. Later, under the administration of Dewan Purnaiya (1799-1811), the *Amildar* of each taluk was made the head of the police in his jurisdiction, and he disposed of all minor complaints. For protecting the life and property of the people, there were armed police officials called the *Kandachar* police.

In 1834, the British Commission promulgated a code under a special *hukumnama* which regulated the day-to-day duties of the *Kandachar*

police. This force was meant exclusively for attending to police duties during normal times, and it was required to assist also the defence forces during times of grave public disorders. The *Amildar* was assisted in his duties by a *Killedar*, *Daffedars*, *Hoblidars* or *Shekdars*. In 1844, a Superintendent of Police was appointed with powers to recruit, transfer, promote and discharge all officials under him from the *Killedars* downwards. In 1873, the Deputy Commissioner was made the head of the police force in the district.

After rendition

After the rendition of the old Mysore State back to the Wodeyar royal family in 1881, the direction of the police force was at first in the hands of the Dewan, and the Deputy Commissioners of the district. In 1885, an officer was designated as the Inspector-General of Police. He was also Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations and Director of Agriculture and Statistics. An Assistant Commissioner of Police was appointed for each district and he acted under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. The *Amildars* and the Deputy *Amildars* continued to be the heads of the police force in their jurisdictions and were assisted by Police Inspectors and *Jamedars*. At the end of 1891, the Police Department was again reorganised, and a full-time Inspector-General of Police was appointed as the head of the Police Department. The Assistant Commissioners of Police were graded as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police. The police force continued to consist of both the regular police, and the village police who were hereditary village servants. In 1901-02, the village police were provided with uniform and lances. The District Police comprised the Taluk Police and the District Reserve Police Force including the Armed Emergency Reserve. While Taluk Police were in charge of the various police stations for doing ordinary police duties, the Reserve Police Force was attached to the District Police Office. In the latter part of the year 1908-09, a separate Criminal Investigation Department was formed. A separate Railway Force was also organised. Each village was made responsible for local protection. In 1913, when the Police Department was further reorganised, *Jamedars* were replaced by Sub-Inspectors.

In 1921-22, the Criminal Investigation staff was also employed in helping the other officials in the process of enquiry into the history of *woddars* and other nomadic tribes in the then Kadur district, the cases of theft, house-breaking, counterfeiting currency notes, in Hassan, Kolar and Bangalore districts respectively. In 1931-32, the Police Force was further augmented. The police officers were trained at Vellore. The posts of Assistant Superintendent of Police, and an Inspector, working in the establishment for prevention of sandal wood-smuggling, were abolished and the whole establishment was placed under the control and supervision of local police and continued to work as a unit of ordinary

establishment. In 1939, a Constables' Training School was opened at Mysore wherein candidates recruited from the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur got trained there. A Scientific Laboratory in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bangalore, was sanctioned in 1951 and this greatly helped in the investigation and detection of many important cases.

After the new Mysore State was formed in 1956, in order to bring about uniformity in the police administration throughout the State, the Mysore Police Act, 1963 (Mysore Act No. 4 of 1964), was adopted, and it came into force with effect from 2nd April, 1965. The functions, powers and administrative set-up of the police are now governed by this Act and the Rules made thereunder.

Law and Order situation

In recent years, there have been a few sporadic minor agitations by workers engaged in coffee plantations for redressal of their grievances. In 1968, there was a riot between two groups due to a disputed passage through a burial ground. In 1969, there was an agitation by college students of Chikmagalur, demanding reduction of prices of eatables in hotels. During the next year, college students of Chikmagalur and Birur protested by strike and procession against the selection of delegates for visiting Expo-70 in Japan. In 1971 also, there were two protest processions by college students, one against the burning of an Indian Aircraft at Lahore, and the other against appointment of a new lecturer in place of another.

The workers of, a factory at Tarikere, a coffee curing works at Chikmagalur and the Nathie Chowk coffee estate of Chikmagalur taluk went on a strike in 1971 to protest against the attitudes of their managements, and they resumed work after settling their matters amicably. In 1972, workers of a coffee curing works at Chikmagalur struck work for a few days and resumed duty after intervention by the Labour Department. During the same year, there were two other labour strikes, one by members of a mine union and the other by workers of a coffee plantation. In that year, there was also a three-day hunger-strike by about 12 students of a college at Chikmagalur, asking for filling up of certain vacancies of lecturers and for fulfilment of some other demands. In 1973, there were minor agitations and disturbances about prices of foodgrains; students of a college of Chikmagalur took out a protest procession and the plantation labourers of the district observed a one-day token strike to press their demands. There was tension between members of certain local clubs. During 1974, 1975 and 1976 also, there were some minor strikes and agitations by workers and students. In 1976, there was a dispute and tension between two groups at Chikmagalur. Peace Committees

were formed and preventive measures were taken to avoid breach of peace.

There were no disturbances and organised violences in the district during the years of 1977, 1978 and 1979, except some minor incidents of strikes by the labourers in industries, estates, and by college students. Prompt action and effective watch over the agitation was, however, maintained by the district police.

Cognisable Crimes

Cognisable offences under the Indian Penal Code have been classified into six different categories for purposes of investigation, *viz.*, offences against State, serious offences against persons, serious offences against persons and property, minor offences against persons, minor offences against persons and property and offences not specified. The following table gives the number of crimes registered according to the above classification for some recent years.

Nature of crimes	Years				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	113	100	141	183	147
Serious offences against persons	362	289	394	407	434
Serious offences against persons and property or against property	312	372	350	346	424
Minor offences against persons	99	141	113	176	91
Minor offences against property	373	449	552	420	545
Other offences not specified	85	86	103	48	161
Total	1,344	1,437	1,653	1,580	1,802

Grave Crimes

The number of grave crimes committed in the district from 1975 to 1979 was as follows :

Nature of crimes	Number of cases during				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Murder	15	21	13	19	28
Dacoity	—	1	7	5	—
Robbery	3	2	10	7	11
House-breaking and theft	10	2	7	22	15
Ordinary theft	16	14	42	35	45
Total	44	40	79	88	99

The sub-joined statement gives classification of murders according to motives.

Motive	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Property dispute	1	3	7	—	3
Personal enmity or vendetta	—	—	—	—	2
Murder for gain	2	1	—	—	1
Sexual causes	4	3	1	1	2
Other causes	8	14	5	18	20
Total	15	21	13	19	28

The number of cases of rioting or unlawful assembly registered during the year 1979 was 146 as against 177 in 1978, 129 in 1977, 98 in 1976 and 109 in 1975.

Quinquennial yearly averages

The statement given hereunder shows the quinquennial yearly averages pertaining to various categories of crimes committed in the district during the period from 1967 to 1971 and 1972 to 1976.

Nature of crime	Quinquennial yearly average	
	1967 to 1971	1972 to 1976
Cognisable crimes	592.0	780.4
Rioting	51.0	92.8
Murder	14.0	16.4
Kidnapping and abduction	28.0	3.6
Dacoity	0.8	2.8
Robbery	2.4	5.0
House-breaking and thefts	200.4	272.8
Cheating	1.4	13.6
Breach of trust	13.8	22.4

These figures indicate that there was an increase in the number of offences during the latter five-year period under all heads except the fourth one (kidnapping and abduction), and thus there was an upward trend on the whole.

Unnatural deaths

Unnatural deaths have to be reported under the law to the police, so that the real causes of the same can be determined. The police have to send the dead bodies for thorough *post-mortem* examination. Inquest proceedings are held when witnesses are called to testify to the facts of the case. After this, the dead bodies are handed over to the relatives. The suicides reported were attributed mainly due to dejection in life or family quarrels and ailments. The table given below shows the incidence of unnatural deaths during some recent years.

Category	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Accidental drowning	32	52	61	70	77
Suicidal drowning	24	21	20	36	48
Suicidal hanging	21	8	11	11	21
Snake bites	2	3	2	4	5
Attack by wild beasts	—	6	1	—	—
Burns	7	10	11	4	14
Electric shocks	3	5	—	1	3
Lightning	—	—	2	—	—
Motor accidents	29	42	43	53	—
Rail accidents	—	1	—	—	—
Fall from height	1	25	23	2	—
Crushed by weight	4	3	8	3	—
Gunshot	2	1	1	2	—
Poisoning	68	61	48	34	20
Other cases	131	99	93	132	157
Total	324	337	324	352	387

Motor vehicles offences

The number of cases put up for trial in respect of offences under the Motor Vehicles Act was as follows in recent years.

Category	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Over-speeding	29	36	32	28	52
Driving without driving licence	245	296	370	295	389
Over-loading	697	725	673	560	271
Miscellaneous	1,146	902	818	855	1,499
Total	2,117	1,959	1,893	1,738	2,211

The subjoined table gives figures of motor accidents for the past few years.

Category of vehicles	During				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Motor cars	17	26	20	33	35
Motor buses	32	29	10	38	44
Motor lorries	17	67	16	91	82
Motor cycles and scooters	23	27	25	31	16
Jeeps	13	10	12	24	22
Other vehicles	7	18	17	33	36
Total	109	177	100	250	235

The number of persons killed and injured due to road accidents during recent years were as follows.

Particulars	During				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Persons killed	75	42	239	57	34
Persons injured	27	254	43	—	390

Detection of cognisable crimes

Detection of crimes depends upon circumstances of cases and calls for scientific approach and perseverance. Hence the percentage of detections of cognisable crimes varies every year. The percentage of detection of grave crimes for some recent years were as given below.

Name of crime	During				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Murder	73	63	75	16	23
Dacoity	—	—	29	3	—
Robbery	—	—	30	4	8
House breaking and theft	20	—	29	5	1
Ordinary thefts	57	28	69	18	25

Investigation was refused under Section 157 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of 14 cases in 1974, 12 in 1975, 7 in 1976, 9 in 1977, 2 in 1978 and 6 in 1979, as the properties involved were un-identifiable and trivial in nature.

The position in regard to sessions cases as at the end of 1979 was as follows.

Year	Number pending carried forward	Number committed to sessions	Total	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending trial
1979	3	35	38	4	28	6

Property lost and recovered

The total value of properties lost and recovered after investigations during some recent years was as noted hereunder.

Year	Value of property in Rs.		Recovery Percentage
	Lost	Recovered	
1975	5,04,389	2,54,534	51
1976	6,73,498	4,45,902	66
1977	8,84,165	5,39,994	62
1978	10,67,439	6,46,866	61
1979	17,36,709	11,22,204	65

Disposal of cases

The nature of disposal of prosecuted cases during the past few years was as follows.

Particulars	During				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
No. of cases decided by courts	896	951	20	911	1,139
No. of cases which ended in conviction	310	325	308	262	270
No. of cases ending in acquittal or discharge	363	406	412	375	577
No. of cases compounded	161	146	181	258	272
No. of cases other wise disposed of	21	41	—	16	20
Percentage of convictions	42%	45%	43%	29%	23%

Security cases

The number of security cases put up in the district during 1978 was 55 under Section 109 and 40 under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The corresponding figures for 1979 were 76 and 29.

Habitual offenders

The Karnataka Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1962, is in force in the district. Persons sentenced to substantive terms of imprisonment on not less than three occasions for any of the offences indicated in the Act are classified as habitual offenders. They are expected to notify their residence to the police whenever they go out of the district. There were 70 such habitual offenders in the district at the end of 1979.

Descriptive particulars of the out-of-view criminals are published in the weekly crime occurrence sheets and the criminal intelligence gazettes. Whenever needed, simultaneous raids are conducted by the local police in co-ordination with the police of the border districts to spot out the out-of-view criminals and also to round up the suspects. The subordinate police staff are encouraged with suitable rewards for tracing the out-of-view criminals. History sheets are maintained at all the police stations and at the District Crime Records Bureau about the previous convicts, absconders, boot-leggers and rowdies. In order to have control over their criminal activities, frequent physical checks are conducted.

Prohibition

Prohibition was first introduced in Chikmagalur district with effect from 1st July 1949 under the Mysore Prohibition Act, 1948. It was lifted with effect from 15th October 1967. Under the Karnataka Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1967, the District Police were in charge of the work of enforcement of prohibition. A District Prohibition Intelligence Bureau was also functioning for the purpose. The following tables show the

nature and number of cases booked and fines levied and realised in the district during some years prior to discontinuance of prohibition.

Year	Illicit distillation	Possession of liquor	Drunkenness	Total No. of cases booked
1965	227	1,078	898	2,203
1966	328	1,117	654	2,099
1967 upto 15-10-1967)	120	1,100	332	1,552

Year	Amount of fines levied Rs.	Amount of fines recovered Rs.
1965	51,364	36,249
1966	43,379	25,349
1967 (upto 15-10-1967)	24,316	21,950

Suppression of immoral traffic

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is in force in the district. No separate or special staff have been appointed to deal with the offences under this Act. The Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendents of Police of Chikmagalur and Tarikere subdivisions are the special officers for the purpose of dealing with offences under this Act. The following statement shows particulars of cases booked under the Act in the district during some recent years.

Year	Number of cases booked	Number of cases which ended in conviction	Number of cases acquitted
1973	12	12	—
1974	—	—	—
1975	10	10	—
1976	8	8	—
1977	7	7	—
1978	1	1	—
1979	3	2	1

Smuggling of Sandal wood

Smuggling of sandal wood is suspected to be done from Tarikere, Narasimharajapura, Mudigere, Koppa, Sringeri and Chikmagalur taluks. There is a Police Forest Cell at the State-Level with its headquarters at Bangalore and there is no branch in the district. The following is the quantity of smuggled sandal wood of Chikmagalur district traced with its cost during some recent years.

Year	Quantity	Value
	Kgs.	Rs.
1972	2,101	1,26,060
1973	94	5,640
1974	2,329	1,39,740
1975	2,472	1,48,320
1976	4,755	2,85,300
1977	N.A.	3,63,776
1978	N.A.	4,07,254
1979	N.A.	4,93,327

N.A. = Not available.

Organisation of District Police

The Superintendent of Police, Chikmagalur, is the officer in charge of the police administration of the entire district. He works directly under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Western Range, Mangalore, who is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the District Magistrate, and in that capacity he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order. He has control over the police in so far as law and order matters are concerned, and has to enforce law and order through the police. He has to take regulatory and penal actions for the purpose. The Superintendent of Police is responsible for all matters relating to the Police Department, its internal management and economy, maintenance of discipline and regular and punctual performances of all police duties in the district. He has to ensure prevention, investigation and detection of crimes and has to see that the staff posted under him are properly trained and kept efficient.

For the purposes of police administration, the district is divided into two subdivisions with headquarters at Chikmagalur and Tarikere respectively. The Chikmagalur Sub-Division is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and has two circles, viz., Chikmagalur and Mudigere. The Tarikere Sub-Division is under the charge of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, and it consists of three circles, namely, Tarikere, Koppa and Kadur. A Circle Inspector of Police is in charge of each circle which comprises three or four police stations. The Circle Inspectors have to guide and supervise the work of Sub-Inspectors of Police who are in charge of police stations. They have to investigate personally grave crimes occurring in their circles. The Sub-Inspectors, who are responsible for efficient working of police stations have to maintain law and order and also attend to prevention and detection of crimes occurring in their respective jurisdictions. There were 24 Sub-Inspectors in the district and the break-up of this number was as follows:

In charge of Police Stations	..	21*
Special Branch	..	1
District Scientific Aid	..	1
District Crime Record Bureau	..	1
Total	..	<u>24</u>

The 20 police stations are located at the following places:

Circle	Police Stations
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur Town, Basavanahalli, Chikmagalur Rural
Mudigere	Mudigere, Aldur, Banakal, Kalasa, Kudremukh
Koppa	Koppa, Sringeri, Narasimharajapura
Tarikere	Tarikere, Lingadahalli, Lakkavalli, Ajjampura
Kadur	Kadur, Birur, Panchanahalli, Yagati, Sakrepatna

There are five police out-posts in the district. A head-constable is in charge of each of them.

The Superintendent of Police has to inspect annually once each of the subdivision offices, circle offices, police stations and out-posts and also the District Crime Record Bureau, District Armed Reserve Force and District Police Headquarters. The Deputy Superintendent of Police has to inspect once in a year each of the circle offices, police stations and out-posts in his jurisdiction. The Circle Inspector in his turn has to inspect once in every half year each of the Police stations, and out-posts in his jurisdiction. At the end of 1979, the police force in the the district was provided with five vans, ten jeeps, two motor cycles, one matador tempo and one station wagon.

Strength of Police Force

The sanctioned strength of the District Police Force (permanent and temporary) including the District Armed Reserve, is shown in the statement given below :

Sl. No.	Designation	As on 31st December 1979
1	2	3
1	Superintendent of Police	1
2	Deputy Superintendents of Police	2
3	Circle Inspectors of Police	5
4	Sub-Inspectors	24
5	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3
6	Head Constables	84
7	Constables	424
	Total	<u>543</u>

*Kudremukh Police Station contains two Sub-Inspectors, one for Law and Order and another for Crime.

1	2	3
Armed Reserve Police		
1	Inspectors	1
2	Sub-Inspectors	3
3	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	5
4	Armed Head Constables	26
5	Armed Police Constables	144
	Total	<u>179</u>
Radio staff		
1	Sub-Inspectors	3
2	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	3
3	Head Constables	19
4	Police Constables	10
	Total	<u>35</u>
	Grand Total	<u>757</u>

Crime Record Bureau

There is a District Crime Record Bureau working under the direct control of the Superintendent of Police, Chikmagalur. It serves as the agency for collecting particulars about crimes and criminals, and for maintaining records about criminals. It disseminates the information to police officers in and outside the district.

Special Branch

A unit named as District Special Branch is attached to the District Police Office. It is directly under the control of the Superintendent of Police. It has to collect intelligence concerning political, communal, social, criminal and any other matters of importance. In this section, there are one Sub-Inspector, one head-constable and one police constable.

There is an anti-corruption squad consisting of one Sub-Inspector, one head-constable and one police constable, at Chikmagalur. There is a Remand Home at Chikmagalur with separate staff, set up with the objective of rehabilitating delinquent, victimised, destitute or orphan children (see ch. XVII).

Civil Right Enforcement Cell

'Untouchability' offences are treated as grave crimes requiring an officer not below the rank of an Inspector of Police to investigate. Every police station in the State has been instructed to maintain in a register a list of Harijan colonies. All beat constables and head constables have been instructed to visit Harijan colonies periodically, for making enquiries of occurrence of incidents, if any. Senior officers also including the Superintendent of Police have been asked to visit the Harijan colonies periodically.

cally. In 1974, a Special Cell called the Civil Rights Enforcement Cell was created in the State Criminal Investigation Department in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police, for strict enforcement of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, and for dealing effectively with cases of harassment of Harijans.

Police Welfare

The Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police, head-constables and constables are now given washing/clothing/dress allowances at uniform rates of Rs 6 in cities and Rs 4 in mofussil places, per month. For the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, an annual uniform allowance of Rs 100 is granted. The police officers and some police officials are provided with residential quarters. A Policemen's Co-operative Society is being run for providing food-grains etc. at fair prices. There is also a Police Benevolent Fund being collected from the police staff which helps police personnel in various ways. A nursery school is maintained for policemen's children at Chikmagalur. Midday meals are provided to the children here for which an average sum of Rs 12 per head per month is being paid by the Police Department. There is a Police Welfare Centre at the police lines at Chikmagalur. It has a library and facilities for holding functions. It provides also lodging for police personnel visiting Chikmagalur.

Cost of Police Force

The amount of expenditure incurred for maintenance of the police force in the district during some recent years was as follows:

Year	Expenditure Rs.
1972-73	18,06,043
1973-74	19,46,663
1974-75	25,71,470
1975-76	27,23,254
1976-77	33,98,518
1977-78	39,05,389
1978-79	38,95,276
1979-80	41,59,548

There is no fire-fighting unit of the State Directorate of Fire Force, in the Chikmagalur District.

Home Guards

The first unit of Home Guards was started at Chikmagalur in June 1964. By 1979, the district had 13 units, seven of which were at the taluk headquarters towns, and the rest in other places. Each unit has one unit officer. Enrolment in Home Guards is voluntary. The position since inception to 1979, is shown by the following statement.

Sl. No.	Unit	Year of establishment	Home Guards		
			Number trained	Number untrained	Total
1	Chikmagalur	1964	49	35	84
2	Kadur	1966	46	24	70
3	Birur	1966	40	30	70
4	Tarikere	1966	45	25	70
5	Lingadahalli	1969	35	—	35
6	Sringeri	1969	31	4	35
7	Ajjampur	1969	56	—	56
8	Koppa	1970	20	15	35
9	Narasimharajapura	1971	25	10	35
10	Mudigere	1971	35	—	35
11	Hochihalli	1973	35	—	35
12	Javuru	1974	45	10	55
13	Katiganere	1976	45	10	55
Total			507	163	670

The Home Guards Organisation imparts training to its members in physical education, drill with arms, use of weapons, civil defence, fire-fighting, first aid and leadership in such work, and also instils a spirit of discipline and service in its members who came from different walks of life. Selected Home Guards are given advanced training in Bangalore. The Home Guards of the district have helped in extinguishing fires in near and distant places and in saving lives and properties. They assist the law and order authorities in maintaining peace and order when necessary on occasions like general elections, taluk board and municipal elections, Republic Day and Independence Day Celebrations, *jatras* and festival days, sports meets, service camps, conferences, etc., They also take interest in athletics and sports.

There is a Commandant of Home Guards for the district as a whole who is assisted by an Adjutant, two Staff Officers, one Quarter Master, 46 JCOs, 104 NCOs. The expenditure on the Home Guard Organisation in the district during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 was Rs 2,69,269 and Rs 2,17,162 respectively.

Village Defence Parties

Village defence parties are constituted under the provisions of the Karnataka Village Defence Parties Act, 1964, and the Rules made thereunder. The important purposes and functions of these bodies are (1) aiding the police in matters of internal security, watch-and-ward patrolling and guarding, prevention of crimes, protection of persons and properties and maintenance of public order in the village, (2) assisting, when necessary, as an emergency labour force, the armed force and other

agencies responsible for maintenance of communications and essential services, and (3) conveying timely information to the proper authorities about local events and occurrences of significance and about movements of any suspicious characters. As in 1979, such village defence parties were formed and were working in places of the district. The Government decided to dispense with the services of Police Patels and appoint *Dalapatis* in their place. From 14th March 1977, upto end of 1979, 361 *Dalapatis* were appointed covering 879 villages in the district, under the Karnataka Village Defence Parties Act and the Rules made thereunder. These *Dalapatis* perform the duties of Police Patels. Their services are being utilised also during patrolling of rural areas and railway tracks.

Railway Police

The Railway Police force in Chikmagalur district consists of one head-constable and eight constables. There is a Railway Police Out-Post at Birur, and no Railway Police Station as such in the district.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

There is a District Sub-jail at Chikmagalur and there are two Taluk Sub-jails, one at Narasimharajapura and the other at Tarikere. The Inspector-General of Prisons in Karnataka, Bangalore, exercises general control over these sub-jails which are supervised by the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

District Sub-jail, Chikmagalur

The District Sub-jail at Chikmagalur was established in 1913. As in 1979, it had a capacity to accommodate 102 prisoners at a time.

Prisoners in the State are lodged in A, B and C classes. There is provision for only C class short-term prisoners in this District Sub-jail. Those sentenced to a term below three months and under trial prisoners, and those who are detained under the Security Act, civil prisoners, etc., are lodged in this Sub-jail. Long-term prisoners and those sentenced to death are sent to the Central Prison at Bangalore.

There is a small garden attached to the Sub-jail. Vegetables grown therein with prison labour are issued to the prisoners. The receipts from gardening during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 817-00, Rs 591-00 and Rs 1,615-00 respectively. The expenditure incurred on this Sub-jail during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 71,265, Rs 99,963 and Rs 1,28,945.

Taluk Sub-jail, Tarikere

The Taluk Sub-jail at Tarikere was set up in 1940. It is located in the quadrangle of the Taluk Office. It has a capacity for 21 inmates at a time. The taluk Sheristedar of the Revenue Department functions

as the Jailor for carrying on the administration of this Taluk Sub-jail. A Head Warder of the Prisons Department assists him. Prisoners sentenced upto 15 days are kept here. The expenditure including the cost of prisoners' diet and the establishment during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 19,718, Rs 20,166 and Rs 18,114 respectively.

Taluk Sub-jail, Narasimharajapura

The Taluk Sub-jail at Narasimharajapura was brought into existence in 1940. It is located in the court premises, and has a capacity of 32 inmates at a time. The taluk Sheristedar of the Revenue Department functions as its Jailor. Prisoners sentenced upto 15 days are confined here. The expenditure including the cost of prisoners' diet and establishment during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 was Rs 8,001, Rs 11,955 and Rs 13,117 respectively.

Amenities to prisoners

A prison *panchayat* system has been introduced for helping to settle grievances of prisoners and for providing amenities as per rules. There is a Board of Visitors for each of the Sub-jails. A separate ward is provided for sick prisoners. The District Surgeon, Chikmagalur, and the Assistant Surgeons of the local Government Hospitals at Tarikere and Narasimharajapura are the visiting Medical Officers of the District Sub-jail and Taluk Sub-jails respectively. Lectures on morality are arranged often for the benefit of the prisoners. They are encouraged to play games and sing *bhajans*. Books, magazines and newspapers are also provided to them. The literate prisoners are induced to teach the illiterate inmates. The prisoners are given special meals on important national and festival days. They are permitted to correspond with their relatives and well-wishers. As the period of confinements in these sub-jails is very short, all the various reformatory measures are not introduced in them.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In olden days, the king was the supreme authority of justice. The aggrieved parties in momentous and serious cases could appeal to him. It was also the practice to bring to his personal notice the most important cases. With the help of his counsellors, he heard or tried those cases which he thought fit for his so doing, in his open court. An upright ruler was acting impartially even in cases in which his own relatives were involved. The king appointed high judicial officers who were to decide cases of civil and criminal nature, and also to adjudge morals. It was also their duty to check disloyalty to the throne and to see to the proper administration of charitable endowments. The *Dandanayakas* (commanders of units of armed forces) and the chiefs of the *nadus* also exercised magisterial and judicial powers of control, and meted out punishments. Some of the officers were designated as *Dharmadhikaranas*

or *Dharmakaranikas* who enquired into revenue, land and other property disputes and criminal cases, and administered justice.

Actually, there were very few civil cases to be settled by the king's court or by the chief judicial officers. In practice, the responsibility for settlement of disputes developed primarily on the village and town assemblies. Their function in this respect was mainly adjudication. Disputes and questions had to be decided generally on the evidence of the leading men of the locality. When important disputes about boundaries of lands arose, the officers of the *nadu* and leading citizens inspected the properties, heard evidence and gave decisions in the matters. Deliberations were carried on until a consensus or a compromise was reached. The decisions were recorded, and it was incumbent on the parties concerned to accept the award and act according to it. In social and professional matters concerning castes and communities, at local levels, the *kula* (clan), the *shreni* (trade guild), the *puga* (corporation of a functional caste or an occupation) and leading residents of the place used to act as local courts. The officers of the king could intervene when necessary. In the administration of justice, local customs and privileges of castes, guilds, corporations, etc., were also taken into consideration, and any infringement of a recognised law or usage was visited with heavy penalties. In trials concerning serious offences such as treachery or disloyalty to the throne, assault or other violent acts, sometimes ordeals were resorted to. At times, criminal justice was dispensed in a rough and ready manner.

The Hoysalas followed mostly the system of administration of justice handed down by the Gangas and the Chalukyas. The village assembly of heads of families of a village performed several public duties of which the adjudication of civil and criminal cases pertaining to their jurisdiction was also one. The Governors, who had control over provinces, were in charge of maintaining peace in their respective areas. During the times of the Vijayanagar kings, the imperial court was assisted by elders of the village, town or *nadu*. Governors, *adhikari* (imperial official) or the feudatory chief administered justice at local level. Justice was based on traditional regulations as set forth by the ancient law-givers. Penalties imposed on guilty persons were severe and deterrent in nature.

Under Keladi Nayakas

During the period of Keladi Nayakas, the king was the highest judicial authority, as during earlier periods. Rewards were given to those who assisted in tracking down criminals. According to the "Shivatatt-varatnakara" of Keladi Basavaraja, the ruler had to decide cases impartially in consultation with learned counsellors. As he could not attend to this work personally, learned men had to be authorised to preside

over the trials of cases. The book gives an interesting account of the ways of detecting guilty persons, about deciding cases in which witnesses could not be found, disputes relating to properties, land boundaries, etc., and punishments to be meted out. The provincial officers had their own courts. The *panchayats*, the temple trustees, the caste elders, the heads of monasteries and merchants-guilds had power to administer justice in their own spheres. Foreign travellers have spoken highly of the law and order situation, which was maintained stringently, during the rule of the Keladi Nayakas.

During later period

Under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, administration of justice was mainly a local concern. The revenue officers acted also as judges. It was the duty of the *Amils* to investigate serious criminal cases and report to higher authorities for decision. During the regime of Dewan Purnaiya and thereafter also, due regard was paid to age-old institutions and doctrines of Hindu Law. Matters were usually determined according to earlier precedents and practices. The administration of civil justice was conducted in a manner analogous to that of criminal justice. As per the proposal of Purnaiya, a separate department of justice was constituted at Mysore. It consisted of two *Bakshis* as judges, two *Sheristedars* and six persons of respectability called *Panchayatdars* who formed a standing *Panchayat* with one Pandit and one *Qazi*. In this court, both civil and criminal cases were heard. Matters relating to caste or community were referred for decision to the Pandit or *Qazi* as the case may be, who was aided by a *Panchayat* of such individuals as were considered competent. In the taluks also, the parties to a dispute either nominated a *Panchayat* of individuals of their choice themselves for the purpose of adjudication and agree to abide by their decision, or they applied to the taluk authorities who ordered a *Panchayat* usually composed of the *Killedar* and two or three of the principal *Yajamans* and *Shettis*, and the matter was settled as they decided. In cases of serious difficulty or in important cases when life or liberty of a prisoner was concerned, the case was fixed for final hearing before the Dewan who pronounced his decision in consultation with the Resident. The penalty of death was inflicted only in cases of murder and plunder. Theft and robbery were punished with imprisonment and hard labour in proportion to the seriousness of crimes.

Dewan K. Seshadri Iyer, who headed the administration from 1883 to 1901, elaborated the system of judicial administration which won a high reputation in the country. In 1884, a plurality of judges was introduced in the Chief Court. In cases where traditional laws and customs were not applicable, the courts were to act according to justice, equity and good conscience. In 1887, a system of trial by jury was introduced in sessions cases. Under the Chief Court were District Courts, Subordinate

Judges' Courts and Munsiffs' Courts on the civil side, and Courts of Sessions, District Magistrates and Magistrates of the First, Second, and Third Classes on the criminal side. In 1895, the District Court of Shimoga had jurisdiction over Chikmagalur district also.

Background of present pattern

The present pattern of administration of justice is evolved out of many changes which were introduced from time to time, having regard to the requirements of the public. In 1919, a scheme for the separation of judicial functions from the executive ones was introduced in the districts of Shimoga and Bangalore and it was extended to other districts later on. Under this scheme, the revenue officers were divested of judicial functions and a separate magistracy was constituted. A stationery magistrate of the rank of a Munsiff was appointed for every two or three taluks for disposing of second and third class cases, and a magistrate of the status of a subordinate judge was appointed at the district headquarters for trying first class cases. These special magistrates formed a separate branch of the judicial service. The Assistant Commissioners and the Amildars no longer tried criminal cases, but they were *ex-officio* magistrates and exercised only the police powers connected with the maintenance of law and order. The Deputy Commissioner continued to have the powers of district magistrate. The objective of the scheme was, *inter alia*, to obtain speedier disposal of criminal cases and more efficient performance of the revenue work. The new arrangement was a decided improvement upon the old system. This introduced separation at the trial stage. But the magistrates continued to be under the control of the District Magistrates till 1956, when the position was changed.

Separation of judiciary from executive

The administration and control over all the Magistrates' Courts in the district had been vested till 1st June 1956 in the District Magistrate (who was also the Deputy Commissioner). But from that date, separation of the judiciary from the executive was brought into force, and the Magistrates' Courts came under the control of Judicial District Magistrate who exercised also general administrative supervision over them. The Civil Judges were being appointed as Judicial District Magistrates by the State Government. The Sessions Judge inspected the court of the Judicial District Magistrate as a nominee of the High Court. The functions of the judicial magistrates and executive magistrates have been separately shown in the schedule attached to the Government Order dated 29th May 1956, by which the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced.

The scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive, when it was introduced in 1956, was designed within the then existing framework of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was an arrangement whereby

all the functions of a magistrate were divided between two sets of magistrates, namely, judicial magistrates and executive magistrates. The judicial functions were entrusted to the judicial magistrates while the executive functions were entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinate revenue officers. Later on, the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code itself by a State amendment, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1965.

District Court, Chikmagalur

Prior to 1st November 1965, there was no District Court at Chikmagalur. Till then, the District Court at Shimoga had jurisdiction over the three districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga. A separate District Court was established at Chikmagalur from 1st November 1965. It has jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. The District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur, is the highest judicial authority in the district, and the District Court is the Principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction within the limits of the area. As the head of administration of justice in the district, the District and Sessions Judge exercises control over all the civil and criminal courts in the district.

The District Court entertains and hears appeals in respect of decrees and orders passed by the Civil Judge, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 20,000. The District Judge also entertains and tries civil cases under some special enactments. The District Judges are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Court. A spacious composite court building constructed near the Deputy Commissioner's Office in the centre of Chikmagalur town, houses the various courts at Chikmagalur.

Civil Judge's Court, Chikmagalur

When the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive was introduced in the year 1956, a Civil Judge's Court was established at Chikmagalur on 1st June 1956. The Civil Judge had also the duties of judicial District Magistrate and was designated as "Civil Judge-cum-District Magistrate". After the enactment of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1965, with effect from 1st November 1965, the functions of the Judicial District Magistrate were vested in the Sessions Judge, and the Civil Judge was relieved of criminal work.

The Civil Judge's Court at Chikmagalur had jurisdiction over all the taluks of the district in respect of all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature. The Civil Judge entertains and hears appeals in respect of decrees and orders passed by the Munsiffs in original suits and proceedings of a civil nature, having unlimited jurisdiction for original suits, the value of which exceeds Rs. 10,000, and also decides cases relating to insolvency, pecuniary small causes, guardians and wards, matrimony,

elections to municipalities, etc. The Civil Judges were appointed by the High Court by promotion from the cadre of Munsiffs.

Sessions Court, Chikmagalur

The Sessions Court at Shimoga had formerly jurisdiction over Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga districts. A separate Sessions Court started functioning at Chikmagalur from 1st November 1965. It has jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. The District Judge himself is the Sessions Judge under the Criminal Procedure Code. The Sessions Judge conducts trials of sessions-cases committed to the Sessions Court, and also hears appeals preferred in respect of orders passed by subordinate Magistrates in the district. He is vested with the powers of Judicial District Magistrate. As such, he exercises general administrative superintendence and control over the Judicial Magistrates in the district, in addition to special powers pertaining to revision and transfer of cases. He entertains also cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Courts of Munsiffs and Judicial Magistrates

There are four Courts of Munsiffs and Judicial Magistrates, First Class, in Chikmagalur district, one each at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere and Narasimharajapura. At Chikmagalur, there is also a Court of Additional Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, (II Court), attached to the Court of Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Chikmagalur. This court was added recently in 1976. All these five courts are combined courts and as such deal with both civil and criminal cases. As civil courts (i.e., Munsiffs' Courts), they try original suits and other proceedings of a civil nature upto the value of Rs. 10,000. As criminal courts, they have powers as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code. The territorial jurisdiction of the above-mentioned court at Chikmagalur covers the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudigere. The courts at Tarikere and Kadur have jurisdiction over their respective taluks, while the jurisdiction of the court at Narasimharajapura extends to the three taluks of Narasimharajapura, Koppa and Sringeri.

Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court, Chikmagalur

A Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate was set up at Chikmagalur with effect from 1st April 1974. Its rank was above that of a Civil Judge and below that of a District and Sessions Judge. The Chief Judicial Magistrate had jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district in respect of criminal cases. He was also empowered to transfer criminal cases within his territorial jurisdiction. On 15th July 1976, his court was merged with the Civil Judge's Court and the combined court was redesignated as the Court of Civil Judge and Chief Judicial Magistrate, with jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters respectively in the entire district of Chikmagalur. There is no separate juvenile court in this

district, but the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Chikmagalur, is empowered to try cases of juvenile offenders arising in the district.

Land Tribunals

Formerly, the courts of Munsiffs at Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura, Tarikere and Kadur were dealing with cases coming under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. The Munsiff's Court at Chikmagalur had territorial jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks, whereas the Munsiff's Court at Narasimharajapura had jurisdiction over the three taluks of Narasimharajapura, Koppa and Sringeri and the Munsiff's Courts at Tarikere and Kadur over their respective taluks. Later, their jurisdiction as Land Tribunals ceased. On 13th December 1967, a separate Land Tribunal was constituted at Narasimharajapura (sitting at Koppa) for the whole of Chikmagalur district. On 13th January 1970, it was redesignated as Additional Munsiff Magistrate's Court, Narasimharajapura. This Land Tribunal was abolished with effect from 28th February 1973, and all the cases under the Land Reforms Act were transferred to the revenue side. During 1974, a separate Land Tribunal was formed for each taluk with the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division as its Chairman and the Member of Legislative Assembly as one of its other members.

Executive Magistrates

Some executive officers of the Revenue Department are *ex-officio* executive magistrates having responsibilities for maintaining law and order in their jurisdiction, for which purpose they can give directions to the police force. While the Deputy Commissioner is the District Magistrate, the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner is the Additional District Magistrate. Similarly, the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers, i.e., Assistant Commissioners of the Sub-Divisions are the *ex-officio* First Class Magistrates and the Tahsildars are *ex-officio* Second Class Magistrates. They exercise their magisterial powers under the supervision and control of the District Magistrate (see Ch. X).

Bar Associations

There are four Bar Associations functioning in the district at Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Kadur and Narasimharajapura. As in 1980, there were 87 lawyers practising at these places (Chikmagalur 48, Tarikere 16, Kadur 12, and Narasimharajapura 11). These Bar Associations are also equipped with libraries for the use of lawyers. During 1979-80, the State Government has given a total grant of Rs. 1,850 to these associations.

TABLE I.

Statement showing number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District as in 1974-75

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Refilled or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
									Rs.	Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	1	1	1	3	2	—	2	1	10,656	2,04,657
Civil Judge's Court	104	78	—	182	79	1	80	102	1,29,587	80,737
Munsiffs' Courts	873	1,016	50	1,939	973	4	977	982	1,30,340	4,32,782
Total	978	1,095	51	2,124	1,054	5	1,059	1,065	2,70,583	7,18,176
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	35	39	—	74	—	1	35	38	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	105	61	1	167	—	—	64	103	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,279	167	5	5,451	—	66	174	5,211	—	—
Total	5,419	267	6	5,692	—	67	273	5,352	—	—

Source: Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Karnataka State for 1974-75 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE II

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in the various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1974-75

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
						Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	4	64	68	61	6	803	2,272
Magistrate's Court	1,256	4,656	5,912	4,371	1,064	1,30,800	39,729
				477 Transferred			
Total	1,260	4,720	5,980	4,910	1,070	1,31,603	42,001
Miscellaneous Criminal Cases							
Sessions Court	2	30	32	31	1	—	—
Magistrate's Court	76	425	501	446	55	—	—
Total	78	455	533	477	56	—	—

Source: Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Karnataka State for 1974-75 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE III
Statement showing the number of original suits of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various Courts of Chikmagalur District for the year 1975-76

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Refiled or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
									Rs.	Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	5,005	2,46,919
Civil Judges' Courts	102	65	3	170	—	—	66	104	10,941	1,13,736
Munsiffs' Courts	962	757	40	1,759	—	1	954	804	1,00,102	5,30,385
Total	1,065	822	43	1,930	—	1	1,021	908	1,16,048	8,91,040
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	38	61	—	99	97	2	57	40	—	—
Civil Judges' Court	103	39	1	143	143	—	71	72	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,211	159	2	5,372	5,372	—	143	5,229	—	—
Total	5,352	259	3	5,614	5,612	2	271	5,341	—	—

Source : Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Karnataka State for the year 1975-76 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE IV
Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in the various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1975-76

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts	Total charges
						Rs.	Rs.
Sessions Court	6	28	34	25	5	2,187	3,085
Magistrate's Court	1,064	5,191	6,255	5,107	1,145	91,165	1,69,459
Total	1,070	5,219	6,289	5,139	1,150	93,352	1,72,544
Miscellaneous Criminal Cases							
Sessions Court	1	51	52	49	3	—	—
Magistrate's Court	55	318	373	314	59	—	—
Total	56	369	425	363	62	—	—

Source : Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in Karnataka State for 1975-76 — The High Court, Bangalore.

TABLE V

Statement showing the number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District as in 1978-79

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	No. Refiled or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	—	1	49	50	38	2	40	10	12,721	13,14,354
Civil Judge's Court	163	127	5	295	68	49	117	178	2,32,807	1,64,646
Munsiffs' Courts	1,208	1,123	30	2,361	1,150	—	1,150	1,211	1,68,832	8,08,065
Total	1,371	1,251	84	2,706	1,256	51	1,307	1,399	4,14,360	22,87,065
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	69	192	—	261	139	7	146	115	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	481	539	6	1,026	570	49	619	407	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,863	1,272	4	7,139	1,221	65	1,286	5,853	—	—
Total	6,413	2,003	10	8,426	1,930	121	2,051	6,375	—	—

Source : Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.

TABLE VI

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1978-79

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Sessions Court	2	28	30	25	5	875	—
Magistrate's Court	1,458	6,415	7,873	6,431	1,442	3,50,138	3,91,471
Total	1,460	6,443	7,903	6,456	1,447	3,51,013	3,91,471
Sessions Court	10	149	159	121	38	—	—
Magistrate's Court	120	560	680	540	140	—	—
Total	130	709	839	661	178	—	—

Source : Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.

TABLE VII

Statement showing the number of civil cases of all types instituted, disposed of and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District as in 1979-80

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	No. Refiled or received by transfer	Total for disposal	Decided	Transferred to other courts	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Original Civil Suits										
District Judge's Court	10	—	13	23	5	2	7	16	15,903	3,98,450
Civil Judge's Court	178	106	10	294	92	—	92	202	3,31,301	1,77,639
Munsiffs' Courts	1,211	1,215	36	2,462	1,013	3	1,016	1,446	5,30,281	9,16,406
Total	1,399	1,321	59	2,779	1,110	5	1,115	1,664	8,77,485	14,92,495
Miscellaneous Civil Cases										
District Judge's Court	115	156	6	277	113	1	114	163	—	—
Civil Judge's Court	407	666	16	1,089	531	—	531	558	—	—
Munsiffs' Courts	5,853	1,399	9	7,261	1,148	39	1,187	6,074	—	—
Total	6,375	2,221	31	8,627	1,792	40	1,832	6,795	—	—

Source: Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.

TABLE VIII

Statement showing the number of criminal cases instituted, decided and pending in various courts of Chikmagalur District during the year 1979-80

Name of Court	Pending at the beginning of the year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Pending at the end of the year	Total receipts Rs.	Total charges Rs.
Sessions Court	5	34	39	31	8	1188	2139
Magistrate's Court	1,442	8,776	10,218	8,182	2,036	5,607,41	11,10,300
Total	1,447	8,810	10,257	8,213	2,044	5,61,929	11,12,439
Sessions Court	38	131	169	122	47	—	—
Magistrate's Court	140	473	613	496	117	—	—
Total	178	604	782	618	164	—	—

Source: Report by the District and Sessions Judge, Chikmagalur.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

The volumes and spheres of activities of Government have increased tremendously on an unprecedented scale since Independence and launching of many development plans and schemes. The existing departments were expanded and reorganised and several new ones were created, and a number of public undertakings were brought into existence to meet the new manifold needs of the people. Their profiles are necessary in order to know the widening spectrum of their numerous features. In some of the earlier and also later chapters of this volume, the functions, general activities and also achievements of some of the important administrative, welfare and development departments in the district have been dealt with. In this chapter, brief accounts of mainly administrative set-up and organisational aspects, etc., of various departments and public undertakings like Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Forests, Fisheries, Industries, Public Works, Public Health Engineering, Registration and Stamps, Survey, Settlement and Land Records, Town Planning, Weights and Measures, Electricity Board, Agro-Industries Corporation, Road Transport Corporation, Housing Board, etc., are given.

Agriculture Department

A Director of Agriculture and Statistics was appointed in 1886. He was also Inspector-General of Police and of Forests and Plantations. His duties included collection of statistics of rainfall, cultivation, cattle, trade and manufacture and promotion of experiments in agriculture. Agricultural Inspectors, trained in the Agricultural College at Saidapet, were appointed to each district. In the year 1936, an office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture was opened for the district with its headquarters at Chikmagalur.

Consequent on the increase in the volume and tempo of agricultural developmental activities, the Department was reorganised in 1966. The post of Assistant Director was upgraded to that of District Agricultural Officer. In 1967, this post was further upgraded to that of a Senior Class I Officer and designated as that of Deputy Director of Agriculture.

In April 1980, the post of the Deputy Director of Agriculture was redesignated as the Principal Agricultural Officer under the Agricultural Extension Project taken up by the Government with the assistance of World Bank. He is responsible for effective taluk-level extension work. He is assisted by three Subject-Matter Specialists (for Extensive Production, Plant Protection and Information and Training), an Assistant Director of Agriculture for each taluk and also two Assistant Directors (Co-ordination). One of the Assistant Directors (Co-ordination) has jurisdiction over Mudigere, Chikmagalur and Kadur taluks with headquarters at Mudigere and the other Assistant Director (Co-ordination) has jurisdiction over Koppa, Tarikere, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks with headquarters at Koppa. The Assistant Director of Agriculture for Chikmagalur taluk, assists him in routine office work, while the Administrative Assistant look after accounts. About 160 Agricultural Assistants are working under him as a single effective extension service, exclusively on agricultural extension activities. The Principal Agricultural Officer is directly responsible to Joint Director of Agriculture, whose headquarters is at Hassan.

The main functions of the Agricultural Department in the district are now focussed in establishing a line of technical communication between full-time extension workers (i.e., Agricultural Assistants) and the Department as such, incorporating regular inservice training as an integral part of extension operations, introducing a fixed schedule for regular and frequent visits by agricultural assistants to farmers' fields, improving working linkages between extension operations and agricultural research activities, establishing a regular monitoring and evaluation procedures to provide technical advice and guidance to the cultivators in order to step up agricultural production, to improve the yield of the various crops, to organise demonstrations, field days, film shows, crop competitions, exhibitions, etc. The Department also arranges for the supply of improved seeds, modern implements, chemicals and fertilisers, insecticides and the like. Services of tractors and bulldozers are also made available by the Department to interested cultivators.

As the head of the Department at the district-level, it is the responsibility of the Principal Agricultural Officer to guide and supervise the various aspects of work of his subordinate officers in the district in implementing the programmes under several schemes, to assign specific targets under each scheme to each subordinate, to review the progress achieved from time to time and to help overcome the bottlenecks experienced by them. He co-ordinates the activities of the different development departments connected with agricultural development at the district-level.

Soil Conservation Sub-Division.—Under the Soil Conservation Scheme of the Department of Agriculture, there is a Sub-Divisional Soil

Conservation Office at Chikmagalur, now at Kadur (1979), which was established in 1967. This office is headed by an Agricultural Officer (Soil Conservation) and assisted by six Assistant Agricultural Officers, one Assistant Draughtsman, Two tracers, five members of ministerial staff and nine class IV officials. About 30 Agricultural Assistants are attached to this office, six of whom are attached to each Assistant Agricultural Officer.

Under the Integrated Western Ghat Development Scheme, there is an office of Soil Conservation Sub-Division at Belur headed by an Agricultural Officer (Soil Conservation). It comprises the Koppa, Mudigere, part of Chikmagalur, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks of the district. He works under the direct control of Deputy Director of Agriculture (Soil conservation), Mangalore. There is also another Assistant Agricultural (Soil Conservation) Officer at Mudigere and he is assisted by six Agricultural Assistants. There is a Soil Conservation Research Project at Aldur in Chikmagalur taluk under the charge of an Assistant Agricultural Officer with his headquarters at Chikmagalur. (see ch. IV).

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

A beginning of a Civil Veterinary Department was made in March 1906 by appointing a trained Veterinarian as Inspector of Cattle Diseases. He was at first placed under the control of the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to Government, and subsequently in 1907, under the Revenue Commissioner. His duties were to investigate the nature of epidemic diseases among cattle, to visit localities where such diseases were prevalent and to adopt measures for checking their ravages. He was also to devote his attention to improve veterinary knowledge in rural parts by organising and encouraging local efforts, and by instructing "rural cattle doctors" and large cattle owners in the scientific diagnosis of cattle diseases and a proper application of easily available indigenous drugs. In 1908, provision was made for the establishment of veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, one in each of the district headquarters with an Assistant Inspector in charge. During 1916-17, a dispensary was started at Tarikere also.

After 1939, a veterinary institution was opened in each taluk headquarters. From 1946 onwards, rural veterinary dispensaries were also started. The number of such institutions has now gone up to 50 covering the entire district. The administration of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, in the district, was headed by a District Officer until 1971 when the post was redesignated as that of Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, who is a Class I Officer. The Regional Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Mysore, is the next immediate senior officer at the Divisional level. The Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veteri-

nary Services, Chikmagalur, guides and supervises the working of the various veterinary institutions in the district.

Under the control of this Department in the district, there are (as in 1979) seven Veterinary Dispensaries, out of which one is a Veterinary Hospital at Chikmagalur, one at each of the taluk headquarters each of which is headed by an Assistant Director. There is one Poultry Extension Centre at Chikmagalur, which supplies birds to poultry farms in the district. Artificial Insemination Centres and sub-centres have also been set up in different areas of the district. There are four Applied Nutrition Blocks in Kadur, Koppa, Mudigere and Narasimharajapura taluks. Three Piggery Development Schemes, and a Drought-Prone Area Programme are also being implemented in the Kadur taluk. A Rinderpest Eradication Scheme is in operation at Chikmagalur, which is headed by an Additional Assistant Director.

All these institutions are under the administrative and technical control of the Senior Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Chikmagalur. He is assistant in his duties in the district headquarters and other places in the district by eight Assistant Directors, 11 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 54 Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors and 46 Veterinary Compounders on the technical side, and in the district office by four members of ministerial staff and three class IV officials. At the taluk or block-level there are in all seven Animal Husbandry Extension Officers working under the control of the Block Development Officers for implementing the programmes. This Department works for improvement of the livestock, and treats and controls diseases of domesticated animals and gives technical advice and guidance to private poultry farms, dairies, etc. It has also to arrange for castration of scrub bulls and upgrading of the local non-descript cattle through natural or artificial insemination methods (see ch. IV).

Bureau of Economics and Statistics

The statistical work of the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics (which was formerly called Statistics Department), in the district, is looked after by a District Statistical Officer. This office was set up at Chikmagalur during the year 1959. With the large increase in the extent and tempo of developmental activities, much need was felt for the expansion of statistical work. The strength of the District Statistical Office was increased in 1971. The District Statistical Officer is directly responsible to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. He is (as in 1979) assisted in his duties at the headquarters by five Senior Statistical Assistants, two Junior Statistical Assistants, one Enumerator, three ministerial and two class IV officials.

In the taluks, there are seven Junior Statistical Assistants, and seven Progress Assistants (one each in every taluk) under the control of the

District Statistical Officer. The Junior Statistical Assistant working in each taluk is attached to the Taluk Office. He has to attend to collection and compilation of statistical data and also conducting of surveys with the help of other departmental agencies at the taluk-level, under the administrative control of the Tahsildar. Each Community Development Block has one Progress Assistant for attending to the statistical work.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer include collection of all essential statistical data about the district from various Government departments, semi-government institutions and also private bodies. He has to correlate and analyse them and pass them on to the head office. Collection of vital statistics, verification of figures of periodical rainfall and weather and crop reports conducting of crop estimation surveys in regard to principal food and non-food crops like paddy, arecanut, pepper, betel leaf, coconut, fruits and vegetables, collection of agricultural statistics, work pertaining to National Sample Survey, land utilisation data, socio-economic survey, pilot survey, investment survey, etc., collection of statistics in respect of local bodies and community development blocks have also to be attended to by the District Statistical Officer and his staff. He publishes a statistical chart called "Chikmagalur District at a Glance" every year, containing some basic statistics about the district.

Backward Classes and Minorities Department

The work relating to the welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities in the district is being looked after by the District Officer of the Department of Backward Classes and Minorities which was established in 1978. This new Department has to render help, in various ways, to the people of the categories of Backward Communities, Backward Castes, Backward Tribes and Special Groups. The District Officer for Backward Classes and Minorities, Chikmagalur, works under the supervision and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and through him to the Director of Backward Classes and Minorities in Karnataka, Bangalore, in so far the aspects of his work is concerned. He is assisted in his duties, at the district headquarters, by five ministerial and two class IV officials. The main functions of the department in the district are to supervise the working of the backward class hostels, to contact the boarders of the hostels and to know their day-to-day problems and help to solve them, to award pre-matric and post-matric scholarships to students, and to recommend for starting of *Shisuviharas*, *Balavadis* and *Mahila Samajas* for the benefit of the backward class children and women-folk, and, in general, to implement other measures as per Government directions for the welfare of the backward classes.

Commercial Taxes Department

In 1948, an Income-Tax-cum-Sales-Tax office was opened at Chikmagalur with jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. During the year 1950, the Income-Tax Department was taken over by the Central Government and the Sales-Tax Department remained with the State Government. Consequently, this office was redesignated as that of Assistant Sales-Tax Officer, Chikmagalur. Later in 1958, that nomenclature was further changed as the Office of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Chikmagalur.

An Office of Commercial Tax Officer was also established at Chikmagalur in 1962, with jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks of the district. With the increase in the volume of work, another Assistant Commercial Tax Officer was appointed at Tarikere taluk in 1968. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Chikmagalur, has jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Sringeri taluks, while the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Tarikere, extends to Tarikere, Kadur, Koppa and Narasimharajapura taluks. The Commercial Tax Officer, Chikmagalur, is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters (as in 1979) by a Commercial Tax Inspector, a Bill Collector-cum-Process Server, seven members of ministerial staff and two class IV officials. The Commercial Tax Officer does not have administrative control over the Two Assistant Commercial Tax Offices in the district. All the three Officers are directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore. They are independent registering and assessing authorities in their respective jurisdictions the difference in authority between the two (i.e., the Commercial Tax Officer and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers) lies in their pecuniary jurisdictions. While the Commercial Tax Officer is empowered to assess cases of dealers whose business turnover is Rs 75,000 and above, the Assistant Commercial Tax Officers assess cases of dealers whose turnover is above Rs 25,000 and below Rs. 75,000. Dealers whose annual turnover is less than Rs 25,000 are not assessed for commercial tax. Each Assistant Commercial Tax Officer is assisted in his duties by a Commercial Tax Inspector, a Bill Collector-cum-Process Server, five members of ministerial staff and three class IV officials. There are three Agricultural Income-Tax Officers for doing assessment and collect tax on agricultural income in the district. There is also another Commercial Tax Officer (Intelligence), who attends to intelligence work, having jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts, with his headquarters at Shimoga.

The Acts administered by the Commercial Taxes Department in the district are the Karnataka Sales-Tax Act and Rules, 1957, Central Sales-Tax Act and Rules, 1956, Karnataka Entertainment-Tax Act and Rules, 1958, and Karnataka Agricultural Income-Tax Act and Rules 1957. The main functions of this Department are to conduct

proper investigations, to pay surprise visits, to check their accounts for detecting cases of evasion of the taxes and to collect the taxes.

Agricultural Income-Tax Officers

The Karnataka Agricultural Income-Tax Act, 1957 was administered by the Revenue Department prior to 1964. Since then, a separate establishment of Agricultural Income-Tax office has been functioning at Chikmagalur having jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks of the district. With the gradual increase in the volume of work, the jurisdiction of this office was divided into two circles in 1973, with the headquarters of both at Chikmagalur. The Office of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, I Circle, Chikmagalur, was given jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks, while the authority of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, II Circle, Chikmagalur, extended over Kadur, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Tarikere taluks. The position was again reviewed in 1976, and a new circle was formed for Mudigere taluk alone. This III Circle of Agricultural Income-Tax Office has also its headquarters at Chikmagalur.

All the three Agricultural Income-Tax Officers are independent officers in the district, who work under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore. Each Agricultural Income-Tax Officer (as in 1979) is assisted in his duties by two Commercial Tax Inspectors, seven members of ministerial and three members of class IV staff. But the Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, II Circle, is assisted by an Additional Agricultural Income-Tax Officer, two Commercial Tax Inspectors, six members of ministerial and two members of class IV officials. The Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Mysore Division, Mysore, is the administering authority for the entire Division and also the appellate and revision authority against the orders of the Agricultural Income-Tax Officers and Commercial Tax Officers under relevant Acts, except the Karnataka Sugarcane Cess Act, 1958. The main functions and responsibilities of three offices of agricultural income-tax are assessment and collection of agricultural income-tax.

Co-operative Department

The administration of the Co-operative Department in the district was formerly under the charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. With the re-organisation of the Department in 1971, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed as the district head of the Department. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters and other places of the district (as in 1980) by two Assistant Registrars, a District Audit Officer, 4 Senior Inspectors and 15 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies. Each block has a Co-operative Extension Officer who is under the administrative control of the Block Development

Officer. For auditing the accounts of the Co-operative societies, there is a separate audit staff headed by an Assistant Chief Auditor. The Assistant Chief Auditor is assisted in his duties by necessary senior auditors, auditors and ministerial staff and class IV employees. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chikmagalur, is directly responsible to the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mysore Division, Mysore.

The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies is responsible for growth of the co-operative movement in the rural as well as urban areas and for organisation of different types of co-operative bodies to suit the needs of the people in various spheres. He has to do supervision of all the co-operatives in the district. He is authorised to exercise powers as per the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959, and Rules framed thereunder in 1960, and also other powers delegated to him by the Government. In so far as the administration of the co-operative law is concerned, powers have been delegated to the Assistant Registrars in their respective jurisdiction. The Deputy Registrar is also the *ex-officio* Registrar of Money-Lenders, and in that capacity, he is empowered to issue licences to money-lenders and pawn-brokers and to regulate their transactions in the district.

Drought-Prone Area Programme

Only the Kadur taluk of this district is covered by the Drought-Prone Areas Programme, and it is attached to the Chitradurga district for the purpose. Accordingly, it comes under the jurisdiction of the Project Director, Drought-Prone Area Development Authority, Chitradurga. Now, the programme is merged with District Rural Development Society, which functions under the control of Project Officer, Chikmagalur.

Drugs Control Department

There is no subordinate office of the Drugs Control Department in Chikmagalur district. The Divisional Office of the Assistant Drugs Controller, located at Mangalore has jurisdiction over this district also. The Assistant Drugs Controller is assisted by two Drugs Inspectors. He works under the administrative control of the Drugs Controller in Karnataka, Bangalore.

The Assistant Drugs Controller and the Drugs Inspectors are empowered to inspect premises where drugs are manufactured or sold to detect manufacture or sale of misbranded or sub-standard drugs and to launch prosecutions against the offenders. He has also to inspect the Government hospitals, dispensaries, etc., to render technical advice and suggest measures for improvement of storage conditions and in the pharmacies attached to them and to ensure that no misbranded or sub-standard drugs are made use of in them. Wherever necessary, he has to scrutinise the records of the manufacturers of drugs and the importers

of raw materials and spare parts in respect of the pharmaceutical industries. The following Acts and Rules are administered by the Department in the district : (1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Acts, 1940 and Rules (1945) made thereunder; (2) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954, and Rules made thereunder; (3) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, as far as it relates to manufacture, import and utilisation of narcotic drugs; (4) The Karnataka Poison Rules, 1966; (5) The Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1970; (6) Import Trade Regulation in so far as grant of the essentiality certificate to the Pharmaceutical industries and (7) The Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulation thereunder.

Employment and Training

In 1964, the Department of Labour was bifurcated and a separate Department of Employment and Training was constituted with a Director as its head. Three years earlier in 1961, the District Employment Exchange, was placed on a permanent footing with an Employment Officer to head it. To meet the new needs arising from the large Kudremukh Project, a Project Employment Exchange was set up at Kalasa in 1976 under the supervision of an Assistant Director, with jurisdiction over the two taluks of Mudigere and Sringeri in general and the whole district for the purpose of the Kudremukh Project. Thus it can be said to be a Special Employment Exchange. The other taluks of the district are under the jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange, Chikmagalur.

During the year 1975, a Vocational Guidance Unit was also started in each of the districts of the State to provide guidance to the self-employment seekers to choose their future careers in suitable ways. This unit at Chikmagalur is headed by an Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance). In addition, there is an Employment Market Information Unit at the district headquarters and an Assistant Employment Officer is in charge of it. He is responsible for collecting employment market information from the various establishments and to collect the quarterly (ER.I) and biennial (ER.II) forms duly filled in as per Section 6 and Sub-section (1) and (2) of the C.N.V. Act of 1959. An Assistant Employment Information Officer provides information to job-seekers about job and training facilities and visits the areas where people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concentrated and registers the applicants. Both these officers are subordinate to the Employment Officer, Chikmagalur, who is directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore. The other staff of the District Employment Exchange (as in 1979) consists of eight ministerial and three class IV officials. The Assistant Director, Project Employment Exchange, Kalasa, is assisted in his duties by an Employment Officer (Vocational Guidance), an Assistant Employment Officer,

four members of ministerial staff and two class IV officials. He is also directly responsible to the Director of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

Excise Department

During the earlier periods, the Excise (*Abkari*) Department was known in Mysore State as "Panch Bab", i.e., five items, namely, toddy, arrack, ganja, tobacco and betel leaf. Now the administration of the State Excise Department in the district is under the charge of a Superintendent of Excise who works under the control and guidance of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The Superintendent is assisted in his duties at various levels (as in 1979) by four Inspectors of Excise, eight Sub-Inspectors of Excise, about 51 Excise Guards and 15 members of ministerial staff. Till 31st March 1979, there was another Inspector of Excise (Prosecutions), pleading in legal cases on behalf of the Department in the Courts of law. After the abolition of this post, the prosecution of cases has been now entrusted to the concerned officers within their jurisdiction. The district has been divided into two areas for the convenience of two Flying Squad Offices, with headquarters of one at Chikmagalur and the other at Koppa, each of which is under the charge of an Inspector of Excise, for the detection of excise offences under the direct control of Excise Intelligence Bureau, Hassan, which is headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Excise having jurisdiction over the Chikmagalur district.

The district has four Excise Ranges, with headquarters at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Koppa and Mudigere each being under the charge of an Inspector of Excise. While the Chikmagalur range has jurisdiction over Chikmagalur taluk, the Kadur range covers the taluks of Kadur and Tarikere. The remaining taluks of Koppa, Narasimharajapura are attached to the Koppa range. And the taluks of Mudigere and Sringeri come under the Mudigere range. These four ranges have been further sub-divided into eight sub-ranges, each of which is under the supervision of a Sub-Inspector of Excise. Each of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Excise is provided with assistance of two or three Excise Guards. An Excise Clerk and an Excise Guard are attached to each of the taluk Offices in the district to attend to excise work, under the control of the respective Tahsildars. There is a separate office of a Deputy Superintendent of Excise (Excise Intelligence Bureau), at Hassan, with jurisdiction over this district also. He works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Excise (Enforcement), Mysore. The main functions of this Bureau are to detect illicit business of liquor and plug leakages in revenue. He exercises certain independent powers under the Karnataka Excise Act, 1965, and the Rules made thereunder.

The Superintendent of Excise exercises certain independent powers under the excise laws. The Inspectors of Excise are empowered to in-

spect liquor shops, date groves and licensed liquor-manufacturing units and also to book cases of contravention of excise laws. They are required to ensure proper assessment and collection of excise duties and also detection and prevention of malpractices by the licencees, if any, in their jurisdictions. The duties of a Sub-Inspector of Excise include inspections of arrack depots and shops, marking of date trees and detection of excise offences in their respective jurisdictions.

Fisheries Department

In 1959, an Office of Superintendent of Fisheries was opened at Shimoga with jurisdiction over the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Chitradurga and Bellary. In 1967, the districts of Hassan, Chitradurga and Bellary were detached from the Shimoga Division, retaining only Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts in the Division, with a view to intensify the development activities. Four years later, i.e., in 1971, a separate office of Assistant Director of Fisheries was established at Chikmagalur, with jurisdiction all over the revenue taluks of the district. His duties are technical as also administrative. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Shimoga Division, Shimoga. He is assisted (as in 1980) by Superintendent of Fisheries, Fishery Supervisor, Fishery Fieldman in each Block and at the headquarters by four ministerial and three class IV officials. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Tarikere, who has jurisdiction over the Tarikere taluk, is assisted by three Fishery Fieldmen. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Chikmagalur, functions in Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks with the assistance of six Fishery Fieldmen. The area of working of the Superintendent of Fisheries, Kadur, is the Kadur taluk and assisted by a Fishery Supervisor and seven Fishery Fieldmen. The Superintendent of Fisheries, Narasimharajapura, has jurisdiction over the Narasimharajapura taluk. His staff consists of a Fishery Supervisor, three Fishery Fieldmen. The Koppa and Sringeri taluks are each headed by Superintendent of Fisheries, assisted by two Fishery Fieldmen respectively. The post of Superintendent of Fisheries (Reservoir), Linganamakki, Shimoga district, was shifted to Narasimharajapura (Reservoir), on 22nd February 1979.

The functions of the Fisheries Department in the district include survey of cultivable waters, fish-seed collection, rearing and stocking of fish, conservation and exploitation of fishery resources, fishery extension work, maintenance of fish farms, demonstration of fishing in deep waters, organising of fishermen's co-operatives and rendering assistance in marketing of fish. The main programme of the department in the district is to develop inland fisheries with a view to supply nutritious food available to the people at large (see ch. IV).

Forest Department

In 1863-64, a Forest Conservation Department was set up. Its control was gradually extended over tracts which until 1872 were under

the management of the revenue establishments. In 1869, new rules were brought into operation providing for demarcating the forests as State and District Forests. While the forests of the first category were placed under the management of the Forest Department, those called District Forests were continued under the charge of the revenue authorities. An Inspector-General of Forests and Plantations, who held also other offices, was appointed in 1885. A decade later, in 1895, the Department was placed under a separate Conservator of Forests. Several officials of the department were deputed to undergo a training in the Forest School at Dehra Dun. Since then there has been gradual development in the organisational set-up of the department.

Three Divisional Forest Offices cover most of the area of this district. They are (1) Divisional Forest Office, Chikmagalur Division, Chikmagalur, (2) Divisional Forest Office, Koppa Division, Koppa, and (3) Divisional Forest Office, Working Plans Division, Chikmagalur. A Divisional Forest Officer is in charge of each division. The Divisional Forest Office, Chikmagalur Division was reorganised with effect from March 1965. It now covers the taluks of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Mudigere. In order to have more effective control of works and specially to ensure better protection of the forests, this division has been divided into five ranges with headquarters at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Mudigere, Muthodi and Hebbe.

The Divisional Forest Officer at Chikmagalur is assisted in his duties (as in 1979) by two Assistants of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests and 11 Range Forest Officers who are in charge of territorial ranges. There is a timber depot at Kadur with rail-head facility. The eleven Forest Range Officers are assisted by a protection staff consisting in all 31 Foresters, 118 Forest Guards and 20 Forest Watchers. In addition, there are a Care-taker, three Surveyors, a Draughtsman, 25 members of ministerial staff and 15 class IV officials. The Divisional Forest Office, Koppa Division, was reorganised in 1965. Its jurisdiction covers the taluks of Koppa, Sringeri and Narasimharajapura and a part of Kadur taluk. It has been divided into five ranges with headquarters at Koppa, Sringeri, Balehonnur, Chikk-Agrahara and Kalasa. Parts of the Kadur and the Tarikere taluks come under the Bhadravati Forest Division. The Divisional Forest Officer at Koppa has (as in 1979) an Assistant of the grade of Assistant Conservator of Forests and 12 Range Forest Officers. The Forest Range Officers are assisted by a protection staff consisting of 34 Foresters, 113 Forest Guards and 12 Forest Watchers. In addition, there are four Care-takers, a Draughtsman, 22 ministerial and 13 class IV Officials.

Each of the two above mentioned Divisional Forest Officers is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, and has the over all administrative responsibility of managing the forest areas

in the division. He is empowered to dispose off the tree-growths, timber, fuel, etc., in public auctions and to confirm sales upto a limit of Rs. 50,000 subject to the approval of upset price by the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga, in advance. The Assistant Conservator of Forests has also powers to inspect reserved forests, plantations, fuel coupes, timber depots and other works assigned to him. Forest regeneration and timber-felling in the ranges are the special responsibilities of the Range Forest Officers in their respective ranges. The provisions of the Forest Act and Rules and Karnataka Forest Manual are being administered by the department.

The Divisional Forest Office, Working Plans Division, Chikmagalur, started functioning in the district in 1966 with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Koppa, Tarikere and Hassan Forest Divisions. Later, in 1971, the Coondapur Forest Division was also brought under the purview of this division. The Divisional Forest Officer (who is also called the Working Plan Officer) in charge of this division is assisted in his duties in this district (as in 1979) by a Deputy Conservator of Forests, an Assistant Conservator of Forests, 12 Range Forest Officers who are in charge of territorial ranges, nine Foresters, three Forest Guards and a Draughtsman on the technical side, and seven ministerial and six class IV officials on the administrative side. He is directly responsible to the Conservator of Forests, Working Plan and Development Circle, Bangalore. The main function of this division is to prepare working plans for all the forest divisions coming under its jurisdiction. The working plan is a scheme of management aiming at continuity of policy and action and controlling the treatment of forests. In addition, the Forest Resource Survey Scheme and Forest Consolidation Scheme are also dealt with by this division.

A Forest Mobile Squad was appointed at Chikmagalur in 1961 with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. In 1972, a separate unit was started for the Hassan district. The administration of the unit at Chikmagalur is looked after by a Range Forest Officer who is responsible to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Mobile Squad, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga. The Range Forest Officer is assisted in his duties by two Foresters, four Forest Guards, a clerk and three class IV officials. Their duties include prevention of smuggling of forest produce and protection of the forests.

The main functions of the Forest Department in the district include protection of State forests, afforestation of the depleted forests and conservation and maintenance of plantations and village forests with a view to providing timber, firewood, poly fibres, canes, minor forest produce and other requirements of the people of the district, besides protecting whatever natural vegetation that exists in the area.

Horticulture Department

The administration of the Horticulture Department in the district is done by the District Horticultural Officer who has his headquarters at Chikmagalur. His immediate superior is the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Mysore Division, Mysore. The District Horticultural Officer is assisted in his duties (as in 1980) by two Assistant Directors of Horticulture, 15 Assistant Horticultural Officers, a Horticultural Assistant (Grade II), 11 Horticultural Assistants (Grade III) and seven Gardeners on the technical side, and four ministerial and two class IV staff at the headquarters. At the taluk-level, there are one or two Assistant Horticultural Officers in each taluk and they are assisted by a Horticultural Assistant and a Gardener (*Mali*). One Special Officer for Horticulture is stationed at Krishna Rajendra Hill Station who is a Class I and assisted by one Assistant Horticultural Officer four Horticultural Assistants, four Gardeners and a I Division Clerk. They are looking after the Horticulture Farm which is having 50 acres in the K. R. Hill Station.

The District Horticultural Officer and the Assistant Directors of Horticulture visit the places where their services are needed for development of horticulture and give technical advice and help with regard to cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, maintenance of orchards, farms, gardens and parks and introduction of new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables suited to the local conditions. They arrange to exhibit departmental charts, photographs, pamphlets, etc., and issue quality fruit plants, vegetable and flower seeds and seedlings to the cultivators in local fairs and other social gatherings. They have also to pay attention to lay-outs of bungalow gardens and kitchen gardens and inspect lands for planting of fruit trees and vegetables. They also undertake measures to control pests and diseases of plants. There is a *Mali* Training Centre at Kadur in this district (see ch. IV).

Industries and Commerce Department

The administration of the Industries and Commerce Department of the district was formerly under the charge of a Superintendent of Industries and Commerce, Shimoga, with jurisdiction over Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. In 1960, that office was converted into that of an Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Shimoga, with jurisdiction over Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts only. Again, in 1963, the Chikmagalur district was also detached from the jurisdiction of the office at Shimoga, and a separate Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce was appointed at Chikmagalur as the district head of the department. He is assisted in his duties at the district-level (as in 1979) by a technical staff consisting of two Industrial Supervisors, two Extension Officers (Industries), One District Weaving Supervisor, two Weaving Demonstrators, and four ministerial and two class IV officials. At the

taluk-level, he has the assistance of three Extension Officers (Industries) attached to the Block Development Officers at Chikmagalur, Kadur and Koppa. The Chikmagalur Extension Officer (Industries) has jurisdiction over the Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks, the Kadur Extension Officer (Industries) over the Kadur and Tarikere taluks, and Koppa Extension Officer (Industries) over the Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri taluks. The Extension Officers (Industries) have to look after development of crafts and such other industrial programmes in the blocks. They work under the administrative control of the respective Block Development Officers and technical supervision of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chikmagalur.

There is a Superintendent in charge of an Artisan Training Institute being maintained by the department at Chikmagalur. His staff consists of an Instructor and an Assistant Instructor for each carpentry, smithy, ratton and leather-stitching sections, an Accountant-cum-cashier, clerk-cum-Store-keeper and two class IV officials. There is also a Model Carpentry and Smithy Centre at Chikmagalur headed by another Superintendent who is assisted by a Smithy Supervisor, a Carpentry Supervisor, two skilled carpenters, three carpentry-helpers, a blacksmith, a fitter, a fitter-cum-welder and a hammerman, an Accountant-cum-Store-keeper, two clerks-cum-typists and three class IV employees. There are also five Bee-Keeping Demonstrators and eight posts of Apirians. All these functionaries are under the administrative as well as technical control of the Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chikmagalur, who is directly responsible to the Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.

The Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Chikmagalur, is responsible for development of industries in the district in general. His functions include undertaking of industrial surveys, collection of statistical information on industries, drawing up of plans and schemes for development of industries. He also exercises supervision over the activities of industrial co-operative societies and *mahila mandals* receiving assistance from the department. He has to implement the plan schemes pertaining to handlooms, handicrafts, coir, other small-scale and village and cottage industries, recommend deserving cases for financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and for supply of machinery under the Hire-Purchase Scheme, guide the small-scale industrialists in the matter of location of industries and procurement of raw materials and give technical guidance to the industrialists in general (see ch. V).

Information and Publicity Department

An Office of District Publicity Officer started functioning at Chikmagalur in 1966. He was a class III official. When in 1970, the Information and Publicity Department was reorganised, a District Information and Publicity Officer (a class II Officer) was appointed in the

district. The District Information and Publicity Officer, Chikmagalur, is responsible to the Assistant Director of Information and Publicity, Mysore Division, Mysore, and through him to the Director of Information and Publicity in Karnataka, Bangalore. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters, by an Information Assistant, a Receptionist, a Cinema Operator, two ministerial and three class IV officials. The District Information and Publicity Officer acts also as a liaison officer between several Government departments and the press. His office has been provided with a mobile publicity van fitted with necessary equipment, a tape-recorder and a transistor for publicity work. The Information Department plays an important role in the democratic set-up. It has to keep the people informed of the policies and programmes of Government. Thereby it helps to enlist their co-operation in the various development and other welfare activities. This is done through various media of mass communication and methods of publicity. The District Information Office has a small free library and reading room. Charts, models, maps, pictures and the like pertaining to important schemes are displayed here.

Labour Department

The Department of Labour opened a Sub-Divisional Office at Chikmagalur in 1949. It was headed by an Assistant Commissioner for Labour, having jurisdiction over Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. This officer was mainly concerned with implementation of the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act, Payment of Wages Act and Industrial Disputes Act. In 1963, a separate office of Assistant Labour Commissioner was established at Chikmagalur, with jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Hassan and Kodagu districts which were constituted into a division. In 1967, when the Department was reorganised, the Sub-Divisional Office at Chikmagalur remained as Labour Office which was headed by a Labour Officer, having jurisdiction over the Chikmagalur district only. The Labour Officer, Chikmagalur, is subordinate to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chikmagalur. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chikmagalur, is assisted in his office by an Office Assistant, five ministerial and three class IV officials, as in 1979. The Labour officer is assisted by five Senior Labour Inspectors who are stationed at Chikmagalur I and II circles, Mudigere, Koppa and Tarikere taluks. Each of the Senior Labour Inspectors has one literate attender and a peon. But, at the headquarters, the Labour Officer is assisted by two Senior Labour Inspectors, (circle I and II), a Supervisor of the Labour Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur, four ministerial and eight class IV officials. The main functions of the Labour Department are to enforce the various Labour Laws. It has to safeguard the rights and privileges of the employees working in the various plantations, factories and commercial establishments. If industrial disputes occur, its officers have to mediate and strive

to bring about an amicable settlement between the employers and the employees, by virtue of the conciliation powers vested in them under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Marketing Department

An Office of a Marketing Inspector was opened at Chikmagalur in 1947. He has to carry out the work of administration of the Marketing Department in the district. He is assisted by a clerk-cum-typist and a peon, and is responsible to the District Marketing Officer, Hassan, who has jurisdiction over this district also. With the enforcement of the provisions of the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966, and the Rules made thereunder, from May 1st, 1968, the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Accountants of Regulated Market Committees have also become regular Government employees. As such, the District Marketing Officer, Hassan, exercises control over them as well. The functions of the Marketing Department in the district include conducting of marketing surveys, compilation of figures of market rates of regulated and other important commodities, organisation and supervision of regulated markets and grading stations, administration of the Warehouses Act, supervision of work relating to market intelligence and inspection of officers of the regulated market committees. The Department is also required to collect statistical data on agricultural marketing and make them available to the authorities concerned (see ch. VI).

Mines and Geology Department

There is a Geologist at Chikmagalur in charge of a Ground Water Survey Unit of the State Department of Mines and Geology. His office commenced functioning in December 1970. Its jurisdiction extends to Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts. He is responsible to the Senior Geologist at Mangalore. The Geologist is assisted in his duties, as in 1979, by six Assistant Geologists, an Assistant Drilling Engineer, a Supervisor, an Assistant Draughtsman, four members of ministerial staff, two drivers and three class IV officials.

The main functions of the unit are to investigate the ground-water potential by conducting water-balance studies and to issue clearance for sinking additional wells. It also renders technical advice to private and public sector agencies in regard to sinking of wells. In addition to regular survey undertaken for determining the ground-water potential and water quality, the Department has also undertaken drilling of new bore-wells and revitalisation of existing wells for agricultural and other purposes (see ch. I and IV).

Motor Vehicles Department

The administration of the Motor Vehicles Department in the district is under the charge of a Regional Transport Officer whose office was

established at Chikmagalur in 1958. On introduction of the Karnataka Motor Vehicles (Taxations on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1961, his office was developed with additional staff. There is also a Regional Transport Authority at Chikmagalur which is a quasi-judicial body, consisting of the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its Chairman, the Executive Engineer, Chikmagalur, and the Superintendent of Police as official members and a non-official member nominated by the Government. The Regional Transport Officer functions as its Secretary. He is the executive officer exercising the powers delegated to him by the Regional Transport Authority. He is also the district officer of the Motor Vehicles Department carrying out the administrative functions delegated to him under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules 1963, Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation on Passengers and Goods Act and Rules 1961.

The Regional Transport Officer, Chikmagalur, is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by five Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, one Prosecuting Inspector and 22 members of ministerial and six members of class IV staff, as in 1979. He is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner for Transport, Shimoga Division, Shimoga, and through him to the Commissioner of Transport in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles are empowered to enforce the various Motor Vehicles Acts and Rules, for realisation of Government revenue and for control and maintenance of motor vehicles. They have also to conduct surveys in respect of traffic potentialities of the various routes in the district. The Regional Transport Officer exercises powers under the Motor Vehicles Act in regard to issue of permits, stage-carriage timings, private carrier permits, and regulation of public carriers. After the amendment to Section 45 of the Motor Vehicles Act, contract-carriage permits are issued by the Karnataka State Transport Authority, Bangalore. The Regional Transport Officer is also responsible for collection of taxes under the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts. He is required to conduct surprise checks of motor vehicles (see ch. XI).

Public Works Department

A post of Superintendent of Maramat with jurisdiction over the whole State of old Mysore was created in 1834. Prior to that, the revenue authorities used to carry out public works through *mestris* and *mutsaddis* attached to the taluk office. Maintenance of tanks and channels had been always regarded as the responsibility of the revenue officials. The new Superintendent of Maramat was entrusted with the task of designing and executing certain original public works. A separate Department of Public Works was constituted in June 1856 with a Chief Engineer and an Assistant Chief Engineer for direction, and five Executive Engineers, four Assistant Engineers and 11 upper and 19 lower subordinates for construction. In 1873, this Department

was bifurcated into two district branches, one for roads and buildings and the other for irrigation. A Public Works Office was started in this district in 1885. The Public Works Department has gradually grown into a huge one, especially so after the launching of the Five-Year Plans for all-round developments.

The revenue district of Chikmagalur forms a division of the Public Works Department under the charge of an Executive Engineer. He is directly responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Hassan Circle, Hassan, in all technical and administrative matters. The Chikmagalur Division has been divided into five sub-divisions, the headquarters of which are located at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Mudigere, Tarikere and Koppa. The Koppa Sub-Division includes the taluks of Koppa, Narasimharajapuram and Sringeri. Each of the sub-divisions is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer, who is responsible to the Executive Engineer. Apart from these Assistant Executive Engineers of sub-divisions, the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the Divisional Office, as in 1980 by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer, three Assistant Engineers, four Junior Engineers, four Draughtsmen, three Tracers, a Junior Statistical Assistant, two Storekeepers, 17 ministerial and four class IV officials. Each Assistant Executive Engineer has the assistance of one or two Assistant Engineers, seven Junior Engineers, a Draughtsman and three members of clerical and two of class IV staff. The Assistant Executive Engineers have to check-measure all the works done by their subordinates and are responsible for satisfactory execution of the works in their sub-divisions.

The main functions of the Public Works Division in the district include construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads, bridges and minor irrigation. The Executive Engineer has powers to entrust to contractors, sanctioned works costing upto rupees fifty thousands to one lakh, and it has been laid down that the excess, if any, should not exceed eight per cent over the sanctioned estimates as recast on the basis of current schedules of rates. He is empowered to accord administrative approval and technical sanction to estimates of works costing upto Rs 50,000 in each case in respect of original works which are specifically provided for in the budget and included in the programmes. He can also entrust all works costing Rs 25,000 or more to contractors after calling for tenders while works costing less than that amount can be entrusted straightaway at rates not exceeding the current schedules of rates, to duly registered local contractors for taking up such works. He has also to scrutinise the estimates of works prepared by other departments. This officer has been invested with a wide range of powers under the Public Works Code and the Manual of Financial Power so as to enable him to carry out expeditiously various civil works. He is the professional and technical advisor to various other departments in

respect of public works, and also *ex-officio* professional advisor to the municipalities and other local bodies.

Minor Irrigation Investigation Sub-division.—There is also a sub-division of Minor Irrigation Investigation attached to the Shimoga Division for investigation and preparation of plans and estimates of Minor Irrigation Projects costing above Rs 0.75 lakhs. An Assistant Executive Engineer is in charge of the sub-division and he is assisted in his duties by three Assistant Engineers, three Junior Engineers, three ministerial and four class IV staff. This sub-division came into being in the year 1959 and has investigated about 475 irrigation projects since its inception.

Public Health Engineering Sub-Divisions.—There was also another Division of the Public Works Department at Shimoga, called the Public Health Engineering Division, under the charge of an Executive Engineer with jurisdiction over the entire Shimoga district and the Chikmagalur district except areas of Chikmagalur taluk. With the reorganisation of the Department in 1975, the Rural Water Supply Sub-Division, was redesignated as Public Health Engineering Sub-Division, Chikmagalur. For administrative convenience, another Public Health Engineering Sub-Division with its headquarters at Tarikere was also formed. Each of these sub-divisions is under an Assistant Executive Engineer of Public Health Engineering, who is directly responsible to the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Division, Shimoga, which comes under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Circle, Bangalore. Each of the Assistant Engineers is assisted in his duties at the sub-divisional level, as in 1979, by nine Junior Engineers, one Draughtsman, two tracers and four ministerial and four class IV officials. The main functions of P.H.E. Division are to investigate and execute National Rural Water Supply, preparation of plans and estimates for the same. And in scarcity area, the Division has to sink bore wells for drinking-water supply wherever necessary (see ch. XIV).

Kudremukh Road Division.—A separate Kudremukh Road Division, under the charge of Executive Engineer, was set up at Kalasa in 1976, exclusively for construction of a new road from Malleshwara township of the Kudremukh Mines Area to the Mangalore Port for transportation of heavy machineries. There are four sub-divisions under this division, each of these is under the charge of an Assistant Executive Engineer. Apart from these Assistant Executive Engineers of Sub-Divisions, the Executive Engineer is assisted in his duties in the divisional office as in 1976 by two Assistant Engineers, two Draughtsmen, a Tracer, a Surveyor, eleven of ministerial and four class IV officials. Each Assistant Executive Engineer is assisted in his respective sub-division as in

1976 by three Assistant Engineers, two Junior Engineers, two members of clerical staff and three class IV officials. The Executive Engineer of this Road Division is responsible to the Superintending Engineer, Mangalore Circle, Mangalore, in all technical and administrative matters. Now the entire project is shifted to Shravanabelgola, Hassan District, (see ch. VII).

Religious and Charitable Endowments Department

The term 'Muzrai' is derived from a Persian word 'Muzra' meaning deduction or allowance. It began to be applied, by usage, to an allowance sanctioned for religious or charitable purposes. Thus all grants made for religious or charitable purposes and for the up-keep of religious and charitable institutions were put under the head 'Muzrai'. The department was entrusted with the administration of revenue of religious and charitable institutions such as temples, *chhatras* (feeding houses) *mathas* (monasteries), *dargahs*, mosques, etc., getting land and money *inams* and/or interest from certain deposits of money lodged by devotees. Subsistence or personal grants and other charitable allowances were also administered by it. After the introduction of the *Inam* settlement in the old Mysore State, a distinction was made between 'Muzrai' and 'Inam' in that ready-money grants were brought under the head 'Muzrai' and all endowments of lands under 'Inam'.

The management of the *muzrai* institutions has been the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts. An establishment was maintained in the Dewan's office to deal with only highly important cases bearing on *muzrai* matters, with a Muzrai Superintendent. This post was abolished in 1922 and the Revenue Commissioner was appointed as also Muzrai Commissioner with sufficient powers of control and supervision in this respect over the revenue officers in the districts, who continued to supervise the *muzrai* institutions.

The Deputy Commissioner is also the district head of the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department in the district. He is the Chief Muzrai Officer of the district and in that capacity, he has control over all the *muzrai* institutions in the district. In so far as this aspect of the work is concerned, he is responsible to the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Assistant Commissioners in the two revenue sub-divisions and the Tahsildars in the seven taluks also exercise the powers and perform the duties of Muzrai Officers in their respective jurisdictions. The main functions of the Muzrai Department in the district include supervision and general control over the administration of the Hindu religious and charitable institutions in general. A separate authority supervises the Muslim endowments under provisions of Wakf Act (see ch. XVII).

Registration and Stamps Department

The Department of Registration and Stamps was reorganised in 1966. The Deputy Commissioner is in charge of the administration of this department in the district. He works as the *ex-officio* District Registrar and Collector of Stamps, in all matters relating to registration and stamps. He is responsible to and works under the technical control of the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka, Bangalore. The District Registrar is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters, as in 1979, by a Headquarters Assistant, two ministerial and one class IV official. In addition, there is a Headquarters Sub-Registrar at Chikmagalur, who is a Sub-Registrar (Class II). There is a Sub-Registrar (Grade II) in each of the taluk headquarters and he is assisted by a clerk, an attender and a peon.

The District Registrar exercises general control and supervision over the work of all the Sub-Registrars in the district. He has powers to receive and register documents which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar. The deposit of wills has to be made only at the District Registrar's office. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar is also the Inspector of Registration, and in that capacity, he has powers to inspect all the Sub-Registrar's offices in the district. The Sub-Registrars are responsible for registration of documents and are also *ex-officio* Marriage Registration Officers under the Special Marriages Act, 1954. As a Collector of Stamps, the Special Deputy Commissioner exercises such of the powers and functions as are conferred on him by the Stamps Act and Rules issued thereunder. The Headquarters Assistant to the District Registrar and his staff assist the Special Deputy Commissioner in this work. The District Registrar is also empowered to conduct enquiries and pass orders in respect of appeals preferred against the orders of the Sub-Registrars.

Social Welfare Department

With the reorganisation of the Social Welfare Department in 1961, a District Social Welfare Officer was appointed as the district head of the department. He works under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district and acts as his executive assistant in all matters relating to social welfare, but under the technical and administrative control of the State Director of Social Welfare. He is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters as in 1979, by an Inspecting Assistant, a Superintendent, five ministerial and two class IV Officials and at the taluk-level by Social Welfare Inspectors (one in each taluk). The Social Welfare Inspectors work under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers. The several social welfare institutions in the district such as women's welfare centres and hostels for boys and

girls, and the staff attached to them work under the control of the District Social Welfare Officer. The main functions of this Department in the district are to supervise the several schemes sanctioned for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes (including denotified and nomadic tribes) and other backward classes. He has to assist in promoting their social, economic, educational and cultural interests with the active co-operation of the various District Officers. The Integrated Tribal Development Project is in operation in the district since 1977-78. The Office of the Project Co-ordinator is located at Mudigere. He is responsible for the implementation of the scheme in the district. He is assisted in his duties by an office Superintendent, an Accountant, a Tribal Welfare Inspector, two Clerks, a Typist and two class IV employees. (see. ch. XVII).

Survey Settlement and Land Records Department

An office of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records was opened at Chikmagalur in 1960. Consequent on the increase in the volume of work in recent years, the district was, in 1970, divided into two sub-divisions with headquarters, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Tarikere. Each sub-division has an Assistant Director of Land Records as its head. Both of them are subordinate to the Deputy Director of Land Records, Hassan Division, Hassan, in all technical and administrative matters. They have to carry out also all administrative orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in matters of survey, settlement and land records. The Chikmagalur Sub-Division comprises the Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere and Sringeri taluks, while the Tarikere Sub-Division includes the Tarikere, Kadur Narasimharajapura taluks. The Assistant Director of Land Records at Chikmagalur is assisted (as in 1980) by a Sub-Assistant Superintendent (Manager), four Supervisors, seven I Division Surveyors, 29 II Division Surveyors, and also six members of clerical staff, 30 Band Peons and two other class IV officials, while the Assistant Director of Land Records of the Tarikere Sub-Division is assisted by a Sub-Assistant Superintendent, four Supervisors, six I Division Surveyors, 27 II Division Surveyors, seven members of clerical staff, 24 Band Peons and three other class IV officials.

The main functions of this department in the district include proper maintenance of all land records, bringing of land survey records up-to-date, settlement of boundaries, maintenance of boundary marks of survey numbers, conducting measurement of a survey number under the records of rights, settlement for fixations of rates of assessment, providing of technical guidance to revenue officers and imparting of training to Revenue Inspectors as and when necessary. It also supplies village maps and certified copies and extracts of survey records to the public on payment of prescribed fees. The functions and powers of this Department are governed by the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, and Rules

made thereunder, Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1966 and Land Acquisition and Survey Manuals.

Sericulture Department

The Department of Sericulture opened an office of the Assistant Director of Sericulture at Chikmagalur in 1979. In 1980 two Government silk farms, one at Linglapura of Kadur taluk and another at Sollapur of Tarikere taluk and six extension centres each at Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Tarikere taluks of the district were started. The Assistant Director of Sericulture, Chikmagalur, is directly responsible to the Deputy Director of Sericulture, Hassan Division, Hassan. He is incharge of the whole district and assisted by two Sericulture Assistants (Class-II), three Senior Sericultural Inspectors, five Sericultural Inspectors, 21 Sericultural demonstrators, four Sericultural Operators, two members of ministerial staff and eight members of class IV officials.

The Department has taken the responsibility of supplying disease-free seeds to the farmers who take up sericulture. Farmers are provided subsidies for construction of Rearing Houses and to supply the Rearing Equipments required by them (see ch. V).

Town Planning Department

After the creation of a separate Department of Town Planning in the State in 1959, a branch office of it was started at Hassan in 1970 to serve as a "Master Plan Unit" for the Hassan and Chikmagalur districts. Later in 1975, a separate District Planning Unit was established for this district at Chikmagalur. Thereafter, town-planning activities in the district have been extended to all the towns of the district. The unit is headed by an Assistant Director of Town Planning, who is directly responsible to the Director, Town Planning in Karnataka, Bangalore. The Assistant Director is assisted in his duties in the district by two Junior Town Planners, six Town Planning Supervisors, a Tracer, two ministerial and four class IV officials. The functions of the department in the district include preparation of base maps of the towns, taluk headquarters and villages for preparing extension schemes for them. This department also deals with problems of traffic improvement by proposing pass roads, ring roads, introduction of light signals, pedestrian crossings, etc. (see ch. XIV).

Treasury Department

The treasury was formerly a part and parcel of the Deputy Commissioner's office, and it was under the charge of the Headquarters Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner. On 1st April 1954, it was brought under the executive management of a separate Assistant

Commissioner who was under the administrative control of the Deputy Commissioner. From 1st June 1961, a separate Treasury Department was formed and the Deputy Commissioner was relieved of the additional charge of the treasury functions, and the District Treasury Officer was given the full charge of the treasury. He is now the head of the Treasury Department in the district and is directly responsible to the Director of Treasuries in Karnataka, Bangalore. The District Treasury Officer is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters, as in 1979, an Assistant Treasury Officer, two Senior Head Accountants, three Deputy Accountants, Shroff, a Gollar and 19 ministerial and five class IV officials. There is a sub-treasury at each taluk headquarters, each under the charge of a Sub-Treasury Officer. Each Sub-Treasury Officer is assisted by a Deputy Accountant, a Shroff, a Gollar, one or two clerks and a peon. All these sub-treasuries, except the one at Sringeri, are banking treasuries. The State Bank of Mysore is the agency bank which conducts the cash transaction of these banking treasuries.

The main functions and duties of treasuries are to deal with monetary transaction (i.e., to receive and make payments of money) pertaining to Government, local bodies and the public in accordance with the provisions prescribed therefor and render accounts to the Accountant General, Bangalore, and also to departmental officers every month. It is the responsibility of the District Treasury Officer to see that both the district and taluk treasuries function properly. He has to conduct technical inspection of the sub-treasuries once a year and also supervise inspection twice a year. He is responsible for the custody of cash, Government stamps, other valuables and important documents in the treasuries. He has to see that all the monthly accounts and returns are submitted punctually to the Director of Treasuries and to the Accountant General, Bangalore. In addition, the State Government have introduced a computerisation scheme in regard to the budget expenditure of the State Government. For dealing with cases of old-age pensions to destitutes, post of Class II Officer and a First Division Clerk have been recently sanctioned.

Weights and Measures Department

Formerly, the administration of the Weights and Measures Department in the district was under the charge of an Inspector of Weights and Measures. With the reorganisation of the Department in 1970, an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures was appointed at Chikmagalur as the district head of the department. He is assisted in his duties, as in 1979 by an Inspector, two ministerial officials and a peon. The Inspector is assisted by a manual assistant and a peon and has jurisdiction over the entire Chikmagalur district. The Assistant Controller is responsible to the Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures, Mysore Division, Mysore.

The main functions of this department are administration of the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, and Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Rules, 1959, verification of weights and measures, weighing and measuring instruments used by the industrial establishments, factories, petrol pumps, tank lorries, tank tempos, etc., and other measuring instruments used by oil depots such as flow metres, overhead measures and the like. The Assistant Controller is empowered to launch prosecution against the erring traders, dealers and manufacturers. The Inspector conducts periodical inspections of shops and other trading establishments to verify the weights and measures in use in their respective jurisdictions. (see ch. VI).

Youth Services Department

Youth Services Department, which was formed in 1976, has a District Youth Services Officer at Chikmagalur. He works under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The District Youth Services Officer is assisted (as in 1979) by four Assistant Youth Services Officers who have their headquarters at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere and Koppa and other members of staff. He is responsible to the Deputy Director of Youth Services, Mysore Division, Mysore. The main functions of the Youth Services Department in the district are to supervise the working of the Karnataka Youth Services Corps volunteers, to organise youth camps, rallies, rural youth seminars, work-shops and conferences, to associate with the N.S.S. Schemes, to supervise the functioning of youth hostels, to promote and organise *bal-bhavans*, to examine requests for financial assistance by youth clubs, to promote rural gymanasia, to render help to solve students' problems, etc.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Central Excise Department

After the federal financial integration of 'B' States in 1950, the Central Government introduced the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, in the erstwhile State of Mysore. An office of the Central Excise Department was opened at Chikmagalur in 1930, for collection of Central Excise duties on excisable commodities either produced or manufactured in the district. A Superintendent of Central Excise is in charge of the administration of Multiple Officers' Range, Central Excise, Chikmagalur. He works under the supervision of Assistant Collector of Central Excise, Davanagere Division, Davanagere. In August 1969, a separate division known as Mangalore Customs Division was formed for dealing exclusively with matters relating to customs. It has jurisdiction over Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Hassan and Chitradurga districts, and has been invested with higher responsibilities and more powers since its re-organisation in 1971, in so far as Central excise matters are concerned.

For administrative purposes, the district has been divided into five forward sectors, each under the charge of an Inspector of Central Excise and a Sepoy. The headquarters of these ranges are located at Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Kadur, Koppa and Kalasa. The jurisdiction of the Chikmagalur Range extends to Chikmagalur taluk and of the Mudigere Range to Mudigere taluk, while the Kadur Range includes Kadur and Tarikere taluks and the Koppa Range covers the taluks of Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Sringeri, and the Kalasa Range has the two hobbies of Mudigere taluk. All these Inspectors are responsible to the Superintendent of Central Excise, Chikmagalur. Five other Inspectors are attached to the Office of the Superintendent at Chikmagalur. He is assisted in his duties in the district headquarters (as in 1979) by five Inspectors, three Sepoys and necessary ministerial staff. The main functions of the Central Excise Department in the district are assessment and collection of Central excise duties in respect of specified commodities, prevention of smuggling and detection of cases of evasion of Central excise duty. The commodities on which excise duty is levied in the district are mainly coffee, tea, matches and tobacco (see ch. XI).

Income-Tax department

An Income-Tax Circle was established at Chikmagalur in 1970. There are two Income-Tax Officers whose jurisdiction extends over the entire Chikmagalur district. They are directly responsible to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Mangalore Range, Mangalore, and through him to the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Karnataka, Bangalore. The Income-Tax Officers are assisted in their duties in the district by an Income-Tax Inspector, ten members of ministerial and four class IV staff. The main functions of the Department include assessment levy and collection of income-tax, wealth-tax, gift-tax and estate duty, and detection of cases in which a taxable income is being earned. The Estate Duty matters of this district come under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Mangalore.

National Savings Organisation

The National Savings Scheme was taken up in this district in 1943. The work relating to National Savings in the district is being carried out by a District Savings Officer who is responsible to the Assistant Regional Director, National Savings, Mangalore, and through him to the Regional Director, National Savings, Government of India, Bangalore. The main functions of this organisation in the district include promotion of Small Savings Schemes, publicity and formation of Pay Roll Savings Groups (see ch. VI).

Posts and Telegraphs Department

A Postal Division consisting of Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts was formed under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices with

his headquarters at Shimoga in 1961. Prior to that, Chikmagalur district was a part of the Mysore Postal Division, Mysore. The Superintendent of Post Offices is directly responsible to the Post-Master General, Karnataka, Bangalore. There is a Head Post-Master in HSG-I Grade at Chikmagalur. The district has been divided into three Postal Sub-Divisions with headquarters at Chikmagalur, Birur and Koppa. Each of these sub-divisions is supervised by an Inspector of Post-Offices. In addition to these Inspectors, there is also a Public Relation Officer attached to the Chikmagalur Head Post Office, who supervises effective delivery within the town limits of Chikmagalur and attends to routine complaints. There were in 1976-77, 40 Sub-Masters and 235 Branch Post-Masters in charge of various Post-Offices of the district.

An independent Postal Division consisting of Chikmagalur revenue district was formed on 15th January 1979 bifurcating the erstwhile Shimoga Postal Division. The new Division is under the charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices with its headquarters at Chikmagalur. He is assisted in his duties as in 1979 by an Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, three Inspectors of Post Offices, an Inspector of Post offices (complaints), 17 Sub-Post-Masters and Assistant Post-Masters (LSG), four wire-less Inspectors, 156 Time-scale clerks, two Head Postmen, three Sorting Postmen, nine Mail Overseers, 52 Postmen, eight Jamadars and 21 class IV officials.

In the Chikmagalur Postal Division, there is a Head Post Office, eight Lower Selection Grade Post Offices, 42 Departmental Sub-Post Offices, 25 extra departmental post offices and 201 extra departmental Branch Post Offices. Two office namely Chikmagalur and Malleswara (Kudremukh) are having teleprinter service. The former is connected on teleprinter circuit to Bangalore while the latter is connected to Mangalore. There is one Railway Mail Sorting office located at Birur. The Department has also provided the facilities of telephone and telegraph in many post offices. Twenty Sub-Post-Officers are having Morse telegraph facility, 49 Sub-Post Offices and five Branch Post-Offices are having phono-com facility (see ch. VII).

Telephone Office

There is an office of Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, at Chikmagalur. As in the year 1979, there were 32 Telephone exchanges and 1,923 telephone connections. The Sub-Divisional Officer is directly responsible to the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Mysore Division, Mysore. He is assisted in his duties in the district by 10 Junior Engineers, three Junior Supervisors, four Phone Inspectors, three Line Inspectors, nine Sub-Inspectors, seven Repeater Station Assistants, 57 Telephone Operators, 19 Technicians, three Cable Jointers, 73 Linemen and a Wireman, besides seven members of ministerial and five class IV staff. The Engineering staff have to keep the telephone exchanges in proper working

condition and set right any interruptions caused by damages to telephone lines, instruments, etc. They have to see that the lineman tests every telephone line periodically and in cases of interruption rush to the spots and take necessary remedial steps (see ch. VII).

STATE PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Agro-Industries Corporation

An office of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation was set up at Chikmagalur as a branch office under the Engineering Division of the Department of Agriculture. Later, in 1972, that Engineering Division was entirely merged with the Corporation. The purpose of establishing this office was to help the agriculturists in developing their lands by reclamation, levelling, tilling, ploughing, etc., by hiring out to them bulldozers, tractors and other agricultural equipments, and by development of wells and sinking of bore-wells for increasing the water-sources through rock-blasting units, slow-speed and high-speed rings, well-master cranes, oil engines, etc. The services of the machineries are given on hire basis after seeking advance payment on the loans sanctioned by Co-operative Land Development Banks and other banks.

This Branch Office of the Corporation is headed by an Assistant Agricultural Engineer. The Staff consists of a Supervisor, a Mechanic, a Fitter, four Operators/drivers, 11 Helpers for operation, repair and maintenance of machinery, four members of ministerial and two peons (as in 1980). The Chikmagalur district comes under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Agricultural Engineer of the Corporation, who has his headquarters at Mysore. Another Agro-Supply Divisional Office is working at Chikmagalur, headed by a District Sales Officer. He is subordinate to the Regional Manager, Agro-Industrial Supply Division, who has his headquarters at Hassan. He is assisted by a Store Keeper, a typist and a peon. The purpose of this division is to supply fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, etc., to the societies and authorised dealers in the district.

Electricity Board

A Section Office of the Electricity Board having a Senior Operator as its head was established in the district in 1935. Later, parts of this district were distributed among Hassan, Bhadravathi and Shimoga electricity divisions which were formed in 1971. Four years thereafter in 1975, a separate division was constituted, with an Executive Engineer, (Electrical) as its head, at Chikmagalur, with jurisdiction over the entire revenue district of Chikmagalur. He is responsible for the management, administration and execution of all the electricity works under his charge. He works under the control and guidance of the Superintending Engineer (Electrical), Karnataka Electricity Board, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga.

The district has been divided into six sub-divisions namely, Chikmagalur Urban, Chikmagalur Rural, Balehonnur, Birur, Mudigere and Tarikere Sub-Divisions which have twenty sub-sections. Each Sub-Division is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer (Electrical), and there is an Assistant Executive Engineer (Electrical) in charge of each of the sub-sections. In addition, there is a separate office of an Assistant Executive Engineer for Rural Electrification and Irrigation Pumpsets, with his headquarters at Chikmagalur. The Executive Engineer (Electrical) is assisted in his duties in the district as a whole by 329 members of staff on the executive side and 464 members on the ministerial side, as in 1979. Under his control, there is a separate audit staff headed by an Accounts Officer who is assisted by two Assistant Accounts Officers, and one Internal Auditor of the rank of Assistant Accounts Officer and necessary ministerial and class IV staff. The main functions of the Board in the district are investigations of needs of electricity, installation and running of electricity supply, distribution and maintenance. The Acts administered by the Electricity Board in the district are Indian Electricity Acts of 1910 and 1948 and Rules of 1956.

Food and Civil Supplies Corporation

The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, has a branch office at Chikmagalur, headed by a District Manager. It was established in 1973 with jurisdiction over all the revenue taluks of the district. He is under the control of the Managing Director, Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Bangalore. He is assisted by an Assistant Manager, five Graduate Assistants, a Quality Inspector, one Second Division Clerk, two Messengers, a Typist and a driver (as in 1979), and is entrusted with the work of procurement of levy grains and also bulk purchase from the open market. The grains are sold either to the public or sent to the informal rationing areas in the State as per the instructions of the Director, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Bangalore. The trading account of the Corporation in the district for the period from 1974-75 to 1976-77 was as follows:

<i>Purchases</i>	<i>Sales</i>
Rs. 76,49,557	Rs. 41,17,868
Rs. 1,07,78,981	Rs. 49,30,594
Rs. 54,69,847	Rs. 63,93,154

Forest Plantation Corporation Ltd.

A Divisional Forest Office of the Forest Plantations Corporation Ltd., Bangalore was established at Shimoga in 1971, with jurisdiction over the districts of Shimoga and Chikmagalur which were constituted into a Division for the purposes of raising eucalyptus and rubber plantations and for looking after the existing plantations. A Divisional Forest Officer is in charge of this Division at Shimoga. He is directly

responsible to the Managing Director, Karnataka Forest Plantations Corporation Limited, Bangalore. Under this Divisional Forest Officer, there are two Range Forest Officers and four Forest Guards in this district (as in 1979).

Housing Board

In 1966, an Office of the Assistant Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board, Chikmagalur Sub-Division, was opened at Chikmagalur. He is subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Karnataka Housing Board, Shimoga Division, Shimoga, and is assisted in his duties by an Assistant Engineer, four Junior Engineers, three ministerial and two class IV officials as in 1979. The main functions of the Housing Board are execution of the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Low-Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle-Income Group Housing Scheme, supervision of work done by local bodies, subsidised Rental Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme and Plantation Labour Housing Scheme. All the schemes are required to be implemented on "No Profit and No Loss" basis. The Board is also assisting the rural people by granting loans on security basis for constructing rural houses (see ch. XIV).

Khadi and Village Industries Board

In 1961, the Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board set up an office at Hassan with jurisdiction over Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts. Later in 1975, a separate district office was established at Chikmagalur. Since then, all activities of the Board in this District are under the charge of a District Officer who is responsible to the Divisional Officer, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Shimoga. The District Officer is assisted at the headquarters (as in 1979) by an Auditor-cum-Inspector, a Supervisor, a Technician for Gobar Gas plants, ministerial and class IV staff. There are also seven other Supervisors each of whom is posted to a Block for installation of gobar plants under the supervision of the Block Development Officer. The main functions of the Board are to provide technical guidance, training and financial assistance to artisans and development of Khadi and Village Industries in the district (see ch. V).

Road Transport Corporation

The Chikmagalur district is a part of the Hassan Division of the Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation. This Division was started in 1961 with five depots, two at Hassan and one each at Chikmagalur, Arsikere and Sakleshpur for catering to transport needs of the respective areas. The Chikmagalur Depot is headed by a Depot Manager who is subordinate to the Deputy General Manager and Divisional Controller, Hassan. His jurisdiction is the whole revenue district of Chikmagalur. There is also a Depot Workshop at Chikmagalur where repairs and maintenance of vehicles are looked after. The Depot Manager is assisted

(as in 1979) by 28 members of staff on the administrative side, 202 on traffic operational side and 55 on mechanical side. Nationalisation of passenger transport in the district is not complete as only certain road sections have been nationalised (see ch. VII).

Small Industries Development Corporation

The Karnataka Small Industries Development Corporation has established two industrial estates, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Kadur in order to encourage entrepreneurs to start industries. It opened a branch office at two places in 1962, with a Junior Assistant and a peon/watchman in each estate. The Junior Assistant is responsible to the Manager (Administration), Mangalore Division, Mangalore, and his duties are execution of construction work, looking after the day-to-day matters of the industrial estate, and collection of rents and their remittance (see ch. V).

Warehousing Corporation

The Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation established a warehouse at Kadur in 1975. This warehouse is looked after by a Superintendent who is assisted by a Warehouseman, a Storekeeper, a peon-cum-dusting operator and a watchman. Inspection of the warehouse is done by Senior Deputy Director Warehousing Corporation, Mysore. The main functions of the Corporation are to acquire, build and run warehouses for agricultural produce, seeds, fertilizers and implements offered for storage by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions, provide facilities for transport to and from warehouses, act as agent of the State Government to the Central Warehousing Corporation for sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, etc. (see ch. VI).

CENTRAL PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Coffee Board

The Coffee Board, Bangalore, which has been established by the Central Government, guides the growers in the modern methods of coffee cultivation, supplies improved seed materials, helps to solve problems relating to pests and diseases, extends financial assistance, regulates the marketing and prices of coffee and so forth. The Board's activities have immensely helped the coffee growers and have put the coffee industry in a firm footing.

The Coffee Board, has under its control the Central Coffee Research Institute at Balehonnur. The Institute is headed by a Director of Research who exercises overall supervision over the extension activities of the Research Department. It is engaged in applied and fundamental research for developing and achieving suitable techniques for increased production of quality coffee. The Director of Research is assisted in his

duties by a number of technical and non-technical personnel. There are 14 A Group officers (1981) which include one Director, five Divisional Heads, one Agricultural Chemist, a Botanist, one Agronomist, an Entomologist, a Cytologist, a Field Pathologist, a Mycologist, a Plant Physiologist and a Statistician and 18 'B' class officers, 69 class 'C' officials and 19 'D' class officials. The office of the Deputy Director of Extension, is started at Chikmagalur in 1972 with jurisdictions over the districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and parts of Shimoga district. He is responsible to the Head of Extension, Coffee Research Sub-Station, Chettalli, North Kodagu. The district has three Extension Centres, one each at Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa. Each of these Extension Centres is under the charge of a Senior Liaison officer who is responsible to the Deputy Director of Extension who has (as in 1979) the assistance of two Technical Assistants, 12 Junior Liaison Officers, Field Assistants and necessary ministerial staff. (see ch. IV).

Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd.

On 4th November 1975, India and Iran signed an agreement under which Iran undertook to extend to India a credit of 650 million U.S. dollars for the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. An other agreement was also concluded on the same day for export of 150 million tonnes of ore concentrate to Iran over a period of 20 years beginning from September 1980. As a corollary to this agreement, a new Company named the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. was formed in April 1976 to construct and administer the Kudremukh Project, with its headquarters at Bangalore and with its two works centres at Malleswara (Kudremukh) and Mangalore.

The Managing Director is the Chief Executive of the Project, who acts under the guidance of the Chairman. Subordinate to the Director of the Project are the Director of Technical Services and the Director of Finance. There are 105 executive officials and 422 non-executive officials working in the Kudremukh Project establishment (as in 1979). The main functions of the project are construction of necessary facilities for the development and mining of the ore and export of iron ore concentrate after beneficiation to Iran through the new Mangalore Port. (see ch. V).

Life Insurance Corporation

The Chikmagalur district was under Udipi Branch Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India until 1958 when the jurisdiction was transferred to the Branch at Shimoga. The growth of new business and premia mobilised in the district necessitated the opening of a sub-office at Chikmagalur, in October 1960 under the administrative control of an Assistant Branch Manager (Development) with the all-round

development of business. This sub-office was upgraded as a full-fledged Branch Office in July 1966, and a Branch Manager was put in charge of this Branch Office, with jurisdiction over all the taluks of Chikmagalur district. The Branch Manager is assisted in his duties at the district headquarters by an Assistant Branch Manager (Administration), two Assistant Branch Managers (Development), 23 members of ministerial and four class IV officials, as in 1979. He is responsible to the Divisional Manager, Udipi. The main functions of this Branch Office in the district are processing and under-writing of proposals received from the proponents through the field organisation (consisting of agents and development officers), collections of premia under the policies served by it and granting of loans under policies within certain limits (see ch. VI).

National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad, which is one of the Subsidiaries of the Steel Authority of India Ltd., is engaged in prospecting of iron ore reserves in the Baba-Budangiri hills. At present, it is studying techno-economic feasibility of exploration of iron ore of this range, mainly magnetite ore. An Investigation Division of the Corporation started its work in June 1976. It is headed by a District Chief Project Officer responsible to the Director (Planning), Hyderabad. He is assisted by 19 Class I Officers, two Class II Officers, 61 Class III and nine class IV officials, as in 1979. The Investigation Division is carrying out topo-survey, geological mapping, core drilling, exploration-mining, engineering survey studies, ore-dressing tests, chemical analysis, etc. (see ch. V)

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

In the modern period, the year 1862 heralded the beginning of local self-governing institutions in the princely State of Mysore. Municipal Committees were first constituted at Bangalore and Mysore during that year, following the pattern prescribed in the Government of India Act XXVI of 1850. Twenty-seven years later, *i.e.*, in 1889, a municipal committee was formed at Kadur of this district. Thereafter, in course of time, such committees were brought into existence for other towns of the district. These committees consisted of influential and experienced persons having knowledge of various civic problems, and in addition, Government departments also found representation in these committees. For smooth and more effective functioning of these bodies, suitable regulations were enforced by the Government as and when needed.

During the period from 1891 to 1896, there were six municipalities functioning in the district at Chikmagalur, Kadur, Tarikere, Birur, Ajjampura and Yedehalli (the present Narasimharajapura). The sub-joined table indicates the income and expenditure of these six municipalities (then known as municipal funds) of the district for the years 1891-92 and 1895-96.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	(Amount in rupees)			
		1891-92		1895-96	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	Ajjampura	700	2,280	1,650	1,830
2	Birur	2,55	4,929	8,108	9,052
3	Chikmagalur	50,400	53,761	22,621	37,133
4	Kadur	1,600	4,160	2,766	3,861
5	Tarikere	4,485	6,875	6,925	6,432
6	Yedehalli	858	1,495	1,224	1,422

Under the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and Rules issued thereunder in 1903, former minor municipalities with a population

of less than 3,000 were converted into unions. The Chairmen of these unions were appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioner. By 1911-12, the number of municipalities in the district was seven, of which Chikmagalur and Tarikere were regulation municipalities constituted under Regulation VI of 1906, and the rest, *i.e.*, Birur, Kadur, Yedehalli, Mudigere and Koppa were non-regulation municipalities. However, municipality for Ajjampura, formed earlier was abolished in 1912. The total number of councillors of these seven bodies was 88 in 1912, and of them, 49 were nominated non-officials and 34 were *ex-officio* members (officers) and the rest (five) were elected non-officials. The total population served by these local authorities was 27,351. The total number of municipal tax-payers was 6,129 excluding the number of rate-payers of Mudigere. During 1911-12 the total receipts and expenditure of these municipalities amounted to Rs 60,625 and Rs 44,809 respectively. The incidence of taxation per head was about three rupees at Chikmagalur and one-and-a-half rupee in Tarikere. For the holy town of Sringeri, which was the headquarters of large *Jahagir* which had a separate, special status of its own, a non-regulation municipality was constituted for the first time, under a Government order of 1887. It consisted of nine members including six nominated non-officials and three *ex-officio* members (officers). The actual income and expenditure of this municipality during 1911-12 was Rs 6,538 and Rs 6,803 respectively.

Among the taxes authorised to be levied, *octroi* yielded relatively more. Next in order was the house-tax and tax on trade and professions. During the year 1911-12, the total *octroi* collection in the seven municipalities of the district (excluding Sringeri) was Rs 25,247 of which the share of Chikmagalur town alone was Rs. 15,724. The *octroi* collection of Sringeri was Rs 2,847 in that year.

Later reforms

Orders were passed by the Government in November 1916, effecting certain changes in the municipal administration. The municipal bodies were classified as city, town and minor municipalities on the strength of population and importance. The ratio of elected seats on the town municipal councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total strength, and also the number of *ex-officio* members was reduced gradually. The Municipal Regulation of 1918 gave wider powers to the municipal councils. Another Municipal Regulation of 1928-29 removed the disqualification of women from being the members of municipal councils. During the period from 1919-20 to 1923-24, the number of municipalities increased to nine. Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Birur were considered as town municipalities, while Kadur, Ajjampura, Shivane, Koppa, Narasimharajapura and Mudigere were termed minor municipalities, and Sringeri continued to be a non-regulation civic body. Later,

during 1930-31 and 1940-41, the financial position of the nine municipalities excluding Shivane was as follows.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	(Amount in rupees)			
		1930-31		1940-41	
		Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	Ajjampur	1,875	1,935	6,913	7,175
2	Birur	8,404	9,833	14,693	12,910
3	Chikmagalur	82,212	87,271	89,985	88,584
4	Kadur	8,589	11,374	18,065	14,313
5	Koppa	13,060	14,276	8,339	7,224
6	Mudigere	5,368	8,397	15,322	16,115
7	Narasimharajapura	5,440	4,683	6,552	6,619
8	Sringeri	4,149	3,935	6,986	7,230
9	Tarikere	40,447	42,902	39,218	39,065
Total		1,69,544	1,84,606	2,06,073	1,99,235

Local Boards

Before the formation of the District Boards in 1903, the administration of local funds had been entrusted to an agency called District Fund Circle which was presided over by the chief revenue officer of the district. It had seven non-official members (six land-owners and an *Inamdar*); the senior Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, Civil Surgeon and all *Amildars* of the taluks were also its *ex-officio* members. This body had limited powers to sanction estimates for works costing less than Rs 500 only. As a measure of improvement over the District Fund Circle, the Mysore Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and Rules thereunder were issued in September 1903, during the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV. Thereupon, District Boards came into being replacing District Fund Circles, and also taluk Boards were constituted in all taluks of the district. The District Board was headed by the Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner and senior officers of the departments of medical relief, engineering and education were its *ex-officio* members. The other members of the District Board were appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner. A taluk board was to consist of 12 members of whom four were the *ex-officios*, four elected and three nominated by the Government and the other member was to be elected by the municipality of the taluk headquarters.

The sources of revenue for the newly constituted District Board included plough-tax, ferry tax, sale-proceeds of stray cattle and fines imposed on cattle trespass. The amount so raised excluded the general revenue and was placed at the disposal of civil officers for the construction of class IV village roads. Later on, in the surveyed taluks, the plough-

tax was abolished, being merged with the survey assessment. However, the plough-tax continued in unsurveyed taluks upto 1871. During the next year, it was decided to levy, in addition to assessment, a local cess of one anna in a rupee in the surveyed taluks for local purposes such as repairs of roads and education. The local cess was further extended to *sayar* collections (transit duties or miscellaneous revenues), forest and *abkari* (excise) contracts and other items. The District Board maintained schools and dispensaries and looked after roads in the interior parts. Sanitation and public health needs were also looked after by the local boards in the district excluding the area served by the municipalities.

Village Panchayats

Prior to the constitution of village *panchayats*, there were village improvement committees. As a result of Government accepting the recommendations made by the second conference on local self-government held in 1923 (the first was held in 1915), the village improvement committees were abolished and *panchayats* were constituted in all big villages and for groups of smaller villages. These bodies consisted of not less than five and not more than twelve members, and at least half of them were to be elected. In the initial stage, the chairmen of the *panchayats* were to be nominated by the Government. Some selected *panchayats* were invested with powers as provided in the Village Courts Regulation. During 1924-25, there were ten village *panchayats* in the district which were given such powers. The *Amildars* of taluks were authorised to control, inspect and supervise the *panchayats*. These local bodies were also given some financial autonomy. The sources of revenue for them included tax on houses and shops, tax on vacant lands and *hittalas* etc. They were also assured of a definite portion of the local cess. They had to discharge some obligatory duties in regard to sanitation, communication and such other matters pertaining to general welfare of the rural people. In 1923-24, there were 30 village *panchayats* in the district. A new Regulation called The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayats Regulation VI of 1918 was passed. As a result, the number of members of district and taluk boards was increased. Provision was made for elective majority of the members. Certain independent powers were also given to these bodies. The taluk boards were given separate funds. The Regulation of 1918 was amended in 1921 with a view to helping the development of education, agriculture and industries which came under the administrative purview of the District Board which was now enabled to levy an education cess not exceeding one anna in the rupee on all items of revenue.

Abolition of Taluk Boards

In 1927, the Taluk Boards, which had come into existence in 1903, were abolished, as it was found that these bodies did not possess adequate

resources to undertake any substantial development works and since their working was found to be not satisfactory. The assets and liabilities of all the taluk boards were transferred to the District Board. The supervision of the village *panchayats* was transferred to the Revenue Department.

During 1923-24, the total receipts of the then District Board of Chikmagalur amounted to Rs 1,24,060 (which included local cess of Rs 83,521 which covered a railway cess also). The amount of expenditure incurred by the District Board during that year was Rs 1,14,861. The total income of six taluk boards functioning in the district during 1923-24 was reckoned at Rs 43,814 and the expenditure at Rs 35,350. The Elementary Education Act was passed in 1930 with the main object of investing the local bodies with adequate powers of management, control and financing of elementary education. It came into force from 1st July 1931.

After 1947

After the attainment of Independence, concerted efforts have been made to improve the working of local self-governing institutions in order to make them more effective and economically viable. Introduction of adult franchise for election of members of local bodies and elimination of nominations of members were highly significant steps. The Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, abolished the earlier distinction known as major and minor municipalities. The privilege of electing a president and a vice-president was extended to all town municipalities. Under the provisions of this new Act, nine municipalities were reconstituted for the towns of the district in 1951-52 and the total number of municipal councillors elected was 145, out of whom 20 each were for Chikmagalur and Tarikere, and the rest (105) for the other seven municipalities at the rate of 15 for each.

After 1956

After the formation of the new State in 1956, uniform and comprehensive legislation called the Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, was adopted and it came into force with effect from the 1st November 1959. Several provisions of this new Act have been in consonance with the recommendations of the Balwantrao Mehta Committee. Under the Act, the District Boards were abolished, and a three-tier system comprising village *panchayats*, taluk development boards and district development councils were ushered in. The reorganised *panchayats*, which are fully elected, represent the socio-political features of the rural life, while the several categories of co-operative bodies represent the socio-economic aspects of village democracy. The Act provides for constitution of a village *panchayat* in every big revenue village or for a group of villages, having a population of not less than 1,500 and not more than 10,000. The number of members elected to a *panchayat* has to be not less

than 11 and not more than 19, with reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is also provision of two seats for women. The Government has power to up-grade a village *panchayat* into a town *panchayat* if a village *panchayat* has a population of more than 5,000 with an annual estimated income of Rs. 10,000. There is also a provision for converting any existing town municipality into a town *panchayat* if it has a population of not more than 10,000.

Municipalities revamped

Another statute called the Municipalities Act, 1964 (Act XXII of 1964) was passed, and it was brought into effect from the 1st April 1964. This new regulation has effected several changes. Under the 1951 Act, there was a provision for 15 councillors being elected when the population of the town did not exceed 10,000, and 20 councillors when the population exceeded 10,000. According to the 1964 Act, there is a provision for 15 councillors to be elected when the population does not exceed 20,000, and for an increase of four members for every 10,000 population in excess of 20,000. The term of office of the president and vice-president, which was of two years under the 1951 Act, was doubled by the new Act. However, it was left to the council concerned to hold elections to the offices of president and vice-president every year also. Section 340 of the Act has made a provision for the Chief Officer of the council to attend the meetings of the council or any of its committees and to take part in the discussion, but without the right to move any resolution or to cast a vote. The earlier Act had denied this power to the Chief Officer, and he had been allowed to give an explanation in regard to any subject under discussion at such meetings with the prior permission of the president or by virtue of a resolution passed to that effect in the meeting of the council or any committee.

At present (1980), there are nine municipalities functioning in the district, viz., (1) Ajjampura, (2) Birur, (3) Chikmagalur, (4) Kadur, (5) Koppa, (6) Mudigere, (7) Narasimharajapura, (8) Sringeri, (9) Tarikere. The latest elections to these nine municipalities of the district were held in May 1979 and they were reconstituted. There are 152 seats including 28 seats reserved, 12 of which are for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 16 for women. These municipal committees consist of representatives of different delimited divisions of the municipal areas. Councillors are empowered to elect, from among them, the president and vice-president. The term of office of the councillors is for four years. The president, besides presiding over the meetings of the council supervises the financial and executive administration and also exercises control over the actions and proceedings of all officers and officials of the civic body. The Act has laid down various important functions which include matters relating to sanitation, health, civic amenities like maintenance of roads, markets, facilities for education, safety and public

conveniences, establishment and maintenance of parks, gardens, libraries and rest houses, etc. The total number of employees working in the municipalities of the district during 1979-80 was 444, and of them, 52 were class III employees, 138 class IV employees and the rest (254) were *pourakarmikas*. A statement showing the receipts and expenditures of nine municipalities of the district for the years 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1979-80 is appended at the end of the Chapter (Table-I).

During the period from 1967 to 1972, the financial assistance given by the Government, in the form of grants and loans, to various municipalities of the district was Rs 3.62 lakhs for the purpose of improvement of towns and sanitary conditions. The seed-capital loan for formation of house sites for public distribution was Rs. 93,200 during 1972-73. Loans for construction of public lavatories amounted to Rs 48,571 during 1969-70. The total amount of loans granted by the Government during 1969 and 1970 together was Rs 85,000 for enabling the civic authorities to eradicate the evil practice of carrying night soil on head, by converting old-type lavatories into flush-out ones. The extent of loans received by the municipalities of the district from the Government during 1976-77 for formation and distribution of house-sites was Rs 2.66 lakhs, besides D.A. grants to municipal staff. During 1975-76, loans advanced by the Government to the Municipalities of Chikmagalur and Mudigere for water-supply were to the tune of Rs 4 lakhs and Rs 40,000 respectively.

Abolition of octroi

From April 1979, the Government of Karnataka abolished octroi on goods, which was one of the sources of income to the municipal bodies in the State. As a compensatory measure, tax on entry of goods was imposed. The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale thereon Act, 1979, was enacted, and it received the assent of the President of India on 17th May 1979. According to this Act, scheduled goods entering the local areas for consumption, use or sale thereon are to be taxed at rates not exceeding two per cent ad valorem as may be specified by the State Government, and different rates may be specified for different local areas. Under the Act, every dealer in scheduled goods has to get himself registered and keep true and correct account of scheduled goods he is dealing in. Persons or institutions acting in contravention of any of the provisions of the Act or rules made thereunder are punishable with either fine or simple imprisonment or both. To compensate this loss of revenue to the municipalities, octroi grants are being given to these civic bodies from the State Government.

Ajjampur Municipality

The total area of the Ajjampur Municipality which was 0.25 sq. km. in 1961, was reduced to 0.29 sq. km. by 1971, owing to separation of

some revenue villages attached to the municipality earlier. The town had a total population of 6,716 in 1971 as against 5,675 and 4,817 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. The total number of houses as enumerated by the council was 961 in 1978-79. The number of tax-payers and the incidence of tax were reported as 1,429 and Rs 18.6 respectively, during that year.

Protected water is being supplied to the town from four bore-wells situated outside the town; the over-head tank has a storage capacity of 30,000 litres. A scheme for this purpose taken up in 1956 was completed in 1960 at an estimated cost of Rs 4,23,200 fully financed by the Government in the form of a loan. On an average, the total quantity of daily supply of protected water and its use per head was about 60,000 litres and 8 litres respectively during 1977-78 when there were 195 private and 49 public tap connections. The total expenditure incurred by the council towards water supply during 1978-79, 1972-73 and 1967-68 was Rs 22,148, Rs 6,400 and Rs 3,500 respectively. To augment the existing water supply, an improvement scheme, estimated to cost Rs 17 lakhs has been proposed by the council.

Sanitation and public health.—Open surface drains of sylk and box-type together to the length of about 23,000 feet are in existence. A Junior Health Inspector of the council supervises the general sanitary work and he is assisted by a *daffedar* and 12 *pourakarmikas*. The method employed by the council for disposal of night soil, before August 1973, was by means of tractors. There were 102 water-borne and 26 service lavatories within the town limits during 1970. The Council converted all old lavatories into flushout ones in addition to building three sets of public latrines at a cost of Rs 41,450 during the year 1973. The expenditure incurred by the civic authority towards maintaining public health and sanitation was Rs 32,523 during 1978-79 as against Rs 8,000 in 1967-68.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained was about seven km in 1977-78. Electricity was first supplied to the town during 1945-46. In 1978-79, the number of domestic and street-light points was 838 and 78 respectively, as against 346 and 120 respectively during 1969-70. The amount expended towards maintenance of roads and lights together was Rs 11,873 in 1977-78, as against Rs 3,300 in 1972-73. A town hall was got constructed by the Municipality in 1954-55 by availing a Government loan of Rs 23,000. The present office of the municipality is also housed in it. Annually, a cattle fair is organised by the Council on a large scale. During 1972-73, the Council availed a seed-capital grant of Rs 10,000 given by the Government for formation and distribution of house sites to the poor houseless. The amount ear-marked by the Council for betterment of the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was Rs 18,640 during 1977-78 as against Rs 16,000 and Rs 40,000

during the years 1976-77 and 1975-76 respectively. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council during 1977-78 was Rs 36 and Rs 25 respectively. Octroi, before its abolition, constituted a main source of income of the council. The amount of octroi collected during 1976-77 and in the following year was Rs 76,158 and Rs 63,369 respectively. The subjoined table indicates the income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1971-72 to 1979-80.

Year	(Amount in lakhs)	
	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	1.34	1.44
1973-74	1.73	1.77
1975-76	1.44	1.53
1977-78	1.86	2.15
1978-79	1.41	0.61
1979-80	5.15	2.43

Birur Municipality

The area of Birur municipal limits was 6.48 sq km in 1971 with a population of 14,158 which was earlier 11,541 and 9,513 in 1961 and in 1951 respectively. The number of houses as reported within the town-limits was 2,032 in 1978-79 as against 1,800 in 1970-71 and 1,260 a decade earlier. The incidence of tax per capita during 1975-76 was Rs 8.45. Previously, Devikere, situated about five km from Birur was the main source of water to the town and water was brought through an open earthen channel and was collected in a pond which was revetted on all sides. At present (1980), protected water is being supplied to the town from six bore-wells situated outside the town. A water supply scheme commenced in 1959 at an estimated cost of Rs 3.28 lakhs was completed in 1961. It was fully financed by the Government in the form of a loan. The municipal expenditure towards water supply was Rs 66,753 in 1978-79 as against Rs 88,777 in 1976-77 and Rs 38,637 in 1972-73. The number of public taps within the town limits was 325 in 1978-79 as against 220 in 1974-75, while the corresponding number of private taps during those years was 423 and 424 respectively. The per capita consumption of water per day was about 68 litres during 1977-78.

There are no underground drainages. The total length of different types of open surface drains is to the extent of 19,000 feet (as in 1979). The method employed in disposing off night soil was by wheel barrows and septic tanks. In 1970, within the town limits, there were 850 lavatories, of which 650 were service latrines. In 1973, a Government grant of Rs 8,000 was given to the Council for conversion of dry lavatories into water-borne ones. The amount expended towards public health and sanitation was Rs 12,067, Rs 11,204, Rs 8,265 in 1976-77, 1972-73 and 1967-68 respectively.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by this civic body was 22.2 km in 1978, and the amount spent in maintaining them and lights together was Rs 22,115 in 1976-77 as against Rs 16,647 in 1972-73 and Rs 8,645 in 1967-68. During 1978-79, within the town-limits, there were about 3,000 domestic electric connections and about 380 street-light points, as against 811 domestic and 177 street-light points in 1969-70. During the period of four years from 1975-76 to 1978-79, the total amount spent by the Council, out of 18 per cent of its annual budget meant exclusively for various welfare measures of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, was Rs 50,059. The financial assistance given to this civic authority by the Government in the form of seed-capital loan and grant-in-aid during 1972 and 1976 together was to the tune of Rs 30,000 for acquiring house-sites for free distribution to the siteless.

The octroi collections during 1977-78 amounted to Rs 70,254 as against Rs 61,406 in 1975-76. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council in 1978-79 were Rs 32.00 and Rs 22.50 respectively. The annual income and expenditure of the Council for some years from 1967-68 to 1979-80 were as follows.

Year	(Amount in lakhs)	
	Income	Expenditure
1967-68	1.25	1.22
1971-72	2.07	2.21
1973-74	2.34	2.41
1975-76	3.12	3.08
1977-78	4.64	4.81
1978-79	4.62	3.49
1979-80	4.07	4.76

Chikmagalur Municipality

The total extent of town limits of Chikmagalur was 7.39 sq km in 1979 as against 7.25 sq km in 1971. The population of the town, which was 21,744 in 1951, had increased to 30,253 by 1961 and to 41,639 by 1971. The number of houses as enumerated by the Council was 4,650 in 1978-79 as against 3,782 and 2,565 during 1970-71 and 1960-61 respectively. In 1978-79, there were 158 Government buildings and 128 municipal buildings within the town limits. During 1979-80, the number of rate-payers was 6,903 as against 4,896 in 1974-75 and the incidence of tax was Rs 106 per head.

In order to provide protected drinking water to the residents of the town, for the first time, a water supply project was undertaken by the Council (then known as Municipal Committee) in 1894-95 at an estimated cost of Rs 76,200. Water was drawn from the Hirekolale tank situated about eight km from Chikmagalur town. This was fully financed

by the Government in the form of a loan. To augment the supply of water, keeping in view the growing requirements, an improvement scheme taken up in 1963 was completed in the following year at cost of Rs 28 lakhs which was fully met by the Council. Efforts are also being made to tap additional water source from a nearby stream called Honnamana-halla for securing additional water supply to cater to the growing needs of the expanding town. During 1978-79, within the town limits, the number of private and public taps was 2,218 and 110 respectively. The per capita supply of water per day was about 70 litres in 1978-79 as against 54 litres in 1975-76.

Sanitation and public health.—The work of an underground drainage scheme taken up in 1971 is still under execution by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Bangalore, at an estimated cost of Rs 47 lakhs. The financial assistance extended by the State Government and the L.I.C. of India in the form of loans for this scheme is of Rs 20.33 lakhs and Rs 26.67 lakhs respectively. During 1973, the Government extended Rs 15,000 in the form of a loan for the purpose of conversion of old-type lavatories into flush-out ones. About 2,220 dry latrines were converted into flush-out ones by the end of 1978, for which the amount expended was Rs 1.15 lakhs. The Council is maintaining an *Ayurvedic* and *Unani* hospital for the benefit of the citizens.

Other amenities.—The Council got a high school building built in 1971 at a cost of Rs 61,615. Yearly grants are also being extended by the Council to this institution. A *musafirkhana* and an *andha-chhatra* (choultry for the blind) are also maintained. The total length of roads including that of National and State Highways lying within the town-limits being maintained by the Council was about 101 km in 1977, as against 30 km in 1969. Electricity was first introduced in the town in 1936. During 1978-79, there were 4,767 domestic and 1,000 street lights, whereas the corresponding numbers were 3,206 and 495 during 1969-70. The total amount spent by the Council out of 18 per cent of its annual budget, earmarked exclusively for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other weaker sections of the society was Rs 70,000 in 1977-78 as against Rs 50,000 in 1976-77. The Council constructed a community hall expending a total sum of Rs 1.26 lakhs from 1972-73 to 1977-78.

Octroi grant, taxes on houses, water tax, shop tax, rent from shops, etc., constitute the main source of income of the Council. The total octroi collections of the Council, during the three years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 was Rs 7.65 lakhs, Rs 8.17 lakhs and Rs 8.14 lakhs respectively. The assets and liabilities of the Council as at the end of 1978 were of Rs 49.47 lakhs and Rs 42.72 lakhs respectively. The

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income and expenditure of this Council for some years from 1967-68 to 1979-80 were as shown hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1967-68	7.17	6.38
1969-70	11.33	11.61
1971-72	14.31	13.62
1973-74	20.62	18.11
1975-76	26.26	24.82
1977-78	25.02	24.35
1978-79	23.12	25.60
1979-80	35.30	33.59

Kadur Municipality

The area of the Kadur Municipal Council is 2.59 sq km, while the population was 13,675 in 1971, 10,781 in 1961 and 7,683 in 1951. The total number of houses as enumerated by the civic authority was 2,836 in 1978-79 while it was 2,786 in 1970-71 and 2,157 a decade earlier. The number of rate-payers in 1979-80 was 3,122 as against 2,652 in 1974-75. The incidence of tax was about Rs 35 in 1979-80.

In 1898-99, a project for supply of protected drinking water to the town from the Chikkangala tank was taken up by the then municipal committee at a cost of Rs 6,563 with the help of a loan from the Government. Now, protected water is being supplied from the nearby Veda river, for which a scheme was completed in 1956 at a cost of Rs 6,59,852, the loan from the Government for the purpose being to the extent of Rs 6 lakhs. There were 835 private and 230 public tap connections in 1978-79, as against 684 and 225 respectively in 1973-74. The total amount expended by the Council towards water supply was Rs 1.21 lakhs in 1978-79, whereas it was Rs 60,257 in 1975-76 and Rs 43,246 in 1970-71. Average quantity of daily supply of protected water and its use per head was about 90 litres during 1976-77.

Only surface-drains are in existence and their total length was about 28,000 feet during 1976-77. In 1973, a grant of Rs 10,000 was given to the Council by the Government to help to eradicate the practice of carrying night-soil on head by converting old-service latrines into flush-out ones. The amount of expenditure incurred by this civic authority on public health and sanitation was Rs 1,57,500 in 1978-79, as against Rs 43,244 for the year 1970-71.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was about 12 km in 1975-76. Electricity was first introduced in the town in 1945. There were about 3,460 private connections and about 650 street lights including 200 ornamental street lights in 1975-76, as against 1,297 private and 146 road lights during 1968-69. The amount

expended by the Council on roads and lights was Rs 40,000 during 1978-79, whereas it was Rs 13,394 in 1970-71. The Council availed a seed-capital loan of Rs 10,000 in 1973-74, and a subsidy of Rs 20,000 in 1976-77 from the Government, for acquiring land and development of urban house-sites for distribution to the poor houseless families. The annual income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as follows.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1968-69	2.08	2.12
1971-72	2.21	2.08
1973-74	3.58	3.11
1975-76	4.44	4.54
1977-78	4.85	5.08
1978-79	6.33	4.67
1979-80	7.22	6.75

Koppa Municipality

The total area of Koppa town is 1.55 sq km, with a population of 4,238 as in 1971. The number of its residents earlier was 3,406 and 2,001 in 1961 and 1951 respectively. The total number of houses as enumerated by the Council in 1977-78 was 795. It was 650 and 500 in 1970-71 and in 1960-61 respectively. The number of tax-payers was 832 in 1979-80 as against 789 in the previous year.

Protected water is being supplied from Hirekere tank situated near the town. To supplement the existing water-supply, an improvement scheme for bringing water of the Tunga river from Hariharapura has been taken up. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of water to the town in 1977 was 2.95 lakhs litres which worked out to 90 litres per head, and there were 310 private and 15 public tap connections within the town-limits. The amount expended by the Council towards water supply was Rs 38,503 during 1977-78 while the corresponding figure for 1972-73 and 1967-68 was Rs 10,842 and Rs 3,119 respectively. Only open surface drains are in existence. The total amount of expenditure incurred by the Council towards public health and sanitation was Rs 3,360 during 1977-78 as against Rs 10,109 a decade earlier.

During 1978-79, the total length of roads of various categories maintained by the Council was 6 km. The town was electrified in 1953, and in 1978-79, there were 520 domestic and 85 street-light connections. The amount of expenditure on maintenance of roads and lights was Rs 24,026 during 1978-79 as against Rs 13,535 in 1972-73. For acquiring land and formation of house-sites for free distribution to the houseless poor, the Government sanctioned to this Council Rs 10,000 in 1972-73, and

Rs 60,000 in 1976-77. During 1976-77, the amount of octroi and mohatarfa collections was Rs 1,09,782 and Rs 49,650 respectively, as against Rs 79,504 and Rs 34,879 during 1974-75. The income and expenditure of this Council for some recent years were as shown below.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1967-68	1.28	1.21
1971-72	1.36	0.97
1975-76	3.31	3.35
1978-79	3.89	4.37
1979-80	5.82	3.75

Mudigere Municipality

The total extent of the town limits of Mudigere is 6.99 sq km, with a population of 4,980 as in 1971. Earlier, the population was 3,723 and 2,626 in 1961 and in 1951 respectively. The total number of houses within the town-limits was about 650 in 1979, as against 632 in 1970 and 560 a decade earlier. The number of tax-payers was reported to be 810 in 1980. Tap water is being supplied to the town since 1928 from the Sundekerehalla, the scheme which was executed in 1925 was completed after three years at a cost of Rs 40,000 and received financial assistance from the Government in the form of a loan. To augment the existing supply of water so as to meet the growing water requirements of the town, an improvement scheme taken up by the Council in 1975 at an estimated cost of Rs 7 lakhs is in progress. On an average, the supply of water per head was 63 litres per day and the number of public and private taps was 75 and 367 as in 1978-79. The total expenditure towards supply of water was Rs 9,000 in 1977-78 as against Rs 5,000 in 1972-73. There are only open-surface drains to the extent of 40,000 feet in length. Efforts are being made to convert all old-type dry latrines into flush-out ones. In 1973, the Council availed a Government grant of Rs 8,000 for this purpose. It spent Rs 40,000 (i.e., 23 per cent of its total expenditure) on maintaining public health and sanitation during 1977-78, as against Rs 26,000 (i.e., 18 per cent) in 1972-73.

The total length of roads maintained was 16 km in 1979. For the first time, the town was electrified during 1953. There were 630 domestic and 146 street lights and 65 commercial connections in 1979 and the corresponding number for 1973 was 520, 119 and 25 respectively. The expenditure on maintenance of roads and lights was Rs 33,000 in 1977-78, the earlier figure for 1972-73 being Rs 20,000. A market yard, a cattle pound and a slaughter house are also maintained by the Council. The octroi collection of the Council during three years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 was Rs 70,447, Rs 85,195 and Rs 84,749 respectively. The expenditure

of the Council on its establishment was Rs 52,000 (i.e., 30 per cent of its total expenditure) during 1977-78, as against Rs 22,000 (i.e. 15 per cent) during 1972-73. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council was Rs 50 and Rs 54 respectively during 1977-78, and Rs 26 and Rs 30 a decade earlier. The income and expenditure of this Council for some recent years were as follows.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1967-68	0.91	1.04
1971-72	1.55	1.52
1975-76	2.62	2.68
1978-79	4.08	3.00
1979-80	5.98	5.25

Narasimharajapura Municipality

The area of municipal limits of Narasimharajapura town was 7.77 sq km in 1961 which had expanded to 9.07 sq km by 1971. The population of the town was 5,911, 5,130 and 3,067 in 1971, 1961 and in 1951 respectively. The number of houses as enumerated by the civic authority was 929 in 1979 as against 679 and 638 during 1970 and 1960 respectively. The number of rate-payers was 1,200 in 1979, 1,014 in 1970 and 923 a decade earlier. The incidence of tax per capita which was Rs 1.08 in 1960, had increased to Rs 8.00 by 1970.

A protected water supply scheme taken up in 1967 at a cost of Rs 4.22 lakhs fully financed by the Government as a loan, was commissioned in 1970. The number of private and public tap connections in the town limits was 256 and 45 respectively in 1979-80. The per capita consumption of water per day was about 18 litres in 1979. The amount expended by the Council towards water supply was Rs 21.203 during 1977-78 and Rs 6.301 in 1967-68.

Only surface drains are in existence. Towards maintaining public health and sanitation, the amount expended was Rs 11,928 Rs 23,742 and Rs 20,029 during 1977-78, 1972-73 and 1967-68 respectively. The total length of roads maintained by this civic authority was about 12 km in 1978-79 as against about five km during 1969-70. For the first time, the town was electrified during 1945-46. The number of domestic and street-light points was 990 and 220 respectively during 1978-79, while the corresponding figures were 316 and 109 during 1969-70. The expenditure incurred on roads and lights was Rs 23,436 in 1977-78, Rs 17,933 in 1972-73, and Rs 4,423 in 1967-68. In 1973, the Council received Rs 10,000 from the Government as a seed-capital loan for the formation and distribution of house sites and another sum of Rs 20,000 in 1976-77 for the purpose of acquisition of land and formation of house-sites for free distribution to the poor. Between 1974-75 and 1976-77,

the Government gave a grant of Rs 14,000 for constructing a school building. The total *octroi* collection during 1977-78 was Rs 45,938, while the *mohatarfa* collection was Rs 48,690. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years are shown below.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1971-72	0.91	0.88
1973-74	1.35	1.28
1975-76	1.00	1.21
1977-78	2.14	2.07
1978-79	2.48	1.82
1979-80	3.99	2.39

Sringeri Municipality

The Sringeri Municipal Council has an area of 3.89 sq km under its jurisdiction. The population of the town in 1971, 1961 and 1951 was 3,739, 3,343 and 2,794 respectively. As this is an important pilgrimage centre, there is often considerable floating population. The total number of houses as enumerated by the Council was 594 in 1978-79, as against 545 in 1970-71 and 513 a decade earlier. The number of rate-payers during 1979, 1970 and 1960 was 460, 525, and 465 respectively.

A protected water supply scheme taken up under the N.R.W.S. at an estimated cost of Rs 4.84 lakhs was completed during 1969-70. It was fully financed by the Government in the form of a loan. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of protected water to the town was 4.09 lakhs litres which worked out about 91 litres per head during 1977-78, when there were 37 public and 254 private tap connections. The total amount expended by the Council on water supply during 1978-79 was Rs 10,691 as against Rs 7,542 in 1976-77.

Only open drains are in existence. The expenditure incurred towards maintaining public health and sanitation was Rs 38,200 during 1977-78, while it was Rs 22,883 and Rs 15,222 in 1972-73 and in 1967-68 respectively.

The total length of roads of all categories maintained by the Council was five km in 1977-78. The town was electrified in 1955. In 1978-79, there were about 763 domestic and 100 street-light connections. The total amount expended on maintenance of roads and street light was Rs 21,000, Rs 14,625 and Rs 12,911 in 1977-78, 1972-73 and in 1967-68 respectively. In 1972-73, the Council contributed Rs 15,000 towards the construction of a primary school building. For the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the amount spent during 1977-78, 1976-77 and 1975-76 was Rs 5,358, Rs 2,805 and Rs 2,414 respectively. During 1978-79, the Council constructed a *smashana ghat* crematorium at a cost

of Rs 11,200. In 1972 and 1976, the financial assistance received from the Government was Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 respectively, for acquiring land and formation of house-site for free distribution. The total octroi collected by the Council during the years from 1975-76 to 1977-78 amounted to Rs 50,350, Rs 53,646 and Rs 49,379 respectively. The receipt and expenditure of this Council for some recent years were as indicated hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Receipt	Expenditure
1966-67	0.72	0.69
1970-71	1.10	1.00
1974-75	1.16	1.31
1976-77	1.83	1.34
1978-79	2.51	1.98
1979-80	4.19	2.49

Tarikere Municipality

The extent of municipal limits of the Tarikere town, which was 6.47 sq km in 1961, was, however, reduced to 2.12 sq km by 1971, due to separation of certain villages from the town proper. The population of the town, which was 12,343 in 1951, had increased to 15,620 by 1961 and to 20,022 by 1971. The total number of houses as enumerated by the Council was 3,344 (excluding 50 Government and municipal buildings) during 1978-79. The incidence of tax per head was Rs 11 in 1977, as against Rs 15 in 1970.

Protected tap-water is being supplied to the town from the Bhadra right bank canal which is about seven km from the town. The scheme for this, which was taken up in 1969 under the N.R.W.S. at an estimated cost of Rs 15 lakhs, was completed in 1972; 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme was met by the Government, and the rest by the Council. On an average, the quantity of daily supply of protected water to the town, and per head consumption in 1977 worked out to 13.63 lakhs litres and 68 litres respectively. The number of public taps was 235 and 185 in 1977-78 and in 1973-74 respectively, while the private tap connections during those years numbered 920 and 600 respectively. The total amount spent by the Council towards water supply during 1978-79 was Rs 2.08 lakhs as against Rs 1.14 lakhs and Rs 37,739 during 1976-77 and 1968-69 respectively.

There are only open surface drains which account for a total length of 25 km. Efforts are being made to convert old service lavatories into flushout ones. The total expenditure incurred on public health and sanitation amounted to Rs 2,01,603, Rs 10,174, and Rs 86,664 during the years 1978-79, 1972-73 and 1968-69 respectively.

The total length of roads maintained by the Council, as in 1978, was about 32 km. of which an extent of 28 km. was asphalted. Electrification of the town was done in 1936. During 1978-79, the number of private electric connections and street-light points was 945 and 388 respectively. An amount of Rs 53,261 was spent on roads and street lights in 1979-80 as against Rs 22,939 during 1976-77 and Rs 16,412 in 1972-73. A *choultry* is also being maintained by the Council. The civic body availed Rs 10,000 as seed-capital loan from the Government in 1972 for the formation of house-sites for free distribution. The amount expended by the Council on its establishment was Rs 2,59,320 i.e., 40 per cent of its total income during 1976-77, while the corresponding amount for 1968-69 was Rs 54,589 i.e., 16 per cent of its total income of the year. The per capita income and expenditure of the Council during 1978-79 were Rs 43.76 and Rs 37.71 respectively, while corresponding figures for 1970-71 were Rs 25.96 and Rs 22.79. The octroi collections of the council was of Rs 1.74 lakhs during 1978-79 as against Rs 2.12 lakhs and Rs 1.48 lakhs during 1977-78 and in the previous year respectively. The number of staff employed by the Council during 1978-79 was 87. The income and expenditure of the Council for some recent years were as given hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1968-69	3.21	3.38
1970-71	5.19	4.56
1972-73	4.32	4.87
1974-75	5.38	4.79
1976-77	7.59	5.27
1978-79	8.72	7.56
1979-80	11.74	10.47

Town Planning

There were no systematic and comprehensive town-planning activities in the district before the enactment of the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, brought into force from January 1965. However, between 1920 and 1941, the Water Supply and Sanitary Circle had prepared survey plans for 13 towns in the district. Before the establishment of the District Town Planning Unit in August 1975, the town-planning activities of the district were looked after by the Assistant Director of Town Planning, Hassan.

The main functions of the Department in the district include surveying and preparation of up-to-date town maps, preparation of lay-out plans to facilitate town-extension schemes, drawing of development plans for all towns and taluk headquarters towns in the district. The activities of the department also include preparing schemes for environment

improvement, i.e., clearance of slums etc., and to work out designs or plans of roads for solving traffic and transportation problems of towns, rural planning, planning for rehabilitation, in addition to counselling local bodies and other developmental agencies in respect of town and country planning matters.

The Department has prepared up-to-date base maps for all the taluk headquarters towns of the district. Town-extension schemes and lay-out plans have been also prepared for several places of the district. In 1962, a design was prepared for construction of a traffic rotary at the entrance near Ajjampura where four State fund roads congregate. In 1965, a plan for town-extension to cover an extent of 164 hectares at Chikmagalur along the Chikmagalur-Kadur road, providing for about 2,770 residential plots of various dimensions with 318 shops, a market-place, etc., was prepared by the Department, followed by a lay-out plan for a bus stand in the same town. A lay-out plan covering an extent of area of 243 hectares for the proposed market yard of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee at Kadur was prepared in 1971. In 1973, another residential lay-out for covering an area of 7.6 hectares comprising 306 plots near Gowri-kalve at Chikmagalur was also drawn up.

During the years from 1976 to 1978, the total number of lay-out plans prepared for residential purposes (mostly for distribution to the siteless and houseless people) was 13 comprising about 2,537 plots, out of which about 1,231 were for Chikmagalur taluk, followed by Mudigere (515), Kadur (439) and Tarikere (215).

Rural Water Supply

Consequent on the formation of the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board, Bangalore, in August 1975, the Rural Water Supply Sub-Division at Chikmagalur was converted into a Public Health Engineering Sub-Division under the control of an Executive Engineer, P.H.E. Division, Shimoga. Under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme (N.R.W.S.) launched by the Central Government for providing water supply to the rural population, 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme was to be met by way of Central aid and 40 per cent and 10 per cent by the State Government and local bodies concerned respectively. The Central aid was extended upto the end of 1972-73. Since then, 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme is being borne by the State Government and the remaining 10 per cent is to be met by the resources of the respective *panchayats*.

Under an accelerated programme launched in order to streamline the progress of rural water supply, 90 per cent of the cost of the scheme in the form of aid was met by the Centre, the rest being the liability of the local *panchayats*. This scheme was in force upto the end of 1973-74. After a detailed survey of the district, the villages have been classified

for providing water supply under various categories as given below (the number of villages coming under each category is given in brackets) :

- (1) Villages without any source of water (130) ;
- (2) Villages having no source of water within 50 feet from the ground level (49) ;
- (3) Villages where available water is brackish and not potable (87) ;
- (4) Villages where sources of water are not perennial (250) ;
- (5) Villages where existing water supply is not adequate (61) ;

The total number of piped water supply schemes completed in the district from April 1972 to the end of March 1979 was 37 at an estimated cost of Rs 36.409 lakhs, and the number of people benefited was 41,994. The number of bore-wells drilled in the said period was 838 covering 757 villages, at an estimated cost of Rs 83.80 lakhs, and the population benefited was 2,22,338.

Housing

In order to lessen the acuteness of the growing housing problems, specially in the urban and semi-urban centres, the Karnataka Housing Board, Bangalore, extended its activities in the district by opening a sub-divisional office at Chikmagalur in June 1966. During a period of 12 years from 1966-67 to 1977-78, the total number of houses constructed by the Board, under low-income group, at several places in the district, was 127 (out of 135 taken up), at a cost of 17.46 lakhs. The largest number of these houses was forty seven in Kadur taluk, followed by forty in Chikmagalur. During the period from 1971-72 to 1977-78, the number of houses taken up for construction under a rental housing scheme, in Chikmagalur taluk was 50 and of them 20 were completed at a cost of Rs 8.63 lakhs. The number of houses completed by the Board for primary school teachers and other low-paid employees at several places in the district, from 1972-73 to 1977-78, was 104, out of 116 taken up at a cost of Rs 13.37 lakhs. These houses are also given on rental basis and are maintained by the P.W.D. From 1976 to 1978, 15 houses for medical officers and supporting para-medical staff were built at four places in the district at a cost of Rs 4.43 lakhs. Under a scheme of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, (HUDCO), New Delhi, the Board took up at Chikmagalur, during 1978-79, a work of construction of 78 houses for the low-income group, 62 houses for economically weaker sections and 19 houses for middle-income group. The amount expended on these constructions was to the tune of Rs 13 lakhs.

Cash loans granted by the Board to facilitate the construction of houses by the general public amounted to Rs 2.70 lakhs for low-income group from 1968-69 to 1973-74, while the loans granted for middle-income group, between 1968-69 and 1974-75, were to the extent of Rs 1.59 lakhs. The Board also granted loans of Rs 1.42 lakhs under high-income group during 1972-73 and 1974-75. Under a rural housing scheme, a cash loan upto Rs 3,000 per house was advanced by the Board to facilitate the construction of small-budget houses in the rural area. The total amount of loans extended by the Board under this scheme during 1975-76 and 1976-77 was Rs 40,000. However, this loan facility scheme was stopped in 1976.

There are also several house-building co-operatives working in the district, which are helping their members to have their own houses built (see chapter VI). Under a people's housing scheme, introduced in the district during 1973-74, out of 2,130 houses sanctioned for the district, 1,655 houses had been constructed at a cost of Rs 37.65 lakhs by the end of 1976. Of these houses, as many as 1,603 were meant for the Scheduled Castes and the rest were for the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society. According to a survey conducted in the district, as many as 36,249 families were identified as landless and siteless (see ch. VII).

District Development Council

In accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, which came into force from 1st November 1959, a three-tier socio-economic development-oriented system of local-self-governing institutions comprising District Development Council, Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats was ushered in. A District Development Council for Chikmagalur was accordingly constituted in April 1960. This advisory body consisted of 25 members including 12 non-official members, 11 official members and two nominated, one each for the Scheduled Castes and women. The present Council, formed in 1978-79, consists of 68 members including three members of Parliament, six State legislators elected from the district, Presidents of seven taluk development boards of the district, 50 officers of the various developmental departments and two nominated members, one for Scheduled Caste and the other for women. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* president of this body, and the District Development Assistant is its secretary. The functions of the District Development Council include the scrutiny and approval of the budgets of the taluk development boards, reviewing their working from time to time and giving guidance for their smooth functioning.

Taluk Development Boards

As per the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, seven taluk development boards were constituted in the district, one for each revenue taluk, excluding the area of municipal limits. The boards of those taluks with population of one lakh and above are to consist of 19 elected members, while the boards of other taluks with less than one lakh of population are to have 15 representatives elected on the basis of adult franchise from different delimited constituencies of the revenue taluk. Seats are also reserved for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in proportion to their population in the area. The legislators elected from the taluk are *ex-officio* members of the taluk development board. The Block Development Officer functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the board. Since their constitution in 1960, three elections were held for these boards including the latest one in 1978. In 1960 and 1968, when these boards were reconstituted, the total number of members elected to these institutions was 107 including 20 Scheduled Castes and Tribes members and nine women. In their third reconstitution i.e., in 1978, the total number of seats was increased to 117 including 21 seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and ten for women.

In accordance with the provisions of the 1959 Act, the taluk boards are empowered to supervise and guide the functioning of the village *panchayats*. Effective co-ordination of work between the *panchayats* and taluk development boards is very much expected. The functions entrusted to these boards include formation of roads, construction of drinking water wells, bridges and buildings, undertaking of minor irrigation works, providing of civic amenities, etc. The boards are also required to strive to implement economic development programmes adopted by the Government at the taluk level. These bodies are eligible for annual grant of an amount equal to 50 per cent of the land revenue collection of the taluk concerned. The quantum is decided by the Deputy Commissioner, once in every four years, on the basis of the average land revenue collections for a period of five years preceding the date of such determination. In addition, the Government also assigns to these boards an amount equal to ten per cent of the land revenue collection for spending for such purposes as the Government may direct from time to time. These boards are also assigned the entire local cess on land revenue including the water cess collected in the area. In addition to these sources of income, the boards have powers to impose duties and taxes, among other things, on transfer of immovable properties in the form of additional stamp duty, on animals brought for sale, etc. The total amount of income and expenditure of the seven taluk development boards of the district for some recent years are shown below.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	20.96	21.30
1972-73	25.43	18.21
1974-75	25.29	23.37
1976-77	39.98	32.14
1978-79	58.47	44.68
1979-80	82.25	90.93

Tables showing the receipts and expenditures of each of the taluk development boards of the district under different heads for 1970-71 and 1979-80 are appended at the end of the Chapter (Tables II, III, IV and V). A brief account of taluk development boards of Chikmagalur, Tarikere and Sringeri is given hereunder by way of illustration.

Chikmagalur Taluk Development Board

The latest elections to the Chikmagalur Taluk Development Board were held during 1978, and it was reconstituted with 19 representatives including six reserved, four for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and two for women. The total extent of area forming the administrative jurisdiction of this body, excluding the town limits of Chikmagalur, is 1,601.9 sq km comprising 231 revenue villages, and a population of 1,33,626 (as in 1971). The number of occupied residential houses within the area of the board was 21,881 as in 1971. The number of village *panchayats* coming under its jurisdiction as in 1980 was 47. In order to ensure effective implementation and better co-ordination in carrying out various socio-economic developmental activities, several sub-committees of the members are formed. During the period of five years, i.e., from 1972-73 to 1976-77, the amount expended by the board for (i) construction of buildings, (ii) formation of roads and culverts and (iii) for maintaining health and sanitation was Rs 1,55,263, Rs 6,06,688 and Rs 1,48,350 respectively. On (i) animal husbandry and agriculture and (ii) industries, Rs 45,216 and Rs 5,832 were spent in the same period. Towards minor irrigation including repairs of tanks at several places in the taluk, the board expended Rs 71,860 during 1972-73 and 1974-75. The amount expended out of 18 per cent of its annual budget, exclusively meant for the welfare measures of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes was Rs 1.16 lakhs, Rs 1.18 lakhs and Rs 1.09 lakhs during 1979-80, 1978-79 and in the previous year respectively.

The total length of roads maintained by this board during 1977-78 was 721 km incurring an expenditure of Rs 2,05,611 on it. The number of minor irrigation tanks got repaired was five in 1977-78 as against 13 in the previous year. During 1977-78, the board completed the construction of 18 class rooms of primary schools at a cost of Rs 91,344, in

addition to undertaking repair works of other such buildings at an expenditure of Rs 39,000, availing the Government grants of Rs 19,000. Two dispensaries (one *Unani* and the other *Ayurvedic*) are maintained by the board at Hosahallipet and Melinahuluvathy villages respectively. The board maintains a travellers bungalow at Aldur and arranges six *shandis*. Under the people's housing scheme, the total number of free house-sites distributed by the board at several places in the taluk was 6,550 by the end of 1979, and of them, 4,338 were distributed to the members of the Scheduled Castes. The board is housed in its own building got constructed in 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs 80,000. The income and expenditure of the board during some recent years were as follows.

(Amount in lakhs)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	0.81	0.32
1964-65	1.94	2.07
1968-69	5.59	3.73
1972-73	4.85	4.17
1976-77	9.89	7.97
1978-79	13.48	12.12
1979-80	15.18	16.25

Tarikere Taluk Development Board

After the latest elections to the Tarikere Taluk Development Board held in 1978, it was reconstituted with 19 seats including six seats reserved, four for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and two for women. In 1971 the total area coming under the jurisdiction of this body (excluding the municipal limits of Tarikere and Ajampura) was 1,222.4 sq km and the number of residential houses was 20,630 with a population of 1,22,522. The total number of villages coming under the purview of the board is 245 (including 42 un inhabited ones) which have 50 village *panchayats*. During 1969-70, the board executed famine relief works at several places, costing Rs 2.54 lakhs. The volume of developmental expenditure incurred by the board during the period of six years from 1972-73 to 1977-78 towards (i) construction of buildings, (ii) formation of new roads including culverts and (iii) sinking and repairing of drinking water wells was to the tune of Rs 49,849, Rs 1,11,822 and Rs 28,000 respectively. The expenditure on health and sanitation was reckoned at Rs 1.08 lakhs in 1977-78, as against Rs 26,100 and Rs 44,602 in 1974-75 and 1972-73, respectively. For aiding development of agriculture and industries in the taluk, the board expended Rs 8,489 during 1977-78, as against Rs 13,300 and Rs 6,985 during 1974-75 and 1972-73 respectively, while for promotion of education and culture, the amount spent was Rs 14,277, Rs 24,000 and Rs 39,073 during the years 1972-73, 1974-75 and 1977-78 respectively.

Out of 18 per cent of its annual budget, exclusively meant for betterment of socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the board made an expenditure of Rs 87,325 in 1978-79 as against Rs 82,619 and Rs 58,752 during the years 1977-78 and 1976-77 respectively. The total number of drinking water wells the sinking of which was undertaken by the board, since its inception to the end of March 1978, was 270 including ten schemes started during the year 1977-78. Upto the end of 1979, the total number of free house-sites distributed by the board was 7,803 out of which 3,603 were given over to the Scheduled Castes and 360 to the Scheduled Tribes. The total amount spent by the board for the development of these sites was Rs 1.82 lakhs upto the end of March 1979 whereas the total number of houses built by the board, under the people's housing scheme, was 1,416, incurring an expenditure of Rs 28.32 lakhs by the end of March 1978. Four high schools situated at Ajjampura, Shivane, Lingadahalli and Sollapur, which were earlier managed by the board were subsequently handed over to the Government. An *Ayurvedic* hospital at Hadikere and a travellers bungalow at Ajjampura are maintained in addition to three *choultries*. The present office building of the board was got built in 1962 at a cost of Rs 1.25 lakhs. The income and expenditure of the board for some recent years were as shown hereunder.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	0.54	0.04
1963-64	3.07	1.42
1966-67	4.10	2.98
1970-71	3.46	4.38
1972-73	4.47	3.26
1974-75	3.82	4.50
1976-77	6.27	6.75
1979-80	5.92	8.18

Sringeri Taluk Development Board

At the inception of this board, the extent of area which came under its purview (excluding the municipal limits of Sringeri town) was 203.6 sq km. It had 1,734 residential houses, and a population of 11,437 as in 1961. Subsequently, as the Sringeri taluk was enlarged in 1967, the area of jurisdiction of the board increased to 429.8 sq km which had 3,504 occupied residential houses and a population of 23,893. The length of roads maintained by the board during 1979-80 was 58 km. The amount expended on construction and maintenance of roads was Rs 19,331 during the period of five years from 1974-75 to 1978-79.

The number of drinking-water wells dug by the board during the period from 1960-61 to 1978-79 was 224. To facilitate the work of minor

irrigation, the board incurred an expenditure of Rs 55,000 during the four years from 1974-75 to 1977-78. An *Ayurvedic* dispensary is also maintained by the board at Kerekatti village. Grants and other contributions made by the board to promote educational and socio-cultural activities from 1974-75 to 1978-79 amounted to Rs 6,323. For betterment of living conditions of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the expenditure incurred was Rs 2,780 in 1978-79, Rs 8,678 in 1977-78 and Rs 11,417 in 1976-77 as against Rs 8,000 and Rs 3,918 during the years 1975-76 and 1974-75 respectively.

Upto the end of 1978, the board distributed 1,632 house-sites free of cost, and of them 400 were given over to the Scheduled Castes and 90 to the Scheduled Tribes and the rest (1,142) for other weaker sections of the society. The amount spent on development of these house-sites was Rs 96,275 during the period from 1974-75 to 1978-79. The total number of houses built under the people's housing scheme from 1973-74 to 1977-78 was 368 at an estimated cost of Rs 7.30 lakhs. The board constructed a new building for its office in 1979 at a cost of Rs 95,000. The sub-joined statement gives income and expenditure of the board for several years.

(Amount in lakhs)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1960-61	0.18	0.09
1963-64	0.62	0.54
1966-67	0.60	0.70
1969-70	1.14	0.95
1972-73	1.20	1.00
1975-76	1.93	1.34
1978-79	3.27	2.04
1979-80	2.71	3.55

Village Panchayats

In 1961, in the district of Chikmagalur, there were 196 village *panchayats* reconstituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. The number of village *panchayats* was increased to 237 by 1974-75. The total number of members elected from 915 *panchayat* constituencies was 3,203 comprising 2,209 general seats, 542 seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and 452 seats reserved for women. By 1978-79, the number of village *panchayats* had increased to 259. The largest number of them (77) was in Kadur taluk, followed by Tarikere (50), and Chikmagalur (47). The latest elections to these local self-governing institutions were held in 1978 and the number of members elected to these *panchayats* was 3,258; of them, 2,147 were general seats, 599 reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the rest (512) were reserved for women.

All village *panchayats* functioning in the district are group *panchayats*. The sub-joined table indicates the number of *panchayats* (1979), and their income and expenditure for the years 1972-73, 1975-76 and 1978-79.

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of Panchayats	(Amount in lakhs)					
			1972-73		1975-76		1978-79	
			Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1	Chikmagalur	47	2.18	2.17	1.89	2.01	3.82	4.02
2	Kadur	77	1.60	1.59	1.70	1.72	2.81	1.96
3	Koppa	26	1.73	1.59	1.38	1.71	3.14	2.10
4	Mudigere	36	1.86	1.23	2.57	1.48	1.87	1.34
5	Narasimharajapura	13	1.35	1.29	1.56	1.49	1.94	1.28
6	Sringeri	10	0.81	0.80	0.64	0.61	0.67	0.42
7	Tarikere	50	2.61	0.12	2.03	0.31	9.21	8.46

In the beginning of the financial year 1977-78, a total sum of Rs 2,54,168 was due to the *panchayats* in the district by way of rates and taxes. There was demand for Rs 11,81,755 during that year, making a total of Rs 14,35,923 as the amount due. Out of this, an amount of Rs 8,59,857 was collected by the *panchayats* during 1977-78, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 5,76,066 as on first April 1978. On an average, the percentage of collection of dues was 59.38 per cent for the district as a whole. From among the taluks of the district, the largest percentage of collection, viz., 88 per cent was in Koppa taluk followed by Sringeri taluk (87 per cent) and Narasimharajapura taluk (83 per cent). The lowest percentage of collection i.e., 26 per cent, was in Tarikere taluk. A brief account of three village *panchayats* follows by way of illustration.

Balehonnur Village Panchayat

Balehonnur is situated on the bank of the river Bhadra about 32 km south of the taluk headquarters town of Narasimharajapura. It is well-known on account of the Rambhapuri monastery which is located nearby. The place is on the highway between Chikmagalur and Sringeri and is a busy trade centre. The extent of area coming under the purview of this group *panchayat* is 4,410 hectares, of which the area covered by Balehonnur-Kanaboor is 2,028 hectares followed by Mudaguni (1,917 hectares) and Karehadlu (465 hectares). The population of Balehonnur-Kanaboor had increased to 4,734 in 1971 from 3,150 in 1961, while the other two constituent villages, namely, Karehadlu and Mudaguni had a population of 655 and 438 in 1971 respectively, as against 592 and 238 in 1961. The total number of houses which was 1,022 in 1971, at Balehonnur-Kanaboor, had increased to 2,300 by 1979. Among the constituent villages of the *panchayat* only Balehonnur-Kanaboor is provided with tap water facility since 1966. To augment the existing supply of

water for catering to the growing needs, an improvement scheme of water supply was sanctioned by the Government in 1976-77 at an estimated cost of Rs 3.65 lakhs. During the period of two decades from 1960 to 1980, the total amount expended by the village council for construction and maintenance of roads was Rs 35,000, while the amount spent on construction and repairs of drains, and for construction of public lavatories was Rs 9,000 and Rs 7,000 respectively. A cattle pound was constructed by the *panchayat* in 1966 expending an amount of Rs 3,500 availing a Government grant of Rs 2,500. The total contributions made by this civic body from 1965-66 to 1972-73 towards the construction of primary school building was Rs 17,5000. During the period from 1972 to 1976 for the betterment of the living conditions of the people of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the *panchayat* contributed Rs 200 to each of the families of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes towards construction of houses and meeting agricultural expenses, in addition to paying Rs 21,950 as contribution towards construction of a community hall, out of the 18 per cent of its budget. Balehonnur was electrified in March 1963. The number of public light-points and private connections within the limits of the group *panchayat* was 134 and 659 respectively during 1979-80. The main sources of income of the *panchayat* include house-tax, ground-rent, entertainment-tax, and rent from its properties, besides a land revenue grant from the Government. The office of the *panchayat* is housed in its own building constructed in 1940 at a cost of Rs 15,000. In 1978-79, the *panchayat* constructed some shop-buildings at a cost of Rs 21,292 for renting them out as a source of income. The sub-joined table indicates the income and expenditure of the Village *Panchayat* from 1972-73 to 1978-79.

Year	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1972-73	67,608	61,894
1973-74	60,064	67,600
1974-75	57,514	71,540
1975-76	50,394	53,655
1976-77	50,964	55,949
1977-78	47,950	51,125
1978-79	62,784	66,890

Kalasapura Village Panchayat

Kalasapura, a village in Chikmagalur taluk, is situated about 22 km, east of Chikmagalur town. For the first time in 1959, a group *panchayat* comprising seven villages was constituted here, and of them five were uninhabited. Besides Kalasapura, the other inhabited village is Devagondanahalli. The area of these two villages is 1,542 hectares. In 1979-80, the total number of residential houses reported within the limits of the *panchayat* was 850, and of them 600 were in Kalasapura. The

population of Kalasapura was 2,639 in 1971, as against 2,313 a decade earlier, while the corresponding figure of population of Devagondanahalli was 839 and 620 in 1971 and in 1961 respectively. Kalasapura was provided with protected water in 1965 under N.R.W.S. scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000, for which the financial contribution made by the *panchayat* was Rs 4,000. An additional water-supply scheme expected to cost about Rs. 82,000 has been now sanctioned. The total amount spent by this civic body for construction of drains was Rs 30,850 during the period of ten years from 1968 to 1978.

The total contributions made by the *panchayat* towards construction of a primary school building was Rs 7,000 during the period from 1972 to 1976. Scholarships are given by the *panchayat* to the primary-school students of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes out of 18 per cent of its annual budget which is meant for the purpose of amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Kalasapura was electrified in 1968, and there were 250 private and 52 street light points during 1978-79 within the limits of the *panchayat*. In 1964, the *panchayat* was given a district-level award for its outstanding service in the field of eradication of untouchability. Kalasapura is noted for location-shootings of films, because of charming natural scenery all-round. The *panchayat* has made use of contributions, buildings, etc., donated by film-makers, for public utility purposes. During the year 1978-79, the total arrears of tax including the demand for the year was Rs. 18,446, out of which an amount of Rs 10,304 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs 8,142, while the corresponding figures for 1976-77 were Rs 18,229, Rs 6,336 and Rs 11,863 respectively. The office of the village *panchayat* is housed in its own building constructed in 1976 at a cost of Rs 23,000 for which the contribution made by the Panchayat was Rs 9,000 and the rest was met by the Government. The following statement gives the income and expenditure of this village *panchayat* for some years from 1964-65 to 1978-79.

Year	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1964-65	15,743	15,642
1968-69	13,324	12,330
1972-73	25,279	26,047
1976-77	36,999	30,884
1977-78	39,607	39,322
1978-79	27,583	24,891

Markal Village Panchayat

Markal, a small village of Sringeri taluk, is situated amidst enchanting natural scenery, about eight km west of Sringeri. The village is also called Kigga. The constituent villages of this group *panchayat* formed

in 1961 include Markal, Kodogu, Gandagatta, Yadadalli and Yadadalu. The total extent of area forming the jurisdiction of this group *panchayat* is 6,213 hectares, the largest being 2,527 hectares of Markal, followed by Yadadalli (1,961 hectares). The total population of the five villages of the group *panchayat* was 4,056 in 1971 as against 3,158 a decade earlier. The total number of houses as enumerated by the *panchayat* was 671 in 1979, as against 573 and 503 in 1975 and in 1971 respectively. In 1979, the main village Markal had 228 houses followed by Yadadalli (168) and Gandagatta (120). The total number of tax-payers was reported to be 583 during 1979. Among the constituent villages of the *panchayat*, Markal was provided with protected water supply facility under N.R.W.S. scheme in 1972 at an estimated cost of Rs 52,000. The total length of roads maintained by the *panchayat* was 24 km in 1978-79 when it spent Rs 1,500 for their repairs.

As a welfare measure for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the *panchayat* is paying towards attendance scholarships to the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes studying in primary schools, and also renders financial assistance for construction and repairs of houses under the people's housing scheme to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes families. The total amount of scholarships given from 1975-76 to 1977-78 was Rs 1,780 and the number of students benefited was 96. All constituent villages of the *panchayat* were electrified during 1972-73. The total number of domestic and street-light points was 107 and 26 respectively during 1979-80. The number of free house sites distribute by 1978-79 was 63, and out of them, 57 were meant for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes families. The total demand of the *panchayat* including outstanding arrears during 1977-78 was Rs 4,965 out of which the collection was Rs 3,800, i.e., about 77 per cent. The corresponding figures for 1975-76 were Rs 4,616 and Rs 2,515 which worked out to about 54 per cent. The *panchayat* constructed a building for its office in 1966 at a cost of Rs 4,700. The income and expenditure of this civic body from 1968-69 to 1978-79 were as follows.

Year	(Amount in Rs.)	
	Income	Expenditure
1968-69	9,463	13,054
1972-73	7,836	7,550
1974-75	11,478	11,413
1976-77	9,275	4,536
1978-79	6,182	9,983

TABLE — I

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Councils in the Chikmagalur District for the years 1967-68, 1972-73 and 1979-80.
(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Municipal Council	1967-68		1972-73		1979-80	
		Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure	Receipts	Expenditure
1	Ajjampur	0.72	0.79	2.03	1.99	5.15	2.43
2	Birur	1.25	1.22	2.13	2.10	4.07	4.76
3	Chikmagalur	7.17	6.38	32.10	30.36	35.30	33.59
4	Kadur	2.38	2.20	2.85	2.56	7.22	6.75
5	Koppa	1.28	1.21	1.51	1.34	5.82	3.75
6	Mudigere	0.91	1.04	1.43	1.43	5.98	5.25
7	Narasimharajapura	1.06	0.92	1.17	1.26	3.99	2.39
8	Sringeri	1.92	1.81	1.78	1.59	4.19	2.49
9	Tarikere	3.88	4.30	4.32	4.87	11.74	10.47

TABLE — II

Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1970-71.

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Land Revenue assigned by Govt.	Rates and taxes	Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources			Grants and contributions	Debt heads
				Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Education		
1	Chikmagalur	147.6	101.0	10.0	62.9	—	88.9	2.3
2	Kadur	102.1	86.7	16.8	25.8	6.7	98.0	53.9
3	Koppa	152.1	17.5	19.8	—	—	—	26.4
4	Mudigere	199.3	89.6	12.7	0.8	—	69.6	65.1
5	Narasimharajapura	39.2	28.8	3.6	0.8	3.0	23.4	41.5
6	Sringeri	40.3	8.0	2.0	—	1.7	56.6	21.2
7	Tarikere	69.5	87.6	11.9	6.6	4.1	59.4	10.1

TABLE — III
Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1970-71.

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	(Amount in 000's)						
		General administration	Public works executed	Public health and sanitation	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants in-aid	Debt heads
1	Chikmagalur	9.7	386.1	50.8	0.8	19.6	4.4	3.0
2	Kadur	51.2	100.5	54.0	10.2	9.4	15.1	71.4
3	Koppa	6.2	12.0	19.3	5.0	—	6.5	55.5
4	Mudigere	37.6	251.1	1.4	0.1	1.2	23.8	120.1
5	Narasimharajapura	25.2	89.9	1.4	0.1	7.0	10.9	14.9
6	Sringeri	26.6	81.5	2.4	1.7	5.3	1.7	33.4
7	Tarikere	50.3	153.1	5.1	4.8	15.0	65.1	115.9

TABLE— IV
Statement showing the Income of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1979-80.

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	(Amount in 000's)				
		Land Revenue assigned by Govt.	Rates and taxes	Revenue derived from Taluk Board properties and other sources	Miscellaneous	Debt heads
1	Chikmagalur	501.5	500.0	40.7	4.2	330.0
2	Kadur	398.8	139.9	46.1	68.1	701.4
3	Koppa	81.4	—	9.0	209.0	936.4
4	Mudigere	122.3	238.2	15.2	2.3	1973.9
5	Narasimharajapura	131.4	49.1	16.9	2.8	29.8
6	Sringeri	92.6	14.0	2.1	5.4	127.3
7	Tarikere	359.5	116.0	17.8	50.4	48.8

TABLE — V
Statement showing the Expenditure of Taluk Development Boards in the Chikmagalur District for the year 1979-80.

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	(Amount in 000's)					
		General administration	Public works executed	Public health and sanitation	Civic amenities	Education	Contributions and grants-in-aid
						Miscellaneous	Debt heads
1	Chikmagalur	86.1	1,103.5	65.5	56.8	—	28.9
2	Kadur	70.0	199.9	28.5	11.1	—	10.4
3	Koppa	92.0	113.8	35.2	80.7	108.7	30.0
4	Mudigere	67.2	578.7	0.9	1.9	84.9	—
5	Narasimharajapura	52.3	95.8	0.7	—	—	139.4
6	Sringeri	40.3	37.0	1.6	—	—	2.0
7	Tarikere	145.8	433.5	24.2	49.7	—	35.7
						284.5	115.0
						95.8	36.1
						70.4	253.3
						19.2	14.0
						1,839.2	

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

From the early times, the *gurukula* system of education was prevalent in the region. Learning was highly esteemed and the scholars were greatly respected. Though education was not regarded as the direct concern of the State, it was liberally encouraged with endowments by government authorities and well-to-do families. Largely, oral teaching was in vogue. The students were required to have single-minded devotion to maintain implicit discipline and to have a highly regulated life. The curriculum included not only the Vedas and related sacred works, but also philosophy, grammar, literature, mathematics, logic, ethics and in some cases Ayurveda, veterinary science, astronomy, astrology, etc. The arts of dancing, singing and other fine arts were also taught sometimes. *Agraharas* at Hiremagalur, Khandya Vidyaranyapura etc. were centres of this traditional learning.

The education of the Kshatriyas was different from that of the Brahmins. The former were taught less of the Vedic lore, and the emphasis in their case was on the science of polity and the use of arms and military skill. The learning of the Vaishyas was also mostly professional. Besides reading, writing and arithmetic, their pupils had to know rudiments of commercial geography and practical aspects of trade. Agriculturists and others learnt their occupations from their elders. The artisans imparted their know-how to their children and other apprentices in the crafts practised by them. In the same way, domestic or vocational training was given to girls. Some of these informal methods of training continue even to this day.

There is a fine tradition of Samskrita schools, called *pathashalas*, which have played a useful part in keeping up the flame of learning of the ancient lores through the medium of Samskrita. Several Brahmanic and Veerashaiva monasteries in the district have well patronised learning, and some of them even now continue to give encouragement to educational efforts, both traditional and modern. The existence of *Jaina Mathas* at places like Narasimharajapura in the district evidently shows that the Jaina system of education was also in vogue.

A high state of learning and teaching is revealed by inscriptions dating from the 12th century A.D. From ancient times, there had existed a system of elementary education in schools run by teachers wherever there was a demand for instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic. This was called *Kannata Shikshe* or *balashikshe* as indicated by inscriptions in neighbouring districts of Hassan and Shimoga. During the Vijayanagara times, kings, princes, highly placed officers and wealthy merchants generously helped educational and cultural institutions. After the advent of the Muslims, some of the mosques used to run classes for Muslim pupils. In these schools called *maktabs*, students learnt portions of the holy Koran, besides reading, writing and simple arithmetic, and a few higher schools known as *madrasahs* imparted knowledge of literature, logic, traditional law, history, astronomy and metaphysics. Education of the Muslims received considerable impetus during the regime of Tipu Sultan.

Modern beginnings

In the old Mysore State, the establishment of a free English school at Mysore by the then ruler Krishnaraja Wodeyar III marked the beginning of modern education. The Government also aided missionary bodies in establishing schools. Systematic activities in the field of education began after the famous "Halifax Despatch" of 1854. Mr. Devereux drew up a scheme of education for the Mysore State, which was sanctioned by the Government of India with some slight modifications. In 1868, B.L. Rice formulated the 'Hobli School System' according to which every *hobli* (a revenue circle), where people came forward to have a school by agreeing to provide a school building, was sanctioned a school. As a result of this, schools came into existence in a majority of the *hoblis*. In 1871-72 each taluk headquarters had a 'vernacular' school. Owing to severe famine of 1877, many of the aided schools were closed down. After the Rendition of the State to the Wodeyar royal family in 1881, there was a steady progress in all directions. European missionaries founded schools at some of the district headquarters. The Catholic missionaries started one such school at Chikmagalur in 1904.

Growth of literacy

In the early decades of this century, there was a very low percentage of literacy in the district. As per the 1921 census, only about eight per cent of the people were literate. The percentage had increased to 14.9 by 1941 when there were, in all, 53,442 literates (44,113 males and 9,329 females) for a total population of 3,58,290. During the next two decades, there was a further increase in the growth of literacy with 22.9 per cent in 1951 and 27.5 per cent in 1961. During the latter year, it was highest in the Sringeri taluk with 38.5 per cent and lowest in the Kadur taluk with 24.2 per cent.

Educational levels

The table given below shows the number of literates and persons possessing various educational qualifications in the district as in 1961.

Educational Level	Urban		Rural	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Literates without educational level	19,463	12,400	85,004	30,157
Primary or Junior Basic	2,446	1,476	3,437	1,036
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3,514	948	3,470	294
Technical Diploma not equal to degree	165	7	—	—
Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	62	2	—	—
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	402	25	—	—
Engineering	38	—	—	—
Medicine	10	1	—	—
Agriculture	12	—	—	—
Veterinary and dairying	5	—	—	—
Teaching	53	10	—	—
Total	26,170	14,869	91,911	31,487

By 1971, the percentage of literates had increased to 34.93, and the district held the seventh place among the districts of the State with 3.41 per cent more than the State's percentage of 31.52. For a total population of 7,36,647 in 1971, there were, in all, 2,57,305 literates of whom 1,66,890 were males and 90,415 females with 43.88 per cent and 25.37 per cent respectively. As in 1961, in 1971 also the Sringeri taluk was at the top in literacy with 43.71 per cent. The Koppa taluk recorded the lowest percentage which was 30.01. The sub-joined tables show (1) the educational levels in the district as well as (2) the comparative position of percentage of literacy by taluks as in 1971 (see also General Appendices for literacy figures of 1981).

(1)

Educational Level	Urban		Rural	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Literates without educational level	7,044	5,840	38,462	23,961
Primary	11,326	8,629	52,251	27,762
Middle	8,429	6,415	26,512	10,730
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	8,201	3,715	12,357	3,172
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	5	—	157	—
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	205	—	137	—
Graduate degree other than technical degree	763	105	751 (Graduate & above)	41
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	130	10	—	—
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree :				
(1) Engineering and Technology	30	—	—	—
(2) Medicine	40	5	—	—
(3) Agriculture, Veterinary and Dairying	20	—	—	—
(4) Teaching	70	30	—	—
Total	36,263	24,769	1,30,627	65,666

(2)

Taluk - wise percentage of literacy (1971)

Name of taluk	Taluk as a whole			Rural only		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Chikmagalur	44.92	27.91	36.65	39.95	20.83	30.11
Kadur	41.31	19.26	30.52	39.32	17.83	28.24
Koppa	46.33	30.92	30.01	44.71	29.14	37.29
Mudigere	41.51	26.31	34.33	39.69	24.42	32.45
Narasimharajapura	41.69	28.98	35.65	39.28	25.14	32.02
Sringeri	50.92	35.75	43.71	47.34	31.64	39.80
Tarikere	45.48	24.24	33.11	42.85	21.20	32.26

Source : Census of India, 1971, Part II — A, General Population Tables

Percentage of literacy by towns only (1971)

Name of town	Men	Women	Total
Ajjampura	59.28	36.81	48.26
Birur	52.47	34.20	43.57
Chikmagalur	63.87	50.93	57.65
Kadur	52.64	33.72	43.57
Koppa	70.03	58.40	64.65
Mudigere	70.22	58.84	65.08
Narasimharajapura	63.65	52.92	58.52
Sringeri	72.83	63.24	68.44
Tarikere	56.78	38.83	48.16

Source : Census of India, 1971, Part II — A, General Population Tables.

Administrative set-up

Prior to 1970, all Junior and Senior Primary Schools in the district were administered and controlled by a District Educational Officer who was also responsible for the release of grants to aided high schools, orphanages and hostels in the district. Two Assistant Educational Officers in charge of primary education, one for Chikmagalur Sub-Division and the other for Tarikere Sub-Division assisted the District Educational Officer. At the district Headquarters, there was another Assistant Educational Officer in charge of secondary education, having supervisory jurisdiction over all the secondary schools in the district. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chitradurga Division, Chitradurga, was in charge of administration of all the secondary schools and teachers' training institutions of this district also. There were seven Kannada Range Offices, one in each taluk headquarters, and one Urdu Range Office at Chikmagalur. Each of the ranges was administered by an Inspector of Schools. Seven Deputy Inspectors of Schools assisted the Inspectors of Schools in the work of compulsory primary education and inspection of schools.

Re-organisation of Department

Since 1956, there has been a rapid expansion in the field of education and a large increase in the number of pupils. It was found that there was some wastage as also ineffectiveness for want of adequate administrative set-up for supervision and inspection. The necessity of strengthening the inspectorates for achieving better standards of education was also pointed out by the Karnataka Pay Commission (1966-68). The Working Group on Educational Planning, Administration and Educational Set-up of the Planning Commission emphasised the need for providing better supervision and guidance for schools. In view of these factors, the State Government re-organised the Department of Public Instruction in June 1970. As a result, an Assistant Educational Officer (Class II) was entrusted with the work of every Range Office at the taluk-level. Graduate Inspectors (one for every 75 schools) were appointed to assist

the Assistant Educational Officers. The Urdu Ranges were attached to the respective Taluk Ranges. The Graduate Urdu Inspectors were entrusted with the work of inspecting the Urdu primary schools.

As per this new set-up, an officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Public Instruction is the departmental head at the district-level. He is assisted by Educational Officers (who are junior class I officers) at the rate of one such officer for every 50 high schools. There are one Educational Officer, seven Assistant Educational Officers (one for each taluk) assisted by 14 Inspectors in the district. An Academic Wing consisting of five Subject-Inspectors, one each for English, Kannada, Physical Sciences and Mathematics, Biological Sciences and Social Studies, is attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. It provides guidance to subject-teachers. The ministerial staff has also been strengthened proportionately. The Deputy Director of Public Instruction has a Gazetted Assistant who is assisted by three Section Superintendents in the office. He works under the supervision and control of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore.

General Education

Pre-primary (nursery) education is mostly managed by private organisations in the State. The general policy of the Government in this behalf has been to encourage and assist these bodies to run the nursery schools. Some *balawadis* have been functioning in rural areas with the assistance of Social Welfare Board also. In respect of the rural pre-primary schools, the Government give a grant-in-aid to the extent of 70 per cent of the authorised expenditure, while in the case of the pre-primary schools of the urban area, it is 50 per cent. Lady teachers with S.S.L.C. qualification and training in nursery education are generally appointed to work in these schools. In 1979-80, there were 124 nursery schools in the district with a pupil strength of 3,139 boys and 2,535 girls under the charge of 121 women and three men teachers.

Primary Education

It is interesting to trace the development of primary education in the last few decades. It is found that in 1924-25, there were 459 primary schools (with classes I to IV) with a total student-strength of 9,758 boys and 2,374 girls in this district. Besides, there were three special schools with 115 boys, and 85 indigenous village schools with 1,304 boys and 87 girls. In that year, the number of middle schools (now called higher primary schools) was 33 with standards V to VIII, having a pupil-strength of 1,456 boys and 104 girls. Later, there was a set-back in the progress of education owing to cuts in expenditure because of the economic depression, resulting in a marked decrease in the number of private schools. In 1940-41, there were 422 primary schools including 21 girls schools, with a pupil-strength of 10,231 boys and 4,245 girls.

The number of middle schools in that year was 25 (including three for girls) with a student-strength of 1,863 boys and 408 girls. In the next few years, there was a considerable improvement in the expansion of schools. Many schools, which were being run by local bodies, were transferred to the Department of Education. It is found that in 1943-44, there were 504 primary schools (of which 19 were for girls) with a pupil-strength of 13,674 boys and 6,313 girls, and 30 middle schools with a student-strength of 2,443 boys and 596 girls. In 1955-56, there were 620 primary schools, 101 up-graded primary schools, 46 New-Type middle schools and 54 middle schools in the district.

Immediately after the formation of the new State in 1956, a special Educational Integration Advisory Committee was formed in December 1956 for reviewing various aspects of the question of bringing about uniformity in pattern of education throughout the State. The recommendations of this committee were accepted by the Government and orders were passed in 1959. This ushered in a new era in the sphere of primary and secondary stage of education, which were re-organised on the basis of a seven-year course of primary and a four-year course of secondary education. Later, the duration of secondary education was changed to three-year high school and a two-year pre-university course. According to the new pattern, the lower primary schools consist of standards I to IV, while the higher primary schools comprise either I to VII or V to VII standards. The position as in 1960-61 was as given in the sub-joined table.

Types of Schools	No. of Schools	No. of pupils			No. of teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
Lower Primary Schools	785	31,736	18,905	50,641	1,210	133	1,343
Higher Primary Schools (including Middle Schools)	170	6,894	2,592	9,486	781	105	886
Total	955	38,630	21,497	60,127	1,991	238	2,229

After the introduction of compulsory primary education in 1961, rapid progress was achieved. At a number of places, new primary schools were opened. Consequently, there was a proportionate increase in the number of teachers also. By 1962-63, the new syllabus was introduced in all the primary schools. As a result, primary education became an integrated course of seven years from standards I to VII. All those schools having standards either from I to VII or V to VII have been called as higher primary schools since then. The tables given below show the taluk-wise particulars as in 1978-79.

(1) Lower Primary Schools

Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of pupils			No. of teachers
		Boys	Girls	Total	
Chikmagalur	206	12,633	11,087	23,720	291
Kadur	197	13,324	11,127	24,451	278
Koppa	84	4,539	3,801	8,340	96
Mudigere	120	5,614	4,557	10,171	154
Narasimharajapura	61	3,302	2,860	6,162	67
Sringeri	48	1,898	1,671	3,569	58
Tarikere	143	10,121	8,935	19,056	205
Total	859	51,431	44,038	95,469	1,143

Source: Office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chikmagalur

(2) Higher Primary Schools

Taluk	No. of Schools	No. of pupils			No. of teachers
		Boys	Girls	Total	
Chikmagalur	90	4,680	3,547	8,227	533
Kadur	88	4,729	2,868	7,597	506
Koppa	43	1,990	1,432	3,422	185
Mudigere	51	2,040	1,529	3,569	179
Narasimharajapura	26	1,216	934	2,150	109
Sringeri	19	1,066	763	1,829	66
Tarikere	68	3,896	2,695	6,591	446
Total	385	19,617	13,768	33,385	2,024

Source: Office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chikmagalur

In 1978-79, there were 72 Urdu primary schools, 22 in Chikmagalur, 16 in Kadur, one in Koppa, 7 in Mudigere, 2 in Narasimharajapura, one in Sringeri and 23 in Tarikere taluks, under the charge of 197 teachers, with a student strength of 5,469. In that year, there were 12 Tamil primary schools 4 in Chikmagalur, one in Koppa, one in Mudigere, one in Narasimharajapura and 5 in Tarikere taluks, with a pupil-strength of 857 under the charge of 20 teachers. There was one Telugu primary school at Tarikere with 37 pupils.

Compulsory primary education

In 1913, compulsory education was introduced in the State, by the Compulsory Education Act, 1913. In 1915, an order was issued by the Government to admit the "untouchables" in all the public schools of the State. The principle was that no pupil should be denied admission to the Government school or a school run by public funds on the basis of caste. As a result of this, the first school which admitted Harijans was in Sringeri Jagir. Therefore, this order was known as the Sringeri Order.

Compulsory primary education was introduced in *Kasaba hobli* (i.e., Chikmagalur hobli) of Chikmagalur taluk from the year 1947-48. It was extended to the entire taluk of Chikmagalur during the year 1948-49. After the attainment of independence, gradual efforts have been made to expand and improve primary education with a view to making it universal, free and compulsory. At the suggestion of the Union Government, the State Government commenced the implementation of compulsory primary education programme by stages starting with the children of the age-group 6-7 in 1961-62. It was planned to cover the entire age-group of 6-11 before the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. In order to achieve this objective, the provisions of the Karnataka Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1961, were brought into force throughout the State with effect from the 1st August 1961. Some of the important provisions of this Act are: (a) Establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of 1.6 km. from the home of every child; (b) Making it the responsibility of every parent to see to the regular attendance of his children at an approved school; (c) Appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment of children; (d) Prevention of employment of children so that they may be enabled to attend schools regularly; and (e) Constitution of primary school panchayat courts to try offences under the Act.

All the children that attain 5 years and 10 months on 22nd May of each year are required to attend approved schools. But there is also provision for admission of children who complete the age of 5 years, on voluntary basis. Every year in the month of December, enumeration of children of age-group 6-11 years is conducted by the Department of Public Instruction to assess the number of children who should be enrolled. The table given hereunder shows the number of children enumerated and enrolled and the percentage of enrolment in the district during the year 1978-79 (as on 31st March, 1979).

Category	Enumeration	Enrolment	Percentage
Boys	44,253	39,929	90%
Girls	39,437	35,021	89%
Total	83,690	74,950	90%

Source: Statistical Brochure, 1979, Commissioner for Public Instruction, Bangalore.

With the main purpose of promoting the school attendance and thus helping to make the universal, free and compulsory primary education a full success, the Mid-day Meals Scheme was started in the State in 1963. Since then, the Department of Public Instruction has been providing mid-day meals to school children during the intervals. The table given hereunder indicates the taluk-wise number of lower and higher primary schools and number of pupils benefited by this scheme in Chikmagalur district as on 31st December, 1979.

Taluk	Lower and Higher Primary Schools	
	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
Chikmagalur	56	5,870
Kadur	78	15, 40
Koppa	19	1,228
Mudigere	34	2,027
Narasimharajapura	31	1,527
Sringeri	19	1,000
Tarikere	51	6,610
Total	288	34,032

Under a Scheme of Attendance Scholarships, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, pupils of I to VII standards are being given slates, books and clothes worth Rs 40 each. During 1978-79, 550 pupils of urban areas and 1,050 of rural areas were benefited under this scheme involving an expenditure of Rs 64,000. During 1978-79, another sum of Rs 21,000 was spent towards free supply of text books to 2,100 Scheduled Castes' pupils in the district. Every year, merit scholarships are being awarded to the pupils of rural areas, who pass with high credits the VII standard common examination conducted at district-level. Such pupils are accommodated in certain selected high schools of the district for their higher studies.

Basic education

Under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, experiments in basic education were initiated before the attainment of independence. The principle underlying the Basic Education Scheme is that the primary education must be based on some suitable craft followed in the area. The pattern of basic education seeks to provide full and free scope to the physical, social and cultural development of pupils, so as to enable them to contribute their utmost to the society. Crafts such as agriculture, gardening, spinning and weaving, sericulture, wood-craft, smithy, etc., were taught in the Basic Schools. Teachers for these schools were drawn from the Basic Training Institutions, where they were taught general principles and methods of education along with certain crafts. There were 67 Junior Basic Schools in the district during the year 1962-63. Owing to change in the revised syllabi, the number of basic schools had gone down to 14 by 1978-79. The following table shows the details of basic schools in the district as in 1978-79.

Taluk	No. of schools	No. of pupils	No. of teachers
Chikmagalur	3	1,120	3
Kadur	2	863	3
Koppa	2	358	1
Mudigere	2	795	1
Narasimharajapura	1	212	2
Sringeri	1	490	2
Tarikere	3	1,412	3
Total	14	5,250	15

Reoriented syllabi

With the object of converting a large number of non-basic primary schools into the basic type, the syllabus for teacher-training institutions was revised with effect from 1960-61. It was also decided to change all the teacher-training institutions into the basic pattern. All the primary schools (including the Basic Schools) with I to IV standards were called as Lower Primary Schools, and those with V to VII standards (with or without the first four standards) were named as Higher Primary Schools. In 1959-60, new syllabi were introduced for standards I and II in all the primary schools. They were extended to standards III and IV from 1960-61, to V and VI from 1961-62 and to VII from 1962-63. A broad-based general education, consisting of a language study, core-subjects (general mathematics, science and social studies), arts and crafts, common activities and physical education, was imparted in the seven years' primary course. Kannada, the regional language, was made an additional subject in non-Kannada schools from standard IV and onwards, while English was introduced from standard V, and Hindi from standard VI. Further, a General Curriculum Committee appointed in 1969 recommended inclusion of work-experience, moral education, health education and group-singing, and also stressed the importance of physical education. These changes were tried in selected schools. The State Advisory Board for Primary Education considered the results of the trial and accepted the recommendations. Thereafter, the revised syllabi were implemented in primary schools under a phased programme from 1974-75 to 1977-78.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

During the year 1924-25, the district had only one high school with a pupil-strength of 177 boys and one girl. By the year 1943-44, there were three high schools (including one high school for girls), with a total student-strength of 364 boys and 62 girls. Thirteen years later, i.e., in 1956-57, it is found that the number of high schools had increased to 14, and then by 1960-61 to 17 (including higher secondary schools). From 1961 onwards, there has been a tremendous progress in the field of secondary education, and the position in 1979 was that there were

as many as 78 secondary schools (including ten composite schools) in the district.

Municipal and Board High Schools

In 1928, a scheme of starting municipal high schools was initiated. In 1961-62, there were three Municipal High Schools for boys, whereas in 1970-71 the number was seven of which two were for girls. The District Boards in the State also came forward in 1948-49 to start new high schools. They evinced interest in the development of secondary education in the rural areas. As in 1961-62, there were six District Board High Schools for boys. The Taluk Development Boards took over the management of these schools after abolition of the District Boards. In 1970-71, the number of Local Board High Schools had increased to 12 of which one was for girls. The next year, i.e., in 1971-72, both Municipal and Taluk Development Board High Schools were taken over by the Government.

Aided and unaided high schools

There are several private organisations which are running high schools in the district. They receive Government grant as laid down in the educational grant-in-aid code. A cent per cent teaching grant is being given by the Government to aided high schools since 1967, besides building and equipment grants in deserving cases. The officers of the Department of Public Instruction inspect these institutions, and their accounts are subject to audit. As in 1970-71, there were 17 boys and seven girls aided high schools spread all over the district. In that year, the number of unaided high schools run by private agencies in the district was five and all of which were for boys. In some of the boys high schools, girls are also admitted. In 1962, there were 25 high schools in the district giving a ratio of one for a population of 23,800. As against this, there were, in 1971-72, 57 high schools each serving, on an average, 12,923 people. The management-wise number of secondary schools and their total strength of pupils and teachers were as follows in 1979.

(a) Secondary School

Category of Management	Composite High Schools*		High Schools		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Government	2	—	2	—	4
Municipal (taken over to Government)	—	—	2	—	2
Taluk Development Board (taken over to Government)	8	—	11	3	22
Aided	2	—	32	8	42
Unaided	—	—	7	1	8
Total	12	—	54	12	78

(*Composite High Schools are those to which Junior College sections are attached)

Source : D.D.P.I's Office, Chikmagalur

(b) Pupils enrolled

Standard	Boys	Girls	Total
VIII	5,199	3,136	8,335
IX	3,739	2,062	5,801
X	2,865	1,744	4,609
XI	1,453	655	2,108
XII	990	499	1,489
Total	14,246	8,096	22,342

Source : Statistical Brochure 1978-79, Commissioner for Public Instruction, Bangalore.

(c) Teachers—1978-79

Category	Men	Women	Total	Out of the Total			
				Graduates	Post graduates	S.C.	S.T.
Trained	453	114	567	257	71	5	5
Untrained	177	33	210	48	80	—	2
Total	630	147	777	305	151	5	7

Source : Statistical Brochure 1978-79, Commissioner for Public Instruction, Bangalore.

From the school year 1966-67, secondary education in the State was made free for all the students, irrespective of the income of their parents.

Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kudremukh

Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School), Kudremukh, was started at Malleshwara near Kalasa (project area) in the year 1977. It is fully aided by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd., Kudremukh. All the ten standards from I to X were started simultaneously in the same year in order to accommodate all the school-going children of the employees in the project area. Started with a pupil-strength of 31 boys and 23 girls and manned by eleven teachers, the institution had a pupil-strength of 165 boys and 147 girls and 16 members on the teaching staff in the year 1980. The school is reputed to have maintained a good academic standard by obtaining cent per cent passes in the AISSE (All-India Secondary School Examination, conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi) during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 continuously. In addition to general subjects included in the curriculum, socially useful productive works like Electric Gadgets and their maintenance and also their repairs for boys, and sewing, needlework and embroidery for girls are being taught in the school.

S.S.L.C. results

The State Secondary Education and Examination Board conducts a public examination called the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination at the end of the tenth year of school education. The sub-joined statement indicates the total number of examinees and the number of

passes (including repeaters) for the district during some recent years.

Year		No. of examinees	No. of passes	Percentage	District Rank
1975	Boys	2,863	934	32.6	17
	Girls	1,482	571	38.5	
	Total	4,350	1,505	34.6	
1977	Boys	3,921	1,348	34.4	16
	Girls	1,865	773	41.4	
	Total	5,786	2,121	36.7	
1979	Boys	4,790	1,783	37.2	13
	Girls	2,445	1,008	41.2	
	Total	7,235	2,791	38.6	
1980	Boys	5,013	1,930	38.3	15
	Girls	2,500	1,124	45.0	
	Total	7,513	3,054	40.5	

The figures given hereunder show the position of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Nomadic Tribes and others in respect of S.S.L.C. examination for the years 1975 and 1980 (freshers only).

Category		No. of examinees	No. of passes	Percentage of passes
1975 April				
Scheduled Castes	B	241	36	14.9
	G	61	11	18.0
	T	302	47	15.6
Scheduled Tribes	B	8	3	37.5
	G	5	2	40.0
	T	13	5	38.5
Nomadic Tribes	B	7	3	42.9
	G	6	2	33.3
	T	13	5	38.5
1980 April				
Scheduled Castes	B	472	114	24.15
	G	133	37	27.82
	T	605	151	24.96
Scheduled Tribes	B	25	6	24.00
	G	9	6	66.67
	T	34	12	35.29
Backward Tribes	B	62	17	27.42
	G	16	9	56.25
	T	78	26	33.33
Backward Community	B	942	307	32.59
	G	485	182	37.53
	T	1,427	489	34.27
Backward Castes	B	432	134	31.02
	G	102	33	31.43
	T	537	167	31.10
Special Groups	B	1,373	582	42.39
	G	706	321	45.47
	T	2,079	903	43.43
General	B	1,744	770	44.15
	G	1,047	536	51.19
	T	2,791	1,306	46.79
All Castes	B	5,050	1,930	38.22
	G	2,501	1,124	44.94
	T	7,551	3,054	40.44

B = Boys; G = Girls; T = Total

Pre-University education

In 1971-72, the one-year pre-university course was replaced by a two-year pre-university course in the State. The secondary schools, having two-year pre-university education course, were renamed as Junior Colleges with effect from August 1972. As in 1980-81, there were twelve Junior Colleges in the district with a student strength of 2,236 boys and girls of which two were managed by private agencies. The academic control and conduct of examinations for the pre-university classes vest with the Board of Pre-University Education in Karnataka, the Director of Pre-University Education being the Secretary of the Board. The Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore, has the administrative control over the Junior Colleges.

Educational and vocational guidance

In secondary schools, educational and vocational guidance programmes are receiving a greater attention. The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance is organising these programmes. Under one of its programmes, secondary school teachers are being trained as career masters for guiding pupils in solving their problems, educational, vocational and personal. The students are being helped to know the "world of work," so that they can choose proper courses or vocations after leaving the schools. The guidance activities also aim at minimising failures in examinations by improving the study-habits of pupils. Upto the end of 1977-78, 46 teachers from Chikmagalur district were trained as career masters.

Commerce Education

Training in English and Kannada typewriting and shorthand is imparted in private commerce institutes which conduct classes generally in the mornings and evenings and prepare candidates for commerce examinations. Till recently, there was a separate State Board for Commerce Education and Examinations, which prescribed courses and conducted examinations. From 1973, these functions have been entrusted to the Karnataka Secondary Education and Examination Board itself.

As in 1980, there were 16 commerce institutes functioning in the district with a student-strength of 1,305 men and 981 women under the charge of 34 men and nine women teachers. Of the 16 institutes, four institutes were at Chikmagalur, two at Tarikere and one each at Birur, Kadur, Kalasa, Koppa, Balehonnur, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Ajjampura and Jayapura. In all, as many as 1,181 candidates appeared for the several commerce examinations of May 1980, of whom 651 were successful.

Higher Education

There had been no facilities for higher education in Chikmagalur district until the year 1949, when the University of Mysore started a collegiate institution at Chikmagalur for teaching a two-year intermediate course. Eleven years later, this Intermediate College became a full-fledged college. In addition to this institution, there are now three other colleges, namely, (1) Sri Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharati Memorial College, Sringeri, (2) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Birur and (3) Sri Taralabalu Jagadguru College for women, Chikmagalur. A brief account of each of these colleges is given in the following paragraphs.

I.D.S.G. Government College, Chikmagalur

The Malnad Education Society (Regd.) started the degree classes during the year 1962 and transferred them along with their equipment to the Government, in the same year. With the taking over of the degree classes, the Government Intermediate College became a full-fledged college. Formerly, the college was housed in a Sandal Kothi and in District Board Buildings. Later in 1966-67 when it was located in a new spacious building constructed by the Malnad Education Society with the help of donations from philanthropists, it was named as Indavara Dodda Siddalinge Gowda Government College, Chikmagalur.

In 1949, there were only 63 students including 12 girls for the I year Intermediate class under the charge of one Superintendent and eight lecturers. Only two combinations—one in science (PCM) and the other in arts (HEL) were offered to the students. In 1960, this institution came under the control of the Directorate of Collegiate Education. In 1979-80, it had on its rolls 1,337 students of whom 132 were girls under the charge of a Principal, 3 Readers, 51 Lecturers and one Physical Culture Instructor. The college offers pre-university and degree courses in science, arts and commerce. The languages taught are English, Kannada, Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindi. It has well-equipped laboratories for the departments of physics, chemistry, botany and zoology, and a library which contains about 26,000 books. The college is encouraging students to take active part in literary, sports, N.C.C., N.S.S. and other activities. It publishes an annual college miscellany called "Manikya Dhara".

J.C.B.M. College, Sringeri

Sri Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharati Memorial College, Sringeri, was founded in 1965 by the joint efforts of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, and Bharathi Vidya Samsthe, Sringeri, with the main object of providing facilities for higher education to the students of the *malnad* area. It is named after the previous pontiff of the celebrated monastery of Sringeri. During the first year, the college had 82 students under the charge of 12 members of teaching staff. By 1979-80, the

student-strength had gone upto 844 including 230 girls. There were 34 men and women on the teaching staff. Of the 844 students, 378 boys and 127 girls were studying in P.U.C. classes and 236 boys and 103 girls in degree classes.

The college has become an attractive centre of learning for foreign students also. In 1979-80, out of 844 students studying in the college, 96 were from the overseas. There were 58 students from Malaysia, 25 from South Africa, six from Sri Lanka, two each from Tanzania and New Zealand and one each from Kenya, Singapore and U.S.A. Of these 96 students, 93 were in P.U.C. classes and 3 in degree classes. The college is managed by the Sri Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharati Memorial College Trust consisting of a president, a secretary and ten members, the Principal being the Secretary of the Trust. It is housed in its own building constructed at a cost of about rupees seven lakhs. It has laboratories for physics, chemistry, botany and zoology departments, a good library which contains about seventeen thousand books worth about 2 lakhs of rupees. The students are being encouraged to participate in sports, games, debates, etc. A college magazine called "Bhamati" is brought out annually.

In 1972, a hostel for accommodating 125 students was constructed. With the help of aid from the University Grants Commission, a teachers' hostel consisting of eight suites has been also built. In addition, the management has constructed three twin-quarters for teachers and a separate quarters for the Principal.

P.J.N.M. College, Birur

The Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Birur, was established during the year 1969-70 by the Sri Veda Academy of Education (Regd.), Kadur-Birur. To start with, the college offered Arts and Commerce subjects in P.U.C. and I Year degree classes. Science courses were introduced in 1972-73. During the first year, the student-strength was 166 including 23 girls under the charge of ten members of the teaching staff including the Principal. By 1979-80, the student-strength had increased to 868 including 247 girls and the number of teachers to 29 including the Principal. The college is at present housed in a rented building. It has laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology. Its library contains about 9,424 books. The students are being encouraged to participate in sports, games, N.C.C., literary and cultural activities. The college is bringing out two magazines called "Kaladarshini" and "Vanijya Shilpi". The institution has acquired land in Birur-Kaval where it is to put up a building of its own.

S. T. J. College for Women, Chikmagalur

Women's education received a fillip when Sree Taralabalu Jagadguru College for Women was established at Chikmagalur in 1972 by the

Sri Taralabalu Jagadguru Vidya Samsthe of Sirigere (Chitradurga district). The college commenced functioning with 32 students in pre-university and degree classes of arts course. Later, the commerce course was added. In 1979-80, the student-strength was 676 of whom 313 were in P.U.C., 257 in B.A. and 106 in B.Com. classes. There were 29 teachers for the degree classes, of whom 24 were men and five women. The college is located in a rented building. It has a library containing about 2,847 books. An annual magazine is also brought out by the college.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Adi Chunchanagiri Institute of Technology

An Engineering College called Adi Chunchanagiri Institute of Technology was started in Chikmagalur town during September, 1980, by the Adi Chunchanagiri Shikshana Trust, headed by the Swamiji of Adi Chunchanagiri Kshetra in Nagamangala taluk of Mandya District. The Institute, affiliated to the University of Mysore, had admitted 120 students in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Courses during 1980-81. In 1981-82, 160 students were admitted to the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Electronics and Communication Courses. There are, one principal, two professors, 15 lecturers, nine non-teaching staff and 24 office staff.

Government Polytechnic, Chikmagalur

With a view to providing technical education to the students of this *malnad* district, a Government Polytechnic (called Dharmaprakash Aralaguppa Chandre Gowda Ploytechnic) was established at Chikmagalur in 1958. The institution was started with a diploma course each in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering having an intake capacity of 60, 30 and 30 students respectively. Later on in 1971-72, short-term courses in electrical serviceman and pump mechanic trades were introduced. As in 1979-80, the class-wise student-strength was as given below

Course	Class			Total
	I year	II year	III year	
Civil Engineering	47	32	30	109
Electrical Engineering	46	31	19	96
Mechanical Engineering	48	38	33	119
Total	141	101	82	324

There were eight students for certificate courses, five for electrical servicemen trade and three for pump mechanic trade. The teaching staff in 1979-80 consisted of two Heads of Section, nine Lecturers, seven

Assistant Lecturers, one Instructor and four Assistant Instructors, besides the Principal. The Polytechnic was housed in private buildings till 1963-64, when it was shifted to its own premises costing Rs 12 lakhs. It has well-equipped laboratories and workshops, and a library containing about 5,300 books under three sections, namely, (1) Students' Library, (2) Government Book Bank and (3) Students' Aid Book Bank. Boarding and lodging facilities are provided for 180 students. The institution is also running a co-operative society. Nearly fifty per cent of students are given scholarships or other concessions.

Manjaiah Setty Narasimha Setty College of Education, Chikmagalur

The Manjaiah Setty Narasimha Setty College of Education, Chikmagalur was started by the Malnad Education Society of Chikmagalur in September 1981. The College has a student strength of 135, managed by seven lecturers and one principal.

Teachers' Training Institute, Chikmagalur

The Government Teachers' Training Institute for men, Chikmagalur, was brought into being in March 1955 with the main objective of providing professional training facilities to in-service teachers of primary schools. To start with, there was only Teachers' Certificate Lower Course. In 1963-64, Teachers' Certificate Higher Course of one year was introduced which was changed into a two-year course from June 1966. The Basic Training Institute, which was being run at Birur, was shifted to Chikmagalur town and merged with the Government Teachers' Training Institute in 1971.

The institution is imparting orientation training in science to primary school teachers handling I to VII standards. After the introduction of the new curriculum in primary schools from 1974-75, inservice training is also being imparted in accordance with the new syllabus, methodology and evaluation. In June 1976, a summer-cum-correspondence course was started for the benefit of S.S.L.C. passed untrained teachers. Two main crafts, namely, agriculture, and spinning and weaving are taught in this institute. A plot of four hectares with a well, equipped with a pump set, is used for teaching the agriculture craft. In 1979-80, the number of trainees was as detailed below :

Class	Boys	Girls	Total
T.C.H. I Year	58	81	139
T.C.H. II Year	60	66	126
Total	118	147	265

These students were under the charge of one Superintendent, 13 Assistant Masters, one Kannada Pandit, one Hindi Pandit, one Agricultural Instructor, one Cotton Craft Instructor, one Drawing Teacher

and one Physical Education Teacher. Of the 20 members on the teaching staff 16 were men and four women. In 1970, a new building was constructed to house this institution at a cost of rupees five and a half lakhs. It has also hostel facilities. There is a library containing 5,513 books worth about Rs 8,000.

Fatima Tailoring Institute, Chikmagalur

The ladies wing of the Majils-E-Niswan, Chikmagalur, started the Fatima Tailoring Institute in 1975 for the benefit of girls. The number of trainees in 1979 was 32 as against 20 in 1975. They were under the charge of two teachers, undergoing a two-year certificate course in tailoring. The institute is located in a private building.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A Physical Education Wing is attached to the office of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Chikmagalur. A District Superintendent of Physical Education, who works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, is in charge of it. Taluk and district-level sports and seminars, coaching camps, film shows on physical education and sports, etc., are organised by this wing. The Superintendent of Physical Education also supervises and guides the physical education activities of the schools and the Government Teachers' Training Institute in the district. There are several traditional *garadimanes* at Tarikere, Birur and other places which give coaching in wrestling.

Gymnasium at Chikmagalur

The Gymnasium of Government High School, Chikmagalur, founded in 1947-48, has been a noted popular institution serving the youths in respect of physical education. It was officially recognised in 1959. It is well-equipped for imparting training in various aspects of gymnastics and has created a keen interest in physical culture among the students. Late M. Pushparaj, the founder-instructor, was largely responsible for establishing and popularising this institution. It has grown well and celebrated its silver jubilee in 1976. About eighty students were on its rolls (1980). The classes are conducted both in the mornings and evenings. Several of the gymnasts trained in this institution have won laurels at National, State and University-levels in best physique competitions, wrestling bouts and other athletic meets. One of them Shri T. R. Manjunatha Hegde, won "Shree Dasara", "Shree Mysore", "Shree Dakshina Bharat" Gold Medals and "Bharat Kumar" championship award and All-India University and Ceylon University Gold Medals in recent years. Another gymnast, Shri K. V. Govindaraj Kamath, secured "Shree Dasara" award.

Bharat Scouts and Guides

The Government of old Mysore State recognised scouting as a youth movement in 1917. Three years later, this activity was taken up at Chikmagalur. Under the guidance of Shri S. Venkataramaiah, the first District Scouts Commissioner, the scout movement in the district received considerable momentum and induced teachers, officials and members of the public to evince interest in it. The first State Scout Rally was held at Chikmagalur in 1920. Several training camps were arranged by the District Scout Association. After the achievement of independence, the organisation of the Scouts of the old Mysore State was merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides. A Technical Assistant was appointed at the district headquarters to guide the training programmes in a systematic way. The scouting activities spread wider, and a number of local troops were formed. In 1965, a Divisional-level training camp was organised at Chikmagalur for 250 teachers. In 1975, a building was constructed with the help of a matching grant of Rs 36,000 from the State Government. In 1980, 52 Scouts, 28 Cubs and 30 Guide Units were functioning in the district. There were four open (independent) units three at Chikmagalur and one at Tarikere. "President's Scouts and Guides" are being sent from this district to Delhi every year to receive certificates from the President of India. Recently, three selected scouts from this district were deputed (one each) to attend the Rover Meet in Australia, the Boys Camp at Artex (U.S.S.R.) and the Inter-National Jamboree in Malaysia. There are eleven Assistant District Commissioners (Scouts), six Assistant District Commissioners (Guides) and 52 Scout Masters and 21 Cub Masters. The District Scouts and Guides Association has six local associations. During the year 1980 there were 1,679 scouts, 615 cubs and 905 guides in the district.

SANSKRITA EDUCATION

Before the modern period, Sanskrita played a highly important part in education. It was nurtured and patronised by learned men, royal dynasties, officers, *mathas*, temples and wealthy persons. It continues to have a great importance for literary and cultural studies, besides for religious and spiritual spheres. Its study has been receiving considerable assistance from the State Government. The State Sanskrita Education Board advises the Department of Public Instruction and the Government in all matters relating to Sanskrita education. While the Director of Public Instruction is the Chairman of the Sanskrita Education Board, the Senior Assistant Director of Public Instruction for Sanskrita is its Secretary. The Secondary Education and Examinations Board conducts the Sanskrita examinations and issues certificates under its seal.

In 1980, there were one Sanskrita college at Sringeri and seven other Sanskrita *pathashalas* at Birur, Kadur, Tarikere, Halavalli (near Kalasa), Kigga (near Sringeri), Ajjampura and Chikmagalur. There

is also facility for teaching Samskrita as one of the subjects in some of the secondary schools and colleges of the district. The inspection of Samskrita *pathashalas* and Samskrita classes in secondary schools is done by an Inspector of Samskrita Schools attached to the office of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore.

Shri Surasaraswati Sabha (Regd.) of Sringeri coaches pupils for five Samskrita examinations, namely, *Prathama*, *Dwiteeya*, *Triteeya*, *Tureeya* and *Pravesha*, which are conducted by this Sabha twice a year in February and September. These examinations are held at about 30 centres in Bangalore city and at about 50 other centres in Karnataka and one each at Kasargod in Kerala and Salem in Tamil Nadu. At a time totally roughly 5,000 candidates appear for the five examinations, of whom, on an average about 4,000 pass the examinations. The services of Samskrita teachers of local high schools and colleges are utilised for coaching the students. The text books for these courses are published by the Sabha itself. It has also published "Shabda Kosha", "Dhatu Kosha" and some book-lets containing the stories of great personages, under the title "Shishu Sahitya Mala" for the benefit of children. The Sabha has a general council of members and a committee for carrying on the various activities.

Samskrita College, Sringeri

The famous Sringeri Matha established a Samskrita institution called Shri Sadvidya Sanjeevini Pathashala in 1894 under the guidance of the then pontiff Shri Sachchidananda Shivabhinava Nrisimha Bharati Swamigalu. The State Government has recognised it as a Samskrita college. This institution has been imparting Samskrita education to students whose number varies from about 85 to 100 every year. The subjects taught are the *Vedas*, *Shastras* and *Sahitya*. After the completion of two years of preliminary study of Samskrita language, a student can choose his content course. There is also provision for teaching logic (*tarka*), higher grammar (*vyakarana*) and dramatic literature (*nataka*). In addition to regular studies in this institution, the students can also appear for the different Samskrita examinations conducted by the State Government. The institution is located in an independent building in the premises of the monastery. It has a well-equipped library containing valuable books. The management provides free lodging, boarding, uniforms, text books and scholarships to all the students. The staff consists of ten members including a Principal and three teachers each for the *Vedas*, the *Shastras* and *Sahitya*.

ADULT EDUCATION

The erstwhile Mysore State recognising the need for Adult Education had taken up the scheme of starting Adult Education classes as early as in 1910. At first they were mainly intended for educating artisans, agri-

culturists and others. In 1939-40, several night schools had to be closed as the course was said to be very long and tedious. In 1942, the State Literary Council was started. The question of Adult Education became an organised movement in the State. The activities of the council were at first confined to conducting of night classes for adults. Later, it started follow-up work also by making provisions for library, cultural, social and economic activities, recreation and citizenship training.

In 1978-79, about 80 literary classes were conducted wherein 864 men and 362 women were made literates. In the same year about 34 propaganda meetings were held during *jatra* festivities.

Adult education took a new dimension when a nation-wide adult education programme was launched on 2nd October 1978. A separate department, with the Director as the head of the new department, was created. Similarly a District Adult Education Officer has been appointed at the district-level for the purpose of implementing the Adult Education programmes. He is assisted in this work by a senior statistical assistant and a second division clerk in the office. The office of the Adult Education Officer at Chikmagalur started functioning from January 1980.

The programme includes eradication of illiteracy among adults, creating an atmosphere of thirst for education among the adults and including a sense of civic rights and duties. Ultimately, the programme aims at making the villagers self-sufficient economically, socially and culturally.

There are about 450 adult education centres functioning in the district since March 1980. Out of 450 centres, 90 centres are being run by Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore, 300 centres by Karnataka State Adult Education Council under Rural Functional Literacy Programme, 50 centres by Nehru Yuva Kendra, Chikmagalur and the other 10 centres by the students of I.D.S.G. College, Chikmagalur under the grant made by the University Grants Commission. Each centre is being managed by an instructor. There are 13 supervisors to look after the effective implementation of the programme. It is programmed to train 13,500 adults in these centres. The District Resource Unit at the district level gives proper training for the functionaries of the programme.

Adult Education Committee

There is a District Adult Education Committee for the district of Chikmagalur constituted by the Government of Karnataka with Deputy Commissioner of the district as Chairman and the District Adult Education Officer as the Secretary. The district-level officers and Presidents of the Taluk Development Boards are the members of the Committee. There is a provision for a lady member in the Committee. The Com.-C.M.D.G.—30

mittee advises and coordinates the work of other departments in implementing the programme in the district.

At the taluk-level, there is a Taluk Adult Education Committee with the President of Taluk Development Board of the taluk as Chairman. Similarly Government have constituted Grama Shikshana Samitis in every village panchayat to help proper implementation of the programme.

Public Libraries

The year 1966 was an important year for the library movement in the State, when a State Library Authority was constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965, and a separate Department of Public Libraries was also created with the State Librarian as its head. The Minister for Education is the president of the State Library Authority which consists of 22 members drawn from different fields. The State Librarian is its *ex-officio* Secretary. As required under the provisions of the Act, a Local Library Authority was constituted for Chikmagalur District in 1970. Three per cent of the land revenue collections of the district is made available for the maintenance and improvement of libraries. As in 1980, there were a District Central Library at Chikmagalur and nine branch libraries, one each at Tarikere, Narasimharajapura, Kadur, Sringeri, Mudigere, Koppa, Ajampura, K. Bidare and Balehonnur. These libraries are functioning under the control of the Department of Public Libraries.

Sringeri Matha Library

The library of the Sringeri Matha, called the Saraswati Bhandara, is the oldest library in Chikmagalur district. It was enriched by additions of scholarly works on religion, philosophy, literature, etc., from time to time. Shri Narasimha Bharati Swamigalu I (1389-1408 A.D.) appointed Puranika Kavi Krishna Bhatta of Sringeri, a learned man, to attend to manuscripts and to preserve them in a proper way. Later, his son Shankara Bhatta seems to have held this office. This well-known library has been regarded as a very valuable one. Dewan Purnaiya, while he was the Regent of Mysore in the first decade of the last century, borrowed from here the manuscripts of *Rig-Bhashya* for arranging to make their copies. Some editions of ancient works on astronomy, medicine and *Dharma-Shastras* were borrowed by the Mysore Palace during the reign of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and they were compared with those at the Mysore Palace Library.

In 1915, Shri R. Narasimhachar, the then officer in charge of archaeological research in Mysore, after inspecting this library, recorded that it contained "12 copper plate grants, 200 *sanads*, about 500 palm-leaf manuscripts, several printed books and cart loads of *kaditas* all kept in good condition". Many of the manuscripts are in Nagari characters in the form of verse and they are philosophical, religious and grammatical

treatises and commentaries. As in 1980, it contained about 500 palm-leaf manuscripts (*thale-patra granthas*), 2,500 paper scripts (*Hasta likhita granthas*) and 4,076 printed books. The library is now housed in newly built spacious halls on the second floor of the premises of Shri Sharada temple. It is under the charge of a librarian who is a Samskrita Vidwan. The library of the Praudha Vidya-Vardhini Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the library attached to the temples at Kalady (Kerala State) are the branches of Sringeri Matha Library.

Rambhappuri Matha Library, Balehonnur-Kanabur

The library of Shri Rambhappuri Matha is also an old one. As in 1979, it consisted of books as follows:-Kannada 848, Samskrita 150, Telugu 65, Hindi 58, and Marathi 12 and total 1,133. The Samskrita collections included 36 on *Rigveda-Samhita*, 30 on Skanda Mahapurana and 30 on Shri Shiva Rahasya. There are also about 105 copper plates, and *kadata* records.

District Central Library

The origin of the District Central Library at Chikmagalur dates back to 1911 from which time the old Coronation Reading Room was functioning in the Town Hall of Chikmagalur. In 1928, a separate committee was constituted to run this reading room and a library. The District Board, the Town Municipality, and the Government jointly undertook the responsibility of maintaining it. In commemoration of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the rule of Shri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV in 1928, the people of the district built a monument called the Silver Jubilee Buildings in which the Coronation Reading Room was located. Consequently, from 1931, the library came to be called as Silver Jubilee Public Library. When the District Board was abolished, there was a period of decline for this library. The Chikmagalur Municipal Council and the Education Department were giving grants to maintain it. After the constitution of a Local Library Authority for Chikmagalur district in 1970, the library was taken over by the State Department of Libraries in 1971. Since then, it has been converted into Shri Krishna Rajendra District Central Library.

In 1980, it contained 23,693 books as against 12,000 titles in 1970. Of the 23,693 volumes, 11,640 were of Kannada, 9,413 of English and 2,640 volumes of other languages. It was subscribing for 10 dailies, 25 weeklies and 38 monthly magazines. Daily about 1,000 people make use of it. The library is under the charge of a Chief Librarian assisted by an Assistant Librarian, four Library Assistants and two Helpers. It had nine branch libraries in the district, the salient particulars of which are given in the following table.

Particulars of District Branch Libraries in Chikmagalur District as in 1980

Sl. No.	Place	Year of starting	Number of Books			Total	Number of newspapers and periodicals			Average number of persons using daily
			Kannada	English	Other Languages		Dailies	Weeklies	Monthlies	
1	Balehonnur	1973	1,680	830	188	2,698	4	6	7	235
2	Ajjampur	1974	2,869	400	289	3,549	4	5	6	200
3	Koppa	1974	2,005	565	244	2,814	6	7	8	180
4	Narasimharajapura	1974	3,020	840	679	4,539	6	9	6	240
5	Sringeri	1974	1,850	438	354	2,642	5	6	10	250
6	Tarikere	1974	3,251	1,530	342	5,123	6	8	8	350
7	Kadur	1975	3,290	860	454	4,604	6	6	8	300
8	Mudigere	1975	2,610	450	347	3,407	3	7	6	215
9	K. Bidare	1979	900	300	35	1,235	4	2	—	200

Source : Chief Librarian, District Central Library, Chikmagalur

LITERARY AND OTHER CULTURAL HERITAGE

The Chikmagalur district has made illustrious contributions in literary and other cultural spheres. There are splendid traditions of higher learning and cultivation of arts. Cultural pursuits were liberally patronised by kings, chieftains, religious institutions, merchants, officers and others. A numbers of savants, writers and artists have flourished, and there have been several significant cultural centres in the area. Angadi, previously called Sosevur, in Mudigere taluk, which was the original place of the Hoysalas, was noted for worthy preceptors. The outstanding monuments, sculptures, inscriptions and palm-leaf manuscripts found in the district, and skills and refinements transmitted from generation to generation bear testimony to the past cultural life of the people.

Sringeri, a holy place on the banks of the Tunga river, has been a renowned centre of Samskrita learning and of religious and philosophical studies. It has the celebrated Sharada-Peetha (Seat of Goddess of Learning and Arts). The Sringeri Matha (monastery) has preserved a rich cultural tradition. Authorship of many Samskrita manuals on *Vedanta* is attributed to learned hermits of the *Matha* who encouraged others also to pursue the study of Vedic lore. During the periods of the Vijayanagara and Keladi kingdoms (14th to 18th century), Sringeri became a resplendent centre of Samskrita learning and cultural activities under the guidance of several famous pontiffs. Around the *Jagadgurus*, gathered a galaxy of scholars like Shankarananda, Srikantha, brothers Madhava and Sayana and others. "Vedanta Panchadashi" is said to be a joint - work of Shri Vidya Teertha Swami and Bharati Krishna Teertha Swami (1328-1380). Among several important works of Shri Vidyananda Swami are *bhashyas* (commentaries) on four Vedas, "Jeevanmukti-Viveka," "Anubhooti-Prakasha", "Panchakosha Vichara," etc. His treatise "Sangeeta-Sara" shows that he was proficient in music also and that he was the originator of 15 *moola ragas*. Madhava, a minister of Bukka I and Harihara II, belonged to Sringeri *Vidya-parampare* (Sringeri tradition of learning). He wrote a commentary on "Soota-Samhita". Sayana headed a group of 120 scholars and was endowed with some lands by the pontiff of the Matha. During the first half of the 15th century, one Vishnu Kavi wrote a few books on *Vedanta* and *Puranas* and an account of four Acharyas of *Matha*.

Shri Chandrashekhara Bharati Swami wrote a commentary on "Chintamani", a work on *tarka* (logic). Shri Nrisimha Bharati Swami was the author of "Vaidika - Nirnaya". "Madhava - Tattwa Prakasha" was the work of Atmananda. Shri Abhinava Nrisimha Bharati Swami I (1599-1622) was well-versed in *tarka*, *Meemamsa* and *Vedanta*. A commentary on "Shivageeta" was written by him. The next Acharya Shri Sachchidananda Bharathi Swami I (1622-1663) wrote "Guru Shataka", "Meenakshi Shataka", "Ramachandrodaya", etc. Shri

Sachchidananda Bharati II (1705-1741) composed "Mookambika and Sharada Stotras". "Guruvamsha Kavya" on the successive gurus of the Matha was the work of Kashi Lakshmana Sastri, a famous savant, and Pandit of the Sringeri Matha. Dewan-Regent Purnaiya's letters reveal that Shri Sachchidananda Bharati III (1770-1814) was a pontiff of great scholarly attainments. Shri Nrisimha Bharati (1817-1879) composed several *stotras*. Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the ruler of Mysore evinced keen interest in the cultural activities of Sringeri. Bowring the British Commissioner of Mysore State, was an admirer of this Acharya.

A book published under the title "Bhakti-Sudha-Tarangini" contains a collection of *stotras* composed by Shri Sachchidananda Shivabhinava Nrisimha Bharati Swami (1879-1912). Shri Chandrashekhara Bharati Swami (1912-54), who was adept in *tarka*, *Meemamsa* and *Vedanta* and a patron of *pandits*, was the author of a commentary on "Viveka-Choodamani" and also composed several *stotras*. The present pontiff Shri Abhinava Vidya Teertha Mahaswamigalu is well known for his scholarly spiritual discourses which he has delivered all over India. In July 1959, he constituted the Akhila-Bharata Shankara Seva Samiti with a view to encouraging, *inter alia*, philosophical studies. Sri Lakshminarayana Bhat of Narasimharajapura is a reputed samskrita Scholar.

The heads of other prominent *Mathas* such as those of Balehonnur-Kanabur and Hariharapura are also noted for their learned discourses on religion and philosophy. Shri Abhinava Renuka Shivananda Shivacharya, a pontiff of Shri Rambhappuri Matha at Balehonnur-Kanabur, who ascended the *Peetha* in 1925 and attained *nirvana* in 1946, was a great patron of literature and arts. He was also a reputed writer, and had the titles *Vyakarna-Teertha* and *Vidya-Bhooshana*. His well-known work is "Veerashaivendra Shekhara". He was proficient in several languages including Urdu and was a well-known *pravachanakara*.

From the 10th century to the end of 13th century A.D., there were good number of learned men who composed epigraphs in Kannada or Samskrita. Among them were Arhadbhakta of Kadur (971), Mallinatha of Hantur (1129), Nagadeva of Madapura (1217), Kavi Nagadeva of Keresante (1223), Chereya Allalabudha and Kabbada Damodara of Chikmagalur (1249) and Kavi Kandanananda of Kedagegere (1275). The Hoysalas who were natives of this area, were generous patrons of learning and arts. In the last decade of the 12th century, Rudrabhatta wrote "Jagannatha Vijaya". Another work called "Rasakalike" is also ascribed to him, but it is not available. Mahakavi Lakshmeesha, who was *upamalola* and *nadalola* (reveller in similes and melody), flourished, probably in the middle of the 16th century, at Devanur near Sakharaya-Pattana (Sakrepattana). He was an ardent devotee of god Lakshmikanta, the presiding deity of the temple of Devanur, to whom

he dedicated his famous work "Jaimini Bharata", composed in *Vardhika-Shatpadi* metre in Kannada. In this epic story, the greatness of Lord Krishna is fervently highlighted. The poet's vibrant delineation of the events leaves a deep impression on the readers and listeners. He had also composed some *keertanas* and a few other poems. There is a practice of reciting stanzas from "Jaimini Bharata" even to-day in the Lakshmikanta temple of Devanur, where the entire work is believed to have been written. Ramachandra Guru and Bahubali Kavi, both of Sringeri, wrote "Aditya Purana" and "Nagakumara Kathe" in Kannada respectively during the 16th century.

Pandita Rama Bai (1858-1922), an eminent Samskrita scholar and social reformer, hailing from Dakshina Kannada, studied under her father in the solitudes of Gangamoola, the source of the Tunga and the Bhadra rivers. 'Satkavi-Ratnam' Chidambara Pandit (1876-1962) of Tarikere was a writer of note and his well-known books are "Malati-Madhava Nataka", "Griha-Laghava", "Dharma-Sindhu Sara" and "Bhava-Prakasha". He had also rendered "Katha Saritsagara" into Kannada. Asthan-Vidwan Yellambalase Subrahmanya Sharma (1880-1975) was born and educated at Chikmagalur. On becoming an ascetic, he changed his name to Sachidananda Saraswati.

Prof. A. R. Krishnashastry (1890-1968) celebrated scholar and writer in Kannada was originally from Amble. He was a Professor of Kannada at the University of Mysore and started "Prabuddha Karnataka", Kannada quarterly. His works include "Samskrita Nataka", "Bankimachandra", "Vachana Bharatha" and "Kathamrita", all in Kannada. Dr. K. S. Gurubasavegowda of Chikmagalur is a scholar in linguistics who has worked on the Soliga dialect and the Naga language. Aswatha hailing from Kuduvalli, is a renowned short story writer in Kannada.

Shri Subodha Rama Rao (1890-1970), a native of Chikmagalur, was a prolific Kannada writer, and a publisher at Bangalore. Among his large books is "Srimad Bhagavata Kathasara". He wrote several books bearing on the aspects of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata epics. He published "Karnataka Haridasa Keertana Tarangini" in eight volumes. Under the series "Subodha Kusumanjali", he brought out the life stories of 140 great personages in booklets written by him. He was the editor of a monthly magazine "Subodha" started by him in 1925. Shri T. L. Narayana Rao, an advocate of Tarikere, who was a pioneer designer of Kannada typewriter in 1932, rendered Addison's "Spectator" into Kannada under the title "Inukappana Haalegalu".

Swami Shankarananda (1887-1969) of Shri Shivananda Ashrama, Ajjampura, was the author of a series on the Bhagavad-Geeta, consisting of a book on each of its chapters. His other Kannada books are "Shrimad Bhagavadgeeta Moola" and "Geeta Tatparya Pradeepa". He was well-

known for his popular discourses on spiritual subjects. Sadhu Nischala Das wrote "Shri Vichara Sagara" in three parts. He was the author of several other books on the Upanishads and philosophical subjects. The Adhyatma Prachara Samiti of Shri Shankarananda Trust (Regd.), Ajjampura, has published various works of these two Swamis. Late Shri Sadashiva Shivacharya of Shri Guru Kumara Ashrama of Giryapura, a noted scholar in Sanskrit and Kannada, was an exponent of the philosophical school of Shiva-Adwaita and wrote a commentary on "Kaivalyopanishat" in Sanskrit. He was a recipient of Devaraj Bahadur Award.

Kuvempu (Dr. Kuppalli Venkatappa Puttappa), a top-ranking veteran poet and versatile writer, and philosopher, was born at Hirekodige (his mother's native place) in Koppa taluk of this district (*see Shimoga District Gazetteer, 1975*). Dr. A. C. Deve Gowda of Aralaguppe, a renowned educationist, has brought out books on "Progress of Education in Mysore State" and on history of education in Kodagu (Coorg), Bombay-Karnataka, Hyderabad-Karnataka and Madras-Karnataka and also on teacher-education. The works of Chi. Na. Vishwanatha Shastri are "Sringeri Kshetra Mahima Varna", "Shankara Stotra Muktavali" and "Uttara-Rama Charite", Dr. C. N. Sreenivasa Iyengar of Chikmagalur, a Professor of mathematics, has written books on mathematics, astronomy and Ramayana. Shri M. Doddappa Gowda of Mudigere is the author of "Vokkaligaru", "Satyagrahi" and other books. Shri P. Venkataramaiah of Ajjampura is a playwright. Shri S. K. Mahabala Rao has written "Bharata Neeti Sara". Some short stories and poems of Shri H. V. Mahabalaiah are published under the title "Mugdhe". Shri Go. Ru. Channabasappa of Gonedahalli, a noted writer, won an award of Karnataka Sahitya Academy in 1962 for his book "Vibhooti". He has edited "Honna Bittevu Holakella", "Karnataka Janapada Kalegalu", "Grama Jyoti" and several other books. He was the editor of publications of the Karnataka State Family Welfare Bureau. He along with others produced a film on the folk dances of Karnataka under the auspices of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat. Shri T. P. Venkataram is a novelist and playwright and some of his stories are filmed. Late Sitaram of Ajjampura had written stories, novels and plays under his pen name 'Ananda'. "Matagati", "Ashru Bashpa" and "Bevu-Bella" are his works. Shri B. S. Satyanarayana Setty has also written some plays. Shri Kashi Vishwanatha Setty has brought out several books such as "Doota Hamsa" and "Mukta Jatayu". "Hoyasala" (A. Lakshman Rao), who wrote fine poems and stories for children, belonged to Ajjampura. Dr. A. Narayanappa has written books in English on medical topics. Some of them are published in Kannada also. His book on "Pain" brought him an award of the Karnataka State Sahitya Academy in 1974. Several priests and pandits have written many tracts on religious subjects. The monasteries

of Sringeri, Balehonnur-Kanabur, Hariharapura, Shri Shivananda Ashrama of Ajjampura, Kanyaka Prakashana of Chikmagalur, Shri Guru Kumara Ashrama and Halliya Balaga of Gonedahalli and other associations have been publishing several books, booklets, souvenirs, magazines, etc., on religious spiritual, literary, philosophical and cultural topics. Shri Abdul Wasai Asri of Chikmagalur is a scholar and poet in Urdu. Shri Ghani Akmal Alduri has won State Urdu Academy award for his poems.

Music

The late V. S. Keshava Bhat was a well-known violinist. The late L. S. Narayanaswamy Bhagavatar of Chikmagalur, was an exponent of Karnataka music, both vocal and instrumental. His brother Shri L.S. Sheshagiri Rao is an eminent veteran musician, proficient in instruments like *mrudanga*, *khanjira*, *nagaswara* and violin. Shri G. Sripada Bhat of Sringeri is known for his rendering of both vocal and instrumental music. Shri N. Ramachandra Rao is a *mrudangist*. Shri Lakshmana Shastri is a radio artist. Smt. Prema Kodandaram is a musician and *gamaki*.

Yakshagana

Yakshagana, a folk-art, also called *Bhagavatara-Aata* is an open-air dance-drama presented with music. It is in a way also "a night school for the masses", providing didactic instruction, and entertainment. This folk-art is practised in the *malnad* taluks of the district. Most of its themes are derived from the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, Bhagavata and mythology. A world of fantasy is presented by the peculiar, elaborate and colourful costumes of this folk art. By dexterous combination of elements of the three arts of dance, drama and music, illusions about the events of the stories are created. By reciting songs from *Prasangas*, the Bhagavata conducts the play. There are no actresses; men themselves play the female roles also. It cannot be performed during the rainy season since it is an open-air play. Hence, a form of indoor entertainment called *tala-maddale* based on the *Yakshagana* was evolved for the rainy season. This is played sitting with dialogues and songs sung to *talas* and *maddale* (drum-work) without costumes and dances. The late Siddaramanna was a veteran *Yakshagana* artist. Shri Kallur Devasthana Subba Rao is proficient in *tala-maddale*. Of the other several *Yakshagana* artists of the district are Shriyuths N. Anantha Krishna Rao, Nallur Mariyachar, Mundappa Bolar, Vithala Setty, B.L. Thodinnaya and others. There are several *Yakshagana Mandalis* such as the Chikmagalur Jilla *Yakshagana Loka*, Chikmagalur; Shri Kalaseshwara Kripa Poshita *Yakshagana Mandali*, Kalasa; Shri Ganesha Guru Sharada *Yakshagana Mandali*, Sringeri, and Shri Rishyashringapura *Yakshagana Mandali*, Kigga, which encourage the youngsters to learn this folk-art and present the plays.

Other folk arts

The late Hanne Sanjeevaiah of Ajjampura was an attractive composer and singer of *lavanies* and was associated with the freedom movement. Shri K. R. Lingappa, an advocate of Tarikere, is a well-known folklorist and a melodious singer of folk-songs. Influenced by his mother Shrimati Basammaji, who was skilled in rendering folk-songs, he has been for long an exponent of folk-arts which were neglected and languishing. He, along with others, has striven to create a new interest in the significance and value of the arts of the masses and the need to rejuvenate and encourage them. A State-level Conference on Folk-Arts was organised by him along with others at Tarikere in 1967 under the presidentship of the late Maharaja Jayachamaraja Wodeyar. Shri Lingappa won a State Award in 1975. He has formed a trust to encourage folk arts.

Veeragase Kunita

Veeragase-Kunita, a thrilling folk-art of Chikmagalur district, is a heroic folk-dance. A legend says that it is associated with the puranic event of Veerabhadra's triumph over Daksha. This dance is performed on festive occasions with a sense of devotion. The artists wear dresses of a special type presenting a valiant appearance. They recite *vachanas* on Veerabhadra with playing of musical instruments such as *olaga*, *chammala*, *karade*, *tala* and *dobu* while dancing in a battle fashion. Giryapura, Gowrapura, Gondedahalli, Basur, K. Hosahalli, Madapura, Sollapura, Koratikere and a few other villages in the district have their teams of veteran *Veeragase* artists. Shri T. Marulappa of Gowrapura in Tarikere taluk was given the Karnataka Janapada Academy award for the year 1980 for *Veeragase-Kunita*. *Rangada-Kunita* (a harvest dance), *Banadevara-Kunita* (a dance devoted to a deity) and *Kolata* (stick-dance) are also in vogue in the district.

Other arts

In the second half of the 18th century, Shri Kalanna of Kalasa was an eminent sculptor. Shri K. Lakshmanachar of Sringeri is a senior artist who is known for statue-making in stone, metals and wood, and oil-painting. His sons are also skilled in these aspects. Shri G. S. Bhaskara Rao of Talagodu is a cartoonist. Sri V. R. C. Shekhar of Sringeri is a painter of note and cartoonist. Sri Umesh Kumar of Balehonnur is a noted painter and a director of animated films. Shri M. J. Rahman of Jayapura is a magician.

Gamaka

Gamaka is a unique art in which each word of poems gets articulated in a musical way. It is a narrative style of singing. A keen sense of rhythm (*laya*) is needed for effective rendering in the *gamaka* way.

Epics and other poems in Kannada are sung in the *gamaka* style. *Gamaka* performances, which leave a fine impression on the listeners, are becoming more and more popular. Among the popular *gamakis* from the district are Shriyuths H. V. Lakshminarayana, T. S. Nanjunda Shastri and K. M. Revanna, Shrimatis Kanaka Lakshmi Dani, B. M. Srilakshmi and A. S. Gowramma.

Keertana

The district is also known for its *keertanakarars* who present devotional and other stories by narrating and singing in a traditional solo style of their own. They are also called *Harikatha* or *Shivakatha-Vidwans*. The late S. Suryanarayana Rao was a widely known *Harikatha-Vidwan*. Among the present popular performers of this art are Shriyuths H. N. Shivalingaswamy Hiremath, A. Ramadas (also Hindustani singer), A. S. Ramakrishna Shastri, R. Krishna Bhat, Ananta Yashavanta Bhat and others.

Cultural associations

There are a good number of associations in the district, which are encouraging young enthusiasts to take active part in various cultural activities. The following is a brief account of some of the associations in the district.

District Branch of Kannada Sahitya Parishat

The Chikmagalur District Branch of Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, came into existence in 1967. Under its aegis, several literary and other cultural activities are being organised. In connection with the celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee of the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, the District Branch conducted competitions in singing of *devaranamas*, *vachanas*, *gamaka* and other poems and in writing of essays. In 1972, it organised the *Jilla Sahitya Sammelana* (district literary conference), and in 1974 celebrated the fourth centenary of poet Sarvajna. Functions to mark the International Women's Year in 1975 and a *Jilla Janapada Kalamela* (district folk-art festival) in 1977 were also organised. The fifty-third *Akhila Bharata Kannada Sahitya Sammelana* was held at Chikmagalur on 13th, 14th and 15th of March 1981 under the presidentship of Shri P. T. Narasimhachar [Pu.Thi.Na.] for the second time in the district, the earlier one (seventh) was held in 1921 at Chikmagalur under the presidentship of Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty. The District Branch is managed by an executive committee consisting of members from all the taluks of the district. There are affiliated branches also at several other places in the district.

Shri Surasarasvathi Sabha (Regd.) Sringeri

Shri Surasarasvati Sabha, Sringeri, was established in 1969 by the Sringeri Matha. Its main objectives are to promote and advance the

cause of Indian culture and to encourage research in oriental learning and education. Through several of its activities, it has been striving to propagate learning of Samskrita by a large number of people. Annually, during Vinayaka Chaturthi fortnight, *Vidwat-Sadas* sessions are held for which scholars from all over India are invited for deliberations on various cultural and spiritual subjects. Distinguished savants are also honoured on the occasion.

Sahridaya Goshthi, Sringeri

The Sahridaya Goshthi, Sringeri, started in 1972, has been conducting Geeta classes, since 1973, in the Pravachana Mandira of Shri Sringeri Matha. The classes are attended, on an average, by about 35 students. Since 1975, it has been also imparting training of an eight months' duration for *Gamaka Pravesha* and *Proudha* examinations of Kannada Sahitya Parishat.

Karnataka Janapada Veeragase Nritya Mandali, Gourapura

The Karnataka Janapada Veeragase Nritya Mandali, a folk-art association, was formed in 1926 at Gourapura of Tarikere taluk, with the main objective of presenting the universal message of Shri Basaveshwara through folk-art. During the past about five decades, it has given a number of performances of *Veeragase* in various places and won laurels. The *Mandali* has now 20 artists who are proficient in this folk-art. It is also associating itself with the activities of the community development workers, and is also assisting the local youth club, women's club, *shishu-vihara* and adult education class.

Kala Seva Sangha, Chikmagalur

The Kala Seva Sangha, Chikmagalur, was founded in 1944 with the main aim of encouraging histrionic talents among the youth. It has enacted more than 500 plays and participated in several State-level dramatic competitions and has won prizes. Its most popular play is "Chakra-Vyooha". Among the noted amateur actors of the Sangha are Shriyuths A. Padmanabha, C. V. Badarayana and others. It has a well-equipped stage, and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1971.

Chhaya Kalavidaru, Chikmagalur

The Chhaya Kalavidaru, Chikmagalur, is an amateur dramatic association, formed in 1952 by a group of young artists. It stages historical, social and mythological plays and participates in dramatic competitions. It has about 120 members on its roll.

Dakshina Kannada Samskritika Sangha, Chikmagalur

The Dakshina Kannada Samskritika Sangha was started in 1972 with the main aim of encouraging *Yakshagana* all over the district and to take up other cultural activities. So far, about 50 *Yakshagana* artists

are trained by the Sangha. On occasions like Ganesha festival, Rajyotsava Day, etc., it stages *Yakshagana* plays. Through performances of plays, the Sangha raised funds and contributed for flood relief in Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Dakshina Kannada during recent years.

Kala Seva Sangha (Regd.), Ajjampura

The Kala Seva Sangha of Ajjampura was founded in 1948. It has been carrying on cultural and educational activities. The Sangha has constructed its own drama theatre and auditorium. Organisation of drama, dance and music performances and competitions has been a prominent feature of this association. It is maintaining a high school for girls and a *Samskrita Pathashala*.

Kannada Yuvaka Sangha, Birur

The Kannada Yuvaka Sangha of Birur, formerly called Karnataka Sangha, was started about 16 years ago. It organises staging of social and mythological dramas, holds literary competitions for school students, observes national days and conducts sports and games. It has a small library of its own. In 1967, it set up also fair price depot for the benefit of its members and others. The Sangha has about 80 members.

Karnataka Sangha, Koppa

The Karnataka Sangha, Koppa, was started in 1970 with the main object of fostering literary and cultural activities in the area. It holds literary competitions for high school and college students and arranges music, drama, *harikatha* and *gamaka* performances. A library of its own was opened in 1972 and it contains now about two thousand books. It organised a taluk-level dramatic competition in 1975 under the auspices of the Nehru Yuvaka Kendra, Chikmagalur. It celebrates the Rajyotsava Day every year in November. It has about 70 members on its roll.

Dramatic troupes

About the middle of the present century, Shri H. S. Marulaiah of Hunasaghatta and others organised and directed Shri Siddheshwara Kripa Poshita Nataka Mandali, Shri Basaveshwara Kripa Poshita Nataka Mandali and Shri Malleshwara Kripa Poshita Nataka Mandali. Shri Veeralingeswara Kripa Poshita Nataka Mandali of Ambale and Shri Renuka Siddheshwara Sangeeta Nataka Mandali of Atrikere are well-known dramatic associations of the present-day. Shri K. Thimmanna, a dramatist from Tarikere, has directed a number of plays, Shri T. Krishnoji Rao of Ajjampura is a film actor Shri Doddarangappa of Baggavalli, a harmonist, has been organising folk-dramas.

As in 1978, there were 12 permanent cinema theatres and 13 touring talkies in the district, their taluk-wise break-up being as follows :

Sl. No.	Taluk	Permanent cinema theatres	Touring talkies	Total
1	Chikmagalur	4	1	5
2	Kadur	3	3	6
3	Koppa	1	1	2
4	Mudigere	1	3	4
5	Narasimharajapura	—	2	2
6	Sringeri	—	1	1
7	Tarikere	3	2	5
Total		12	13	25

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The district of Chikmagalur has a notable heritage of Ayurveda, the indigenous system of medicine. The Ayurvedic system continues to be well prevalent in the region. Many herbs, plants and the like needed for practising it are easily available in the *malnad* parts. In many families, the knowledge of theory and practice of Ayurveda was handed down from parents or relatives to their descendants, and it became the traditional profession of such families. They themselves prepared many medicines. The texts on the subject were sometimes taught in the Samskruta Pathashalas. The ruling dynasties, officers, merchants and the general public patronised it. However, precise information about medical institutions that existed in the district in the olden days is not available.

The medicines that were prescribed to the patients by the Ayurvedic practitioners (called *pandits* or *vaidyas*) were well within the means of their clientele. Many simple remedies were fairly efficacious for common ailments. In many of the villages, there were at least one or two families of Ayurvedic *Pandits*. Now also, there are a number of *vaidyas* carrying on Ayurvedic practice both in the rural and urban areas. Some of them have received institutional training. The common people have considerable faith in the system. Nowadays, the Ayurvedic physicians prescribe also medicines manufactured by organised Ayurvedic pharmaceutical works. The district has one such pharmaceutical works. The Muslims brought the Unani system of medicine practised by *hakims*. Their practice is mainly confined to some urban centres. There are several Ayurvedic dispensaries and a Unani dispensary in the district.

Advent of Allopathic system

It was after the Fourth Mysore War in 1799 that the Allopathic system was introduced in the old Mysore State. After the assumption of the Government of the State by the British in 1831, the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission was put in general control of vaccination work also. A little later, with the establishment of hospitals in the divisions, a Civil Surgeon was appointed in each divisional headquarters.

This officer was also the Superintendent of local jails and Inspector of all the medical institutions within the limits of the division. In addition, the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department, who was in charge of the Mysore State and the Ceded Districts of the Madras Presidency was also inspecting the medical institutions in the districts of the Old Mysore State. He (the Deputy Surgeon-General) performed the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner and Registrar of Vital Statistics. Till about 1870, the medical services were mainly concerned, as in other parts of the country, with the improvement of health of the members of the military services. In 1880, the duties of the Deputy Surgeon-General of Government of India were transferred to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission.

After Rendition

In 1884, i.e., three years after the Rendition (retransfer of power to the royal family), a new scheme for the establishment of a local medical service, composed of duly qualified personnel, was introduced. The head of the Medical Department, who was the senior-most among the covenanted medical officers, was designated as the Senior Surgeon. Below him were Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. In 1887, the Senior Surgeon to the Government was made the *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner and was entrusted with also the responsibilities of scrutinising and compiling of the returns of births and deaths, supervision of vaccination work and control of epidemics like cholera and small-pox. In 1888, a new class of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was created. Between 1898 and 1902, a Special Commissioner for Plague was appointed to check the spread of this deadly disease. In 1907, a separate sanitary service was introduced by reorganising the Sanitary Department. The State was divided into three circles, viz., Western, Eastern and Southern, and a Divisional Sanitary Commissioner was appointed for the Western Circle comprising the Kadur, Shimoga and Chitradurga districts. The District Medical Officers, who headed the District Hospitals, continued to be *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officers in districts.

In 1909-10, the posts of Divisional Sanitary Officers were abolished and a new cadre of District Sanitary Officers was formed. They were placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts. Three years later, in 1913, the head of the Medical Department was designated as also the Sanitary Commissioner. In the same year, travelling dispensaries, at the rate of one for each district, were started, and Assistant Surgeons, who were also *ex-officio* District Sanitary Officers, were appointed as their heads.

Malnad Improvement Committee

During the year 1914-15, a Malnad Improvement Committee was formed for each of the districts of Kadur (later called Chikmagalur

district), Shimoga and Hassan. A Central Committee was also appointed to supervise and guide the work of these district committees. The Malnad Improvement Committee was expected to deal with, *inter alia*, local matters of sanitation. The duties of the District Sanitary Officer were to assist the Special Revenue Officer who was placed in charge of the work of improvement of the *malnad* parts, to supervise vaccination, sanitation and registration of vital statistics in villages, to deliver public lectures on matters relating to public health and sanitation, to look to the sanitation of schools and epidemic prophylaxis (preventive treatment against epidemic diseases) and to see that the village sanitation rules are followed.

Compulsory primary vaccination of children between the ages of six and twelve months was introduced in the old Mysore State in 1922 when a Department of Public Health was established. In 1923-24, the post of a full time Sanitary Commissioner was abolished. The Senior Surgeon was again entrusted with the duties of the post of Sanitary Commissioner, and a new cadre of Chief Sanitary Inspectors was created to take the place of District Sanitary Officers. As early as 1927, the planters in the district were having their own dispensaries employing their own doctors to look after the welfare of the employees.

Sanitation

The first All-India Medical Conference in 1911 noticed that very few towns and villages in India had a proper system of conservancy. The quality of work in them also suffered from a lack of guidance to and supervision over the local bodies. The level of health services was unsatisfactory even in the urban areas and the position was much worse in rural parts. In the rural areas of the district, sanitation in any accepted modern sense of the word was practically absent. The banks of a stream or the margins of a tank were commonly used for defecation. The use of polluted water gave rise to various diseases like gastro-enteritis, diarrhoea, dysentery, malaria and cholera.

Three outstanding problems connected with rural sanitation have been (i) soil pollution by indiscriminate defecation, (ii) lack of proper drainage for house and in the village as a whole and (iii) use of polluted water. In recent years, efforts have been made by both educative and constructive methods. Sanitation is much affected in some villages during *jatras*, *uruses* and such other gatherings also. In order to overcome this problem, latrines and urinals of a special temporary type are set up on such occasions. Sanitation in hotels and eating houses is inspected by the health authorities. Now in many places, water meant for drinking purposes is chlorinated. The slum areas both in villages and towns are sprinkled with D.D.T. and other insecticides.

After the introduction of community development schemes and also after the establishment of new local bodies high importance has been

attached to sanitation. Primary health centres have been set up for providing both curative and preventive services in the rural areas. The village *panchayats* are also taking up rural sanitation work in their respective places by constructing drains, soak-pits, hand-flush latrines, etc. Rural water supply schemes are being implemented for supply of wholesome water to the villagers since 1950.

In the year 1945, a post of a District Health Officer was sanctioned for Chikmagalur district. However the district Medical Officer continued to hold additional charge of the sanitary office till 1953. In the beginning, a few Junior Health Inspectors were posted to assist the District Health Officer in his work. Later the strength of the establishment was augmented from time to time to cope up with the increase in the volume of work consequent on the undertaking of several departmental schemes under the successive Five Year Plans.

Reorganisation of Department

In 1965, the Medical and Public Health Departments of the State were amalgamated. An officer designated as Director of Health and Family Planning Services was appointed as the head of the reorganised department at the State-level. In November 1978, the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services was bifurcated into two functional spheres at the level of Director, namely Directorate of Medical Education and Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services. At the district-level, two independent officers were appointed, viz. District Surgeon in charge of the District Headquarters Hospital at Chikmagalur, and the District Health and Family Planning Officer. Because of the great importance attached to family-planning programmes from 1966, the District Health Officer was designated as District Health and Family Planning Officer.

Both these officers were made responsible to the Regional Deputy Director of Health and Family Planning Services, Mysore Division, Mysore and to the Director of Health and Family Planning Services in Karnataka. In 1977, the phrase 'family-planning' was amended as 'family-welfare'. Consequently, the designation of officers concerned were also altered.

The District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Chikmagalur, is in charge of public health and family welfare wings of the department at the district level. He is both a technical and administrative officer and deals with public health matters such as control of epidemics, malaria eradication, maternity and child welfare, vital statistics, sanitation, health education and laboratory work associated with public health. His functions as family-welfare officer include propaganda on family welfare, supply of contraceptives, conducting of camps for vasectomy and tubectomy operations and loop insertions. In addition to curative and preventive health services, technical guidance is also given by him to the local bodies on matters pertaining to public health. He is also in

overall charge of all the medical institutions at the taluk-level in the district.

From August 1978, an Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officer has been placed in charge of each of the two revenue subdivisions of Chikmagalur and Tarikere. The Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officer of Chikmagalur Subdivision is in charge of the medical institutions of Chikmagalur, Mudigere, Koppa and Sringeri taluks, while the Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officer of Tarikere Subdivision is in charge of the medical institutions of Kadur, Narasimharajapura and Tarikere taluks. Each of them is assisted by a health supervisor, a junior stenographer, a driver and a class IV official. Each Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officer of the Subdivision is in over-all charge of implementation of all the health programmes by the medical institutions in his jurisdiction and is responsible for their proper functioning. In his jurisdiction he is also in charge of the National Malaria Eradication Programmes, National Filaria Control Programme, control of T. B. and Leprosy diseases, Family Welfare Programmes, maternity and child health, laboratory services, health education and School Health Programme, and has to control the communicable diseases, etc. He is a liaison officer between the Department of Health Services and other departments, local bodies, and voluntary organisations in order to secure necessary co-operation and co-ordination for implementing the health and family welfare programmes.

Under the family welfare programme, the District Health and Family Welfare Officer is assisted by 49 Male Medical Officers, nine Lady Medical Officers, two Assistant District Health Officers, six District Extension Educators, five health Assistants, 240 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, one Statistical Assistant and necessary ministerial and Class IV officials as in 1979. In respect of the District Health Laboratory, he is assisted by a Medical Officer of Class II grade, four senior Laboratory Technicians, four Laboratory Attenders and two class IV officials. There is also a Regional Laboratory at Chikmagalur, headed by an Assistant Chemical Examiner who works under the supervision of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer at the district level and under the control and guidance of the Deputy Director of Laboratories, Bangalore, at the State level. In respect of the Maternity and Child Health Programme, there is a District Nursing Supervisor to assist the District Health and Family Welfare Officer. In addition, medical officers and staff of several medical institutions functioning in the taluks, such as Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Units, Medical Sub-Centres, Health-Unit Type Dispensaries, Combined Dispensaries, Civil Dispensaries, Local Fund Dispensaries, Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries and the General Hospitals are also under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer.

Vital Statistics

With a view to securing better registration of births and deaths, rules were revised in 1915-16 according to which inspecting revenue officers were required to scrutinise entries made in the registers maintained by the village officers. A new Regulation was issued in 1918 with a view to improving the system. In accordance with this, the entries with reference to births and deaths had to be certified by a technical officer after a sample check-up in the area. This proved helpful in correcting the deficiencies to some extent. In urban areas, the bye-laws of the municipalities provided for the registration of births and deaths.

Prior to the development of the Department of Statistics into a full-fledged Department in September, 1955, the registration of births and deaths as also the processing of births and deaths reports were being done by the Directorate of Health Services, then, the Department of Statistics was entrusted with this responsibility. A new legal measure called the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, was brought into force in order to streamline the system. Now, the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, administers the provisions of the Act on registration of births and deaths and marriages. In the rural areas, live births, still-births and deaths and other related statistics were registered by the Village Patels, but now it is being attended to by the Village Accountants who are designated as Registrars for the purpose. They have to send the monthly returns to the Tahsildar of the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *ex-officio* District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. The District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar of Deaths and Marriages. Through the Tahsildars of the taluks, births, deaths and other related statistics are sent to the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore, who is the *ex-officio* Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics has also a Joint Director for Demography who has to implement the rules of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 and a Deputy Director in charge of vital statistics, who is designated as Deputy Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. The Sub-registrars are the registering authorities for marriages under the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The priests of the churches are the registering authorities of the marriages under the Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872. The Deputy Commissioners of the districts are the registering authorities under the Parsi Marriages and Divorce Act, 1936. In the urban areas, the Health and Sanitary Inspectors of the municipalities are designated as Registrars of births and deaths and collect these statistics and send them on to the Chief Registrar. In respect of health-unit areas, the Health and Sanitary Inspectors obtain the statistics, and during their visits, they have to check up the figures registered by the village officers.

Sample Registration System

A Sample Registration System for Vital Statistics was introduced in Karnataka in 1966 in the rural areas, and in 1968, in the urban areas covering 0.81 per cent of the rural population and 0.69 per cent of urban population of the State taking 1961 as the base year. The scheme was launched by the Registrar General of India with the aim of providing reliable annual estimates of vital rates of births and deaths on a current and continuous basis, separately for the rural and urban areas at the State and National levels. The data yielded by the sample registration system range from crude birth and death rates to more refined measures of fertility, mortality, specific birth and death rates, infant mortality rates, birth-order statistics and other ancillary data such as seasonality in vital rates, sex ratio, etc. In order to record the extra events which might have occurred but missed by the enumerators and supervisors during the previous half year, the six months' reference period was extended to one year. The period relating to the previous half-year is termed as extended reference period. Enumeration work is being attended to continuously by part-time enumerators who are mostly school teachers in both the rural and urban areas. The part-time enumerators are paid an allowance. The Half Yearly Survey work is being carried out by computers for each half year and supervision is done by Assistant Director of Census Operations (Technical) and also by the Officers of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore. Out of 150 rural units in Karnataka State under the sample registration system, four rural units were selected in Chikmagalur district for the purpose.

Crude Birth and Death rates

The crude birth-rate is defined as the number of live-births per thousand of mid-year population in any given year. Similarly, the crude death-rate is defined as the number of deaths per thousand of mid-year population in any given year. It is stated by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics that the registration of vital events could not be said to be complete, and as such, the figures are deficient to a considerable extent. Subject to this important condition, the number of births and deaths reported in the district during some recent years were as follows :

Year	Number of births reported	Number of deaths reported
1970	6,563	2,224
1971	6,864	2,638
1972	7,185	2,891
1973	6,670	2,615
1974	5,577	2,432
1975	5,529	2,544
1976	6,432	2,957
1977	6,855	3,055
1978	5,433	2,510

Infant and maternal mortality

Still-birth-rate, pre-natal-rate, neo-natal-rate and post-natal-rate are the components and other related indicators of infant mortality. Infant mortality was considerably high in the district in the early decades of this century. The main causes for such deaths are prematurity, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery, fevers, convulsions, sepsis and respiratory diseases. The infant mortality rate has, however, been considerably reduced in recent years with the introduction of modern system of midwifery and rapid implementation of maternity and child welfare services under the plan programmes. The table given hereunder indicates the number of registered still-births and infant deaths for recent years.

Year	Number of still-births reported	Number of infant-deaths reported
1970	N.A.*	211
1971	325	290
1972	253	266
1973	337	268
1974	308	223
1975	157	247
1976	222	216
1977	206	236
1978	136	153

Maternal deaths

The main causes for maternal deaths are anaemia, haemorrhage and difficult labour. As in the case of infant mortality, the rate of maternal deaths has also decreased in recent years. This is largely due to increased facilities provided for the pre-natal and post-natal treatment being given in the several hospitals and health centres in the district. The table given below shows the year-wise number of maternal deaths reported in some recent years by the Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Number of maternal deaths reported
1970	N.A.*
1971	19
1972	23
1973	14
1974	15
1975	18
1976	24
1977	14
1978	17

*N.A.—Not Available

Common Diseases

The common diseases for which a majority of patients are treated in the district are fevers, malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, typhoid, digestive diseases, gastro-enteritis, worms, ulcers, anaemia, skin diseases, polio, etc. The subjoined statement shows the number of reported deaths caused by various diseases and other causes in the district during some recent years.

Deaths due to	Number of deaths during							
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Plague	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Cholera	12	26	25	8	9	15	—	—
Malaria	246	235	146	145	155	175	193	125
Small-pox	3	—	12	4	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	76	86	42	22	60	49	39	12
Other fevers	404	471	490	254	263	126	23	100
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	220	208	247	278	139	324	305	330
Respiratory diseases	164	220	217	243	280	297	163	254
T.B.	97	119	71	81	76	80	104	79
Leprosy	9	11	7	5	6	8	4	2
Rabies	14	4	—	2	2	3	2	1
Tetanus	2	3	3	5	1	4	1	—
Diphtheria	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Whooping cough	—	6	3	2	—	3	—	—
Polio	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pulmonary disease	—	—	3	1	1	1	2	1
Other causes	1,274	1,374	1,215	1,123	1,238	1,503	1,921	1,338
Suicide	27	14	34	26	18	25	22	25
Drowning	26	13	15	10	27	11	24	23
Wounds and accidents	37	16	26	28	20	39	19	9
Killed by wild beasts	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Snakebites	14	11	9	8	5	10	4	3
Causes not stated	50	66	49	184	243	282	215	191

Plague

The district is free from the ravages of plague. Its incidence has been almost nil in recent years. Hence, it may be said that this disease is now completely under control.

Cholera

Cholera is one of the most dreaded communicable diseases. In recent years, there has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of cholera in the district. Whenever there is an outbreak of cholera, groups

of necessary health staff are rushed to the places for anti-cholera inoculations. It is found to be very difficult to eradicate cholera because there is, to some extent lack of good environmental sanitation and use of unprotected water. The subjoined table gives the number of cholera attacks and deaths, and the number of persons inoculated during some recent years.

Year	No. of attacks	No. of deaths	No. of anti-cholera inoculations done
1973	4	2	80,500
1974	—	—	1,800
1975	1	—	19,200
1976	1	—	2,957
1977	1	—	10,257
1978	1	1	4,115
1979	17	4	68,147

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme in this State which was begun in 1953 was switched over to the National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958 with 19 units covering the entire State. The whole district of Chikmagalur was taken up along with the taluks of Arsikere and Belur of Hassan district in 1959-60, under this programme.

In Chikmagalur district, the Attack Phase of the programme lasted for five years from 1953-54 to 1957-58, for bringing down the incidence of infection to a minimum level by the use of insecticides like D.D.T., and it was switched over to the Consolidation Phase in 1958-59. The district of Chikmagalur entered the Maintenance Phase of the programme in 1965-66 when the taluks of Arsikere and Belur of Hassan district were separated from this jurisdiction, and the Chikmagalur district was taken up as one independent unit. A regular surveillance programme was introduced in the district during the year 1960. The district is divided into six sub-units, entrusting the work of each sub-unit to six Primary Health Centres located at Koppa, Balehole, Tarikere, Hirehallur, Nidaghatta and Mallandur. The Medical Officers of Health of these six Primary Health Centres are in charge of this work also. The controlling officers at the district level are the District Health and Family Welfare Officer and the Assistant District Health Officer who are assisted by two Health Supervisors, a Senior Health Inspector, 14 Basic Health Workers and necessary ministerial staff. There are two types of surveillance, *viz.*, (1) Active Surveillance or Active Case Detection and (2) Passive Surveillance or Passive Case Detection. Active surveillance is done with the assistance of the Malaria Surveillance Worker who has to visit every house once in a fortnight, where there are fever cases, collect bloodsmears

from them and give presumptive treatment with amidoquinoline tablets. Passive surveillance is done with the help of Government and private medical institutions. The cases are treated as out-patient and in-patient as per needs. If a positive case is detected, immediate steps are required to be taken for radical treatment of the case, mass contact, blood survey and D.D.T. spraying in order to check the spread of the disease. The subjoined table gives the relevant figures for the past some years.

Year	Blood smears collected and examined		Mass contact and follow-up action	Malaria Parasite positive cases	Radical treatment given
	Active	Passive			
1971	59,981	52,245	9,585	3,045	2,933
1972	69,743	55,867	6,310	1,197	1,166
1973	54,316	37,959	13,114	1,644	1,632
1974	65,595	39,599	3,595	2,618	2,301
1975	74,804	51,123	2,023	19,105	12,576
1976	77,756	65,536	4,606	35,541	20,594
1977	86,367	67,884	7,562	27,406	22,297
1978	46,717	74,804	9,921	35,129	18,160
1979	76,682	43,944	325	23,791	19,089

The National Malaria Eradication Programme is envisaged to be completed by 1986. It is found that the incidence of malaria is again gradually increasing. Hence, the present-day programme has pin-pointed two specific responsibilities, *viz.*, how to continue to keep such areas free from infection, and secondly how to liquidate the infection in the residential areas.

Typhoid

Typhoid has been causing some deaths now and then. As and when cases of this disease are reported, the health authorities treat the patients on the spot and undertake preventive measures such as administering of T.A.B. inoculations, chlorination of sources of drinking water and disinfection of infected houses and the epidemic is brought under control.

Small-Pox

In 1961, National Small-pox Eradication Programme was launched by the Central Government to eradicate small-pox with the co-operation of the various States. Earlier, the strategy in India was to give cent per cent primary vaccination to all new-born, and revaccination once in every four years to all the population. Efforts were made for cent per cent coverage. However, small-pox continued to show its presence on a smaller scale. Some of the cases were also imported from other States. Hence, the strategy was changed and the campaign was intensified.

Special surveillance schemes were taken up in the State in association with World Health Organisation's epidemiologists for detection of contamination of small-pox outbreaks. Special search operations were conducted throughout the State in all rural and urban areas several times, and much publicity was given door to door as well as through other media. In January 1975, operation of small-pox "target zero" was launched in the country. The Chikmagalur district has been divided into six units for the purpose of eradicating small-pox which have been entrusted to the care of Primary Health Centres located at Koppa, Balehole, Tarikere, Hirenallur, Nidaghatta and Mallandur. The vaccination work is being conducted by twenty-two male vaccinators, five female vaccinators, five health inspectors with necessary Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives. Vaccination of babies under the age-group of 0-1 month is also undertaken by the medical and para-medical staff of the medical institutions. The Government have announced a reward of Rs 1,000 to be given to those who detect and report small-pox cases. Only one case of attack was reported in 1973, that being the last. The relevant figures for some recent years are as given below :

Year	Primary vaccination	Re-vaccination	Total
1973	26,916	1,36,280	1,63,196
1974	25,812	1,06,754	1,32,566
1975	25,195	89,153	1,14,348
1976	23,938	1,15,836	1,39,774
1977	25,582	74,554	1,00,136
1978	22,106	—	32,106
1979	24,659	2,493	27,157

Leprosy Control

Leprosy is stated to be prevalent in Tarikere taluk and particularly in Lakkavalli *hobli* and that about 70 persons are affected by this disease. Many crippled and disabled patients, though now free from this disease, continue to be shunned by the society. With a view to controlling the spread of this dreaded disease, a Survey, Education and Training Centre was started in 1974 at Tarikere under the care and supervision of a Para-Medical Officer who also distributes tablets and dresses the wounds of the patients. All the seventy leprosy cases referred to above were treated as out-patients by the Para-Medical Officer and fifty fresh cases were treated as out-patients in 1977 while the same was forty in 1976. Treatment of these fresh leprosy cases is arranged at weekly clinics at important places where the Medical Officer of Health examines the cases. In addition, treatment is also given by rural medical practitioners and health inspectors in several places.

Handiganur Syndrome

What is called "Handiganur Syndrome" is described as "peculiar and mystery" disease which was noticed in January 1975 in some parts

of the district, particularly in the area of the Primary Health Centre of Koppa. Twenty-one cases were found at Janagadde, 22 cases at Basapura, 16 cases at Herambi, and one case in Thamballi (all in Chikmagalur taluk only), and three cases each at Halasur and Balehonnur, one case each at Byranamakki and Saragodu (all in Narasimharajapura taluk). These cases were similar to those which are prevailing in Sagar taluk of Shimoga district. Some experts are of the opinion that this disease is due to myopathy or protein deficiency. The aetiology of this disease is under investigation. It attacks specially in early ages and its duration is from a few weeks to five years as observed in many of the cases. The symptoms are pain in the waist, hip, and knee joints. In the prolonged cases, there is stiffness in the hips and/or knee joints, with no fever in most cases. Actually, this is found to be a disease of bones and joints and of muscles of lower limbs and in some cases crippling too. Technically, this syndrome is stated to be of a hyper-sensitive arthritis of migratory type, affecting synovial weight-bearing joints. Very rarely, the symptoms could be seen in the elbow and ankle joints. All the 68 cases have been treated with physiotherapy.

Medical Institutions

There is a General Hospital by name Malle Gowda General Hospital at Chikmagalur. The maternity section of this hospital is located in a separate building which has been donated and is called Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital. In 1978, this was upgraded as a District Hospital for Women and Children. As in 1978, there were six primary health centres, 31 primary health units, one combined dispensary, seven local fund dispensaries, one health-unit type dispensary, one Mines Hospital at Kemmannugundi and three medical sub-centres. With effect from 31st August 1978, all types of medical institutions below the taluk-level such as local fund hospital, local fund dispensary, combined hospital, combined dispensary, reduced scale local fund dispensary, Government dispensary, *malnad* improvement dispensary, medical sub-centres and health-unit-type dispensary, have been redesignated as Primary Health Units, while the Government Hospitals at the taluk-level, which were known as "Civil Hospitals", "Cottage Hospitals" or by any other name, are now called "General Hospitals". In addition to these, there is a National Malaria Eradication Programme Centre, a District T.B. Centre, a District Health Laboratory and a Regional Laboratory.

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries

Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries are headed by institutionally qualified doctors. The para-medical staff, who assist the Ayurvedic or Unani doctor in the dispensary, have undergone training for a period of ten months. Ayurvedic and Unani medicines to a tune of Rs 3,000 per annum are supplied to all the dispensaries by the Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore. These dispensaries can purchase the patent

Ayurvedic medicines to an extent of Rs 300 per annum from private firms. There are three Government Ayurvedic dispensaries, one each at Yaradakere, Honnenahalli and Yemmedoddi, all in Kadur taluk. The District Health and Family Welfare Officer is the supervisory officer of these dispensaries at the district-level. There are two Ayurvedic dispensaries, one at Kurubara-Budihal, a hamlet of Jodi-Machenahalli, and the other at Melinahuluvatti (in Chikmagalur taluk), one Unani dispensary at Hosahallipet of Chikmagalur taluk, an Ayurvedic dispensary each at Meguru (Koppa taluk), Devavrunda (Mudigere taluk), an Ayurvedic dispensary at Melpal which is a hamlet of Karkeshwara village in Narasimharajapura taluk, Muduba (Sringeri taluk), Hadikere (Tarikere taluk), ten Ayurvedic dispensaries at Devanuru, Kunkanadu, Huligere, Matighatta, Choulehiriyyuru, Anegere, Niduvalli, Patnagere, S. Madapura and K. Bidare (all in Kadur taluk), which are financed by the respective Taluk Development Boards.

P.K.S. General Hospital

The Patre K. Shivappaiya General Hospital, Birur, was said to be started in 1900 as a Local Fund Dispensary, possibly the oldest among the working dispensaries, which was later, in 1955, converted into a Combined Hospital with a maternity section. It was upgraded as a General Hospital in 1961 with 50 beds. This hospital has (1) Medical, (2) Surgical, (3) Maternity and Child Health, and (4) Dental section etc. It has a Physician and a Surgeon, both with post-graduate qualifications, four Staff Nurses, two Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, an X-ray technician, and necessary ministerial and Class IV officials. The number of in-patients and out-patients that were treated for various diseases in 1979 was 3,135 and 81,700 and in 1978 was 2,907 and 73,751 as against 2,525 and 60,117 respectively in 1977. The total number of major and minor operations done in the hospital in 1979 was 397 and 1,663 and in 1978 was 363 and 1,463, the corresponding numbers in 1977 being 473 and 1,538 respectively. The number of tests in the laboratory in 1979 was 2,300 as against 2,000 in 1978. The total number of labour cases that were attended to in the hospital in 1979 was 456 and in 1978 was 351 as against 336 in 1977. The total number of X-rays taken was 964, screenings 723, and bariums 83 in 1978 whereas their numbers in 1977 were 1,328, 585, and 125 respectively. Only urine test for sugar and Albumin are conducted in the hospital and other Pathological tests are referred to other hospitals. The number of vasectomy cases was 2, tubectomy 185 I.U.C.D. 74 in 1979, while it was vasectomy cases four, tubectomy 162, I.U.C.D. 33 in 1978 and four vasectomy, 162 tubectomy and four I. U. C. D. cases in 1977. T.B. patients are treated as out-patients only and their number was 628 in 1979 and 82 in 1978 while it was 49 in 1977. A separate ward with ten beds for T.B. patients is under construction. The hospital

caters to the needs of the people from the taluks of Kadur and Tarikere of Chikmagalur district and Hosadurga taluk of Chitradurga district. E.N.T. and other specialists from the District Hospital, Chikmagalur, visit this hospital once in a fortnight. The revenue of the hospital during 1979-80 was Rs 26,179 and during 1978-79 was Rs 18,857 as against Rs 13,353 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on this hospital during 1979-80 was Rs 4,06,377 and was Rs 3,47,922 in 1978-79 as against Rs 3,38,786 in 1977-78.

M. G. General Hospital

The Malle Gowda General Hospital, Chikmagalur was established in 1932 as a charitable institution. It had periodical expansions. The bed-strength, which was 40 in the beginning, was increased to 237 by 1978. The hospital has E.N.T., dental, venereal diseases, X-ray, ophthalmological, general, out-patient, laboratory, medical, surgical, maternity and child health, urban family welfare and paediatrics sections. There is also provision for training nursing students in the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Training School attached to the hospital. Besides the District Surgeon, who is the head of the hospital, there were, in 1978, one Lady Surgeon, one Assistant Dental Surgeon, fourteen Assistant Surgeons (out of whom three were having M.D. qualification, and two M.S. qualification), an Ophthalmologist, one Nursing Superintendent of Class II grade, one Nursing Tutor, 28 Staff Nurses, four Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, three Pharmacists and 20 other officials. A separate ward of 12 beds is maintained in the premises of the hospital to treat the T.B. patients. The total number of persons treated for the T.B. disease as in-patients and out-patients in the year 1979 was 207 and 3,955 as against 349 and 2,290 in 1978 and 481 and 2,803 in 1977 and 599 and 3,072 respectively in 1976. The number of in-patients and out-patients who were treated for various other diseases in 1979 was 59,369 and 1,42,873 and 57,928 and 1,25,972 in 1978 and 56,321 and 1,61,416 in 1977. The total number of major and minor operations that were done in the hospital in 1979 was 434 and 180 as against 510 and 97 in 1978 and 480 and 470 in 1977. The maternity section of the hospital is housed nearby in a separate building donated by Smt. Rukminiamma. The number of labour cases that were attended to in the hospital in 1979 was 697 whereas it was 1749 in 1978 and was 1,775 in 1977. The number of X-rays taken was 1981, screenings 7,722 and bariums 946 in 1979 as against 2,419 X-rays, 9,947 screenings and 727 bariums in 1978 and 2,419 X-rays, 8,376 screenings, and 428 bariums in 1977. The number of vasectomy cases was 11, tubectomy 184, and I.U.C.D. 196 in 1979 while it was vasectomy 194, tubectomy 132, I.U.C.D. 135 in 1978, while the corresponding figures for 1977 were 359, 349 and 198. There is a laboratory attached to the hospital which is working since 1973. It

has two junior technicians and one senior technician. The number of tests conducted in the laboratory in 1979 was 43,847 while in 1978 was 34,819, as against 35,338 in 1977 and 32,469 in 1976. The amount of expenditure incurred on this hospital during 1979-80 was Rs 13,13,026 while it was Rs 40,92,064 in 1978-79 and Rs 37,83,216 in 1977-78. The income of the hospital in 1979-80 was Rs 1,00,662 and in 1978-79 was Rs 85,758, while it was Rs 40,380 during the previous year.

The Mahabodhi Burns and Casualty Centre was founded in April 1979 in the premises of the Malle Gowda General Hospital, for the purpose of treating burns and casualty cases on an emergency basis both as in-patients and out-patients. It is working under the administrative control of the District Surgeon of the Malle Gowda General Hospital. The bed-strength of the section is four. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in this centre was 29 and 113 respectively in 1979.

General Hospital, Kadur

The General Hospital at Kadur, which was previously a Combined Dispensary was upgraded as a General Hospital in 1973. At the time of starting, it had a bed-strength of 12 which was raised to 37 by 1978. The hospital has Medical, Maternity and Child Health Sections. There is a physician with post-graduate qualification, a Male Medical Officer, a Lady Medical Officer, two Pharmacists, three Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and necessary ministerial and class IV officials. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated for various other diseases was 2,264 and 35,264 respectively in 1979 as against 17,159 and 89,338 in 1978 and as against 11,996 and 78,287 respectively in 1977. T. B. cases are treated as out-patients and their number was 64 in 1979 while it was 120 in 1978 as against 25 in 1977. The total number of minor operations done in the hospital was 223 in 1979 as against 209 in 1978 whereas the corresponding number during 1977 was 354. The total number of maternity cases attended to in 1979 was 393 whereas in 1978 it was 381, as against 284 in 1977. The total number of tubectomy cases done was 200, I.U.C.D. 73 and no vasectomy cases in 1979 whereas it was 166 tubectomy and I.U.C.D. 42 in 1978, while it was one vasectomy, 225 tubectomy, and 28 I.U.C.D. respectively in 1977. The total number of Pathological tests conducted in the laboratory attached to the hospital in 1978 was 8,844 as against 5,252 in 1977 and 4,565 in 1976. The revenue of the hospital during 1979-80 was Rs 11,340 whereas it was Rs 3,050 in 1978-79 and Rs 2,746 during the previous year. The expenditure incurred on this hospital in 1979-80 was Rs 2,97,636 while in 1978-79 it was Rs 2,74,039 as against Rs 2,12,915 in 1977-78.

M. G. M. General Hospital, Mudigere

A Local Fund Dispensary functioning in Mudigere town was upgraded first into a Combined Dispensary in 1951, and then into a

General Hospital in 1972. A new building for the General Hospital was constructed at a cost of Rs seven lakhs in 1972. The State Government and the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Trust of Mudigere equipped the Hospital with modern equipments and furniture to the tune of Rs 1.5 lakhs in 1977. It is now called the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial General Hospital. It had a bed-strength of 56 in 1978. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated for various diseases in 1979 was 2,373 and 20,376 respectively while in 1978 it was 1,826 and 20,591 as against 1,105 and 43,750 in 1977. The total number of minor operations done in the hospital in 1979 was 205 whereas in 1978 it was 113 while it was 371 in 1977. Fifteen major operations were done in 1979. The number of labour cases attended to in the hospital in 1979 was 408 whereas in 1978 it was 243 as against 179 in 1977. The total number of family welfare cases attended to in 1979 was 225 while in 1978 it was 112 as against 156 in 1977. The total number of pathological tests conducted in the laboratory attached to the hospital in 1979 was 19,968 while it was 16,403 in 1978 as against 5,823 in 1977. The total number of persons treated as out-patients for T.B. disease was 27 in 1979 while it was 27 in 1978 as against 21 in 1977. The revenue of the hospital during 1978-79 was Rs 5,532 while it was Rs 1,291 in 1977-78. The expenditure incurred on this institution in 1978-79 was Rs 2,96,318 whereas it was Rs 6,78,158 in 1977-78. E.N.T., Ophthalmic and other specialists of the District Hospital visit this hospital periodically.

H. V. S. General Hospital, Tarikere

A Primary Health Centre, which was opened at Tarikere in 1961, was upgraded to a General Hospital in 1978. Out of the total expenditure incurred for the construction of a new building for this general hospital in 1979, an amount of Rs 60,000 was donated by Hanji Veerappa Shivamma and the hospital has been named after this donor. The hospital has medical, maternity and child health and surgical sections. It has a Male Medical Officer, a Lady Medical Officer, two Pharmacists, five Assistant Surgeons, three Vaccinators, 17 Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, six Staff Nurses, a Para-Medical Worker, two Technicians, with necessary clerical and class IV staff. The bed-strength of the hospital in 1980 was 50. T.B. cases are also treated here and the number of in-patients and out-patients treated for this disease in 1979 was 20 and 47, while in 1978 it was 19 and 63, as against 48 and 70 respectively in 1977. The total number of in-patients and out-patients that were treated for other diseases in the hospital in 1979 was 593 and 62,299 respectively while in 1978 it was 560 and 51,269, as against 356 and 69,298 in 1977 and 230 65,015 in 1976. The number of minor operations done in the hospital in 1979 was 672 while in 1978 it was 128, as against 132 and 183 in 1977 and 1976 respectively. Major operations performed in 1979 were 79. The number of labour cases that were treated in the hospital in 1979 was

485 while in 1978 it was 435, while it was 323 and 258 in 1977 and 1976. The number of family welfare cases that were attended to in the hospital was 1,482 in 1979 and was 783 in 1978, while it was 2,744 in 1977 and 583 in 1976. Only 17 screenings were taken in 1979. The total expenditure incurred in the hospital during 1979-80 was Rs 4,72,033 while it was Rs 3,57,389 in 1978-79 and was Rs 4,04,601 in 1977-78 as against Rs 30,93,512 in 1976-77 and Rs 4,53,468 in 1975-76. The revenue of the hospital during 1979-80 was Rs 10,000 while it was Rs 9,150 in 1978-79.

A. L. N. M. C. Hospital

The Aroor Lakshminarayana Rao Memorial Charitable Hospital, Quarnad Hitlow, which is a hamlet of Nuggi village, was founded under A.L.N. Rao Charitable Endowments, in 1971. It is working in a building of its own since 1979. The objective of this institution is to provide medical facilities to the poor, rural residents and to the plantation labourers of the area. It has a surgeon and a Lady Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, six Nurses, three Laboratory Technicians with necessary other staff. Sections pertaining to Obstetrics and Gynaecology, General Medicine, Paediatrics and E.N.T. are functioning here. The diseases treated in this hospital are malaria, anaemia, asthma, influenza and common fever. The bed-strength in 1980 was forty five, out of which four beds were reserved for T.B. patients. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated for T.B. disease in 1979 was fourteen and fifteen, while it was nine and eighteen respectively in the previous year. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated for other diseases in 1979 was 1,028 and 22,578 as against 1,230 and 20,507 respectively in 1978. The number of tests conducted in the laboratory attached to the hospital in 1979 was 2,126, where as it was 889 in 1978. The total number of major and minor operations conducted in 1979 was 343 and 215, as against 287 and 214 respectively in 1978. The number of maternity cases that were attended to in 1979 was 24, as against 23 in 1978. The total number of family welfare cases attended to in the hospital in 1979 was 32 whereas it was 43 in the previous year. The number of X-rays taken was 887, screenings 43, and bariums 147 in the year 1979, while it was 1,296, 142 and 208 in the previous year. Donations received and other income realised by the institution in 1977-78 was Rs 62,500 and Rs 1,58,337 respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 1976-77 were Rs 43,000 and Rs 1,06,330. The amount of expenditure incurred by the hospital during 1977-78 was Rs 2,82,776, while it was Rs 1,49,729 in 1976-77.

H. C. Hospital, Basagallu

The Holy Cross Hospital, Basagallu in Chikmagalur taluk was founded in 1971 by the Society of Sisters of Holy Cross with 14 beds and serves

as the centre for community health programme in the area, which covers 16 villages with a population of about 2,500. Medical, obstetrics and preventive health care which includes maternity child health clinics, pre-school health care and natural family planning clinics are the services being rendered by the hospital. It has an X-ray unit and surgical equipment for minor operations and obstetrics. The staff of the hospital consists of a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, four Staff Nurses with necessary ministerial staff. The main diseases that are treated in this hospital are gastro-enteritis, upper respiratory infections, anaemia, malnutrition, ascariasis, skin infections, etc. The number of in-patients and out-patients that were treated for various diseases in 1979 was 641 and 10,842 respectively while in 1978 it was 544 and 6,085, while it was 495 and 5,140 in 1977. The total number of minor operations done in the hospital in 1979 was 70 while in 1978 it was 56, as against 69 in 1977. The number of labour cases that were attended to in 1979 was 93 as against 85 in 1978 and 90 in 1977. Only 30 persons were taught natural family planning methods in 1979. The number of screenings taken in 1978 was 12, while it was 14 in 1977. The revenue of the hospital in 1978-79 was Rs 39,124 as against Rs 30,824 in 1977-78. The expenditure incurred on the hospital in 1978-79 was Rs 39,036 as against Rs 28,645 in 1977-78 while it was Rs 28,837 in 1976-77 and Rs 35,716 in 1975-76.

P. M. Hospital, Narasimharajapura

The Pushpa Mission Hospital at Narasimharajapura was established in 1974 by C.M.C. (Congregation Mother of Carmel) Sisters of Tellichery of Kerala. The present bed strength of the hospital is fifteen. Common diseases like anaemia, upper respiratory ailments, bronchitis, tuberculosis, diabetes, etc., are treated in this hospital. It has a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, two Nurses, and a Laboratory Technician. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated in 1978 was 2,326 and 28,450 as against 541 and 30,845 respectively in 1977. The number of minor operations done in the institution was 410 in 1978 while it was 250 in 1977. The number of labour cases attended to in 1977 was 82 as against 54 in 1976. T.B. patients are treated as out-patients and their number was 40 in 1978 as against 18 in 1977. There is a clinical laboratory attached to the hospital and 1,667 investigations of various kinds were done in 1978 as against 1,456 in 1977. The revenue of the hospital during 1978-79 was Rs 60,123 as against Rs 58,198 in 1977-78 and the expenditure incurred by the hospital in 1978-79 was Rs 58,923 while during the previous year it was Rs 59,525.

Kudremukh Hospital

The Kudremukh Hospital, Malleswara in Mudigere taluk, was started in July 1977. A permanent building for the hospital was constructed in 1979. It has twenty beds and Medical, Surgical, E.N.T., Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Dental and Maternity and Child Health sections. A Chief

Medical Officer, six Junior Medical Officers, a health officer, three Resident Medical Officers, two Pharmacists, eleven nurses, one laboratory assistant and necessary ministerial and class IV staff are working in this hospital. The number of in-patients and out-patients that were treated for various diseases in 1979 was 920 and 59,500 respectively and in 1978 it was 748 and 38,092, as against 222 and 24,419 in 1977, respectively. Persons suffering from T.B. disease are treated both as in-patients and out-patients and their number was 25 and 87 respectively in 1979. The total numbers of major and minor operations conducted in this hospital were 14 and 134 respectively in 1979 and were 28 and 480 in 1978; while corresponding figures for 1977 were 2 and 203. The number of maternity cases that were attended to in 1979 was 73 and in 1978 it was 858, as against 591 in 1977. The number of X-rays and bariums and screenings taken in 1979 was 663 and 9 and 4 respectively and in 1978 it was 340 X-rays and 4 bariums while 99 X-rays were taken in 1977. There is a laboratory attached to the hospital and the total number of pathological tests done in it in 1979 was 10,800 and in 1978 it was 6,440, as against 1,725 in 1977. The income of the hospital upto the end of 1978-79 from the date of its establishment is Rs 1,80,000 and the expenditure incurred on the hospital since its establishment is Rs 13,10,000.

S. D. Hospital

The Sharada Dhanvantari Hospital, Sringeri was inaugurated in February 1979 at Sringeri to mark the silver jubilee *peethaaroohanam* of the pontiff of the Sringeri Matha. It is housed in its own building. It has a Medical Officer, a Nurse, an E.C.G. Technician, two Laboratory Technicians, a Pharmacist with necessary other staff. At present only the out-patient section is working. There are two emergency beds. T.B. cases are treated as out-patients and till the end of September 1979 three T.B. cases were treated. The out-patients that were treated for other diseases was 20,192 and the laboratory attached to the hospital has conducted 2,174 tests upto the end of September 1979. A sum of Rs 2,49,715 has been received as donations from private parties and the expenditure incurred is Rs 1,98,415 upto the end of September 1979. A new block has been added and it is equipped for compiling diagnostic data with electro-cardiogram, X-ray and clinical tests as also pathological survey. It is proposed to house an operation theatre, a medical and a surgical ward.

H. C. H. Centre, Chikmagalur

The Holy Cross Health Centre at Chikmagalur was started in 1979 by the Society of Holy Cross Sisters. It is a health centre where cases are admitted and treated as in a primary health centre. The hospital, which owns its own building, has a bed-strength of 12 and renders treatment against viral and bacterial infections, respiratory diseases, asthma,

diabetes, gastro-enteritis, etc. It has a doctor, a pharmacist and three nurses at present.

Primary Health Units and Centres

In keeping with the Government policy of providing more and better medical facilities, primary health centres and primary health units have been established in the rural parts of the district during the successive Five-Year Plan periods. In 1979 there were six primary health centres of the Government of India type in the district, and 31 Primary Health units of the Karnataka pattern. While the former cover a population of about 60 thousand each, the latter covers a population of 10 to 15 thousand each. On an average, there are eight beds in each of the primary health units and primary health centres for the treatment of in-patients. The main basic health services that are being rendered through these health centres are (1) curative services, (2) control of communicable diseases such as malaria, cholera and tuberculosis, (3) family welfare and child health services, (4) health education, (5) school-health services, (6) environmental sanitation and (7) collection of vital statistics. The staff attached to each of the Karnataka-type primary health units comprises a Male Medical Officer of Health, a Lady Medical Officer, a Health Inspector, a Pharmacist, a Basic Health Worker, three or four Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives with necessary ministerial staff and three or four members of class IV staff, on an average. The staff of each of the Government of India pattern health centres consists of a male Medical Officer of Health, a Lady Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, a Health Inspector with necessary Basic Health Workers, Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, ministerial and class IV staff. For looking after the family-welfare aspect of the work, there is an Extension Educator, a Pharmacist and a Health Assistant for every 20 to 30 thousand of population, and an Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife for every ten thousand population under the Medical Officer of Health. The six primary health centres of Government of India pattern are one each at Hirehallur and Nidaghatta of Kadur taluk, Malandur of Chikmagalur taluk, Koppa town, Balehole of Mudigere taluk, and Tarikere town. The 31 primary health units of Karnataka pattern are: seven in Chikmagalur taluk, one each in Kadur and Sringeri taluks, five each in Koppa and Kadur taluks and four in Narasimharajapura taluk and eight in Mudigere taluk.

Other dispensaries

In addition, there are Local Fund Dispensaries at Manenahalli of Chikmagalur taluk, Yagati, Panchanahalli and Singatagere of Kadur taluk, and at Kudlur, Sollapura and Shivane of Tarikere taluk, a Combined Dispensary at Aldur in Chikmagalur taluk, a Health-Unit Type Dispensary at Yellambalase in Kadur taluk, a Medical Sub Centre in Kadur and Bettadahalli of Tarikere taluk.

District Tuberculosis Centre

The District Tuberculosis centre started functioning in the district in 1971. It has to do preventive and curative aspects of work, namely house to house B.C.G. Vaccination (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) and domiciliary treatment. There are fifty five referring centres all over the district from which cases are referred to this centre. Attached to this Centre, a small laboratory is maintained from 31st December 1971 and the total number of tests conducted was 7,693 in 1979 while it was 23,785 in 1978 and was 18,010 in 1977. The B.C.G. Vaccination is given to the persons in the age group of 0-19 years. The total number of X-rays taken in the centre was 2018 in 1979 while the same was 1,333 in 1978. The B.C.G. technicians allotted to the Primary Health Centres go from place to place for vaccinating the eligibles. Since 1968, there is a District Tuberculosis Association which aims at securing the welfare of T.B. patients, providing financial assistance to deserving poor T.B. patients, organising orientation training camps on T.B. disease, conducting Anti-T.B. camps with the help of voluntary social service organisations. An amount of Rs 10,729 was collected by the sale of T.B. seals upto 31st March 1979 as against Rs 11,798 which was collected upto the end of 31st March 1978. The following table gives some particulars of the District T.B. Centre, Chikmagalur.

Year	No. of patients treated	B.C.G. Programme		Financial year	Expenditure in Rs.
		Registered	Vaccinated		
1973	1,496	1,29,670	51,375	1973-74	94,317
1974	1,938	1,52,819	58,200	1974-75	1,36,366
1975	1,729	1,63,615	73,116	1975-76	1,48,297
1976	1,979	1,52,324	71,514	1976-77	1,63,766
1977	18,378	1,44,157	70,576	1977-78	1,87,561
1978	2,290	40,435	36,174	1978-79	1,75,110
1979	3,955	33,658	3,50,658	1979-80	1,29,439

District Health Laboratory

A District Health Laboratory was set up at Chikmagalur in 1964. Pathological tests are made here by analysing the samples received from various medical institutions of the district. In 1979 the laboratory made 1,71,457 tests as against 2,01,854 tests in 1978. It has a Medical Officer of Health of Class II, four Senior Laboratory Technicians, four Laboratory Attenders and two Class IV officials, all working under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer of the district. The expenditure incurred by this institution in 1979-80 was Rs 1,14,577 as against Rs 74,639 in 1978-79.

Regional Laboratory

A Regional Laboratory was opened at Chikmagalur in 1971, with a view to assist the police and excise departments and also the magistrates

in Chikmagalur and Hassan districts. It furnishes chemical reports after analysing excisable articles such as ganja, opium, denatured spirits, French-polish, etc., from the licensed depots of arracks, toddy samples bottled for analysis, molasses from the nearby sugar factories, wines specified as alcoholic drinks, seized foreign liquors, etc., This laboratory is also now being equipped to start additional work on analysis of water, sewerage and industrial effluents. In 1979 the Regional Laboratory made 859 sample tests as against 543 sample tests in 1978. The figures for earlier years are (given in brackets) 1977 (649), 1976 (766), 1975 (1019) and 1974 (759). This laboratory is headed by a Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner, a Senior Laboratory Technician, a clerk-cum-typist and two Laboratory Assistants all working under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer at the district-level and the Deputy Director of Laboratories, Bangalore at the State-level. The expenditure incurred by the laboratory in 1979-80 was Rs 36,530 as against Rs 64,133 in 1978-79 and Rs 55,204 in 1977-78.

Family Welfare

A branch of the State Family Welfare Board (earlier called as Family Planning Board) has been functioning in the district since the year 1961. An extended family-planning programme (now called family welfare programme) was started in the district in the year 1964, when a separate District Family Planning Bureau (now called Family Welfare Bureau) was formed to look after, guide and co-ordinate the family welfare activities in the district. For purposes of better co-ordination and supervision of the various aspects of the work, the District Health Officer has been designated as District Health and Family Welfare Officer. (The phrase "family planning" was amended in 1977 as "family welfare"). The many Government medical institutions in the district (including five general hospitals), *inter alia*, help in the family welfare work. There are family welfare wings in all the allopathic medical institutions in the district. Maternity-cum-sterilisation wards and residential quarters for the personnel of the programme at all levels are being provided. The district of Chikmagalur was considered as an area of moderate growth-rate of population since the population increased by 23.33 per cent in the decade 1961-71 as against 24.22 per cent in Karnataka State during that period.

Extension approach

Formerly, the family welfare programme was being implemented on the basis of clinical approach. This was found to be inadequate for the rural areas. Hence, the extension approach was adopted wherein education and service facilities were extended to the doorsteps of the rural community, and the entire population, both urban and rural, was brought under the extended reorganised programme. An eligible-couples-survey was taken up and completed in the entire district. It was found

that the number of eligible couples was more than one lakh. The District Family Welfare Bureau is managing the programme operations with the help of five functional components, namely, (1) Mobile Sterilisation Unit, (2) Mobile I.U.C.D. Unit, (3) Education and Information Division, (4) Field Operation and Evaluation Division and (5) Administrative Division. These are directly responsible to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer who is the controlling Officer and Chairman of the District Mass Media Co-ordination Committee. All the key personnel in the organisation are progressively trained so as to enable them to act effectively in implementing the programmes. The district has come out first achieving 98.28 per cent of the total target set for the district in the family welfare scheme. Out of 1.66 lakh sterilisations set for eleven months till the end of February 1980, 1.52 lakh operations had been performed.

Vasectomy and Tubectomy

Facilities have been provided in all bigger medical institutions in the district for conducting vasectomy and tubectomy operations. Such operations are also being done at camps in rural areas arranged for the purpose. In order to popularise these surgical methods of family welfare, the services of private medical practitioners are also utilised wherever possible. The authorised private practitioners, who render such service at their own clinics or nursing homes, can claim Rs 30 per case of vasectomy, Rs 40 per case of tubectomy and Rs 11 per case of I.U.C.D., provided they render service free of cost to the patients, give free pre- and post-operative follow-up treatment and attend to any complications noticed later on.

All the medical institutions controlled by Government in the district also conduct couple surveys, and selected couples are advised through individual contacts to adopt temporary or permanent family welfare methods. A device of family welfare for women popularly known as loop (an intra-uterine contraceptive device) was introduced in the district in the year 1965. Services are rendered either at medical institutions or at clinics and a sum of Rs three is paid per case as compensation to the acceptor for the first time, and the worker who motivates the case is paid a rupee per case. *Nirodh* is being issued free of charge at the medical institutions and by the health workers during their domiciliary visits. In addition, it is being sold at subsidised rates at selected medical shops and at commercial shops.

Intensive propaganda through lectures, film shows, exhibitions, publicity, literature, etc., is being done throughout the district in order to educate the people in respect of family welfare. In addition, family welfare fortnights are organised every year throughout the district, when as many people as possible are covered under the programme. Orienta-

tion-training camps are also conducted at certain selected centres for providing training to village leaders. The people in the district are evincing more interest than before in the family welfare programmes. The sterilisation method (both male sterilisation and female sterilisation), I.U.C.D. placements and use of *nirodh* are becoming popular in the district. Relatively female sterilisation is more resorted to than male sterilisation and gaining momentum. The table at the end of the chapter indicates the targets and achievements in respect of sterilisation, placements of I.U.C.D. and use of contraceptives for some recent years.

Family Welfare Action Committee

Formerly, there was a District-level Family Welfare Action Committee which was headed by the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman. Since 1978, the family welfare work is being reviewed at a special sitting of the District-level and Divisional Action Committees which has to immediately precede the District-Level Co-ordination Committees, as several departments are involved in the family welfare work. Professional organisations like the Indian Medical Association, Chikmagalur Branch, social service organisations like the Rotary and Lions Clubs, *CARE*, and Merchants' and Farmers' associations are co-operating in the programmes and are co-ordinating their services in organising sterilisation camps in the district.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme is multi-departmental in character. Local social-service organisations and international agencies like the *UNICEF*, *FAO*, and *WHO* are also associated with it. The Departments of Horticulture, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Health Services, Education, Social Welfare and Panchayat Raj co-operate in carrying out this programme. The *UNICEF* provides financial assistance for the training programme and for equipment, while the *FAO* and *WHO* provide technical assistance. In this district, the Applied Nutrition Programme was first started in Kadur taluk (1968-69), Mudigere taluk (1971-72), Narasimharajapura taluk (1972-73) and Koppa taluk (1976-77). In the taluks of Chikmagalur, Sringeri and Tarikere, this programme has not yet been introduced. In order to improve the existing dietary pattern, several measures have been taken in the selected blocks. Education of the people about proper nutrition is being carried on through a net-work of health workers and the staff of the community development blocks, who are required to organise practical demonstrations, to hold follow-up talks, film-shows and exhibitions and to distribute educational materials. The Mid-day Meals Scheme organised by the Department of Public Instruction is closely associated with this programme. As at the end of July 1979 there were 196 centres for the purpose, including lower primary schools, higher primary schools and high schools, catering to 36,676 students.

Food Consumption and Clinical Nutrition Survey

During the year 1975-76, the Bureau of Nutrition of the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services in Karnataka took up a Food Consumption and Clinical Nutrition Survey in Koppa and Chikmagalur blocks. This was conducted in four villages that were selected in Koppa block and one village in Chikmagalur block under the Applied Nutrition Programme by the Medical Officers of Health of the Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Units. In ten selected households in each of those villages, all the members of the families were medically examined. The nutrition deficiencies noticed during this survey were recorded. Rice is the important staple food of those villages. The average per capita consumption of cereals among them was found to be 632 grams, which was more than one-and-half times the recommended allowance. The consumption of pulses was about half the quantity and that of fresh food 26 grams. The intake of all types of vegetables was only 81 grams and that of sugar and jaggery 59 grams. Among the 386 persons examined, the percentage of disordered persons was 21.2 and the others suffered from vitamin B deficiency only.

Special Nutrition Programme

A Special Nutrition Programme is in operation in the urban slum areas. As on 31st July 1979, 289 centres were under this programme in Chikmagalur district catering to 36,520 children and 23 mothers. Cereals are given to them in the form of gruel, *uppittu*, fish, eggs, *balahar*, etc. Supplements including about 300 calories and 12 grammes of protein are also given under this programme. The World Food Programme, which is in operation in the district, provides mid-day meals to pupils of schools coming from nearby villages. About 2,200 inmates of 25 hostels run by the Social Welfare Department are also benefitted by this Programme.

With a view to providing supplementary nutrition, health check-up, immunisation against diseases, referral service, nutrition and health education, non-formal education under Integrated Family Welfare Service Projects, one hundred *anganawadis* have been opened during 1978-79 in one hundred village panchayats of Kadur taluk. About 50-100 children are admitted to each *anganawadi* centre for a four month period. An *anganawadi* worker has to possess a minimum qualification of VIII standard. He is given Rs. 125 as stipend per month. If he has passed S.S.L.C., he is given a stipend of Rs. 175. The duration of training for an *anganawadi* worker is four months. This scheme is looked after by a Child Development Project Officer.

Health education

Health education forms one of the functions of the Health Services Department. The basic health worker, who primarily attends to this

aspect of the work, is required to utilise every opportunity, especially during village gatherings, to contact the people in the rural areas and talk to them about various health subjects. He has to give practical demonstrations in regard to personal cleanliness, environmental sanitation, chlorination of water, vaccination, D.D.T. spraying, etc. The Department also arranges for the observance of World Health Day, Leprosy Day, Anti-Fly Week, Family Welfare Fortnight and the like in the district, when arrangements are made to give talks, hold exhibitions and screen films on the subjects in villages and towns.

School Health Services

The aim of School Health Programme is to provide comprehensive health care to the school children. It comprises medical examination, treatment, correctional remedies etc. The school children are also guided in forming habits and practices necessary to promote their best growth. Under this programme, children in the age-group 6-11 are being immunised against diseases such as diphtheria, polio and whooping cough. Medical examination of students is done at least twice during a school year by government or private agency as may be arranged by the Medical Inspector who is in charge of medical inspections of the institutions. This officer is working in the office of the Joint Director of Public Instruction, Mysore Division, Mysore. A fee of Re one is being collected towards the medical fees in the high school classes only, whereas free medical advice is given to the pre-high school children. It has been made compulsory to get all the students medically checked up for diseases of eyes, teeth and mal-nutrition. The school-health programme was started at Mallandur in Chikmagalur taluk and Hirehallur in Kadur taluk in 1968, and then in Koppa and Tarikere Primary Health Centers in 1972 and in the remaining primary Health Centres in subsequent years. From the year 1978-79, all the government allopathic medical institutions are doing school health services in the district. The sub-joined statement gives particulars of work done in recent years under the school health programme.

Year	No. of students covered	Amount collected (in Rs.)
1972-73	12,714	12,714
1973-74	15,147	15,147
1974-75	15,660	15,660
1975-76	15,158	15,158
1976-77	16,929	16,929
1977-78	16,444	16,444
1978-79	14,962	14,962

Medical Personnel

As on 31st March 1980, the district had 6 doctors with post-graduate qualification, 41 graduate doctors, 38 graduate Ayurvedic Physicians, 23 Staff Nurses, 250 Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives, 189 Para-Medical Staff,

33 Ministerial Staff and 235 class IV officials working in the various Government medical institutions of the district. The total number of registered private medical practitioners practising Allopathy, Ayurveda, and Unani systems as on 30th June 1979 in the district were 195, 45, and, three respectively. There are twenty two traditional bone-setters and massagists in the district.

Chemists and Druggists

There were 30 chemists and druggists shops and 30 qualified pharmacists in 1968-69 as against 39 chemists and druggists shops and 94 pharmacists as in March 1980 in the district.

Medical Association

The district has a branch of the Indian Medical Association at Chikmagalur functioning since 1951. In the beginning it had 17 members and by June 1979, the number had increased to 128, consisting of doctors in Government service and private practitioners. This association is exclusively of those who are qualified practitioners of Allopathy. The activities of this body include organisation of periodical professional meetings of doctors, educating the public on matters of health, conducting of ante-natal, pre-natal and child guidance clinics and family welfare motivation. It has conducted medical examination for 4,000 school children in 1978-79. There is also an association of Government doctors which was started in 1977 with 60 members. The main purpose of this association is to project their service difficulties and try to find out salvation to their problems and to have better understanding among government doctors. The meetings of the Association are held at the taluk headquarters also where free medical camps are conducted with the co-operation of voluntary social service organisations like the Rotary Club, the Lions Club, the Jaycees Club and Rotract etc. Recently, the Association has taken steps to conduct periodical free medical camps in various taluks. The total number of patients that were examined in these camps upto 31st March 1980 were 925. On the occasions of monthly meetings, lectures on medical topics by eminent doctors are arranged. The branch of the Indian Medical Association organised medico-legal workshops on three occasions. Short-term medical refresher courses are held every year. The State Government of Karnataka are encouraging of holding of such courses by deputing doctors to attend them and by giving grants for conducting the courses. The branch hosted all-Karnataka medical conferences several times. The revenue of the branch of the Indian Medical Association in 1978-79 was Rs 6,000 as against Rs 5,244 in 1977-78 while its expenditure in 1978-79 was Rs 6,200 as against Rs 4,250 in 1977-78.

Table showing the Targets and Achievements of Family Welfare Programme in Chikmagalur District

Year	Sterilisation Achievement			I.U.C.D. Insertions		Conventional Contraceptives Achievement	
	Target	Vasectomy		Total	Target	Achievement	Target
		Tubectomy	Contraceptive users				
1968-69	4,250	2,027	177	2,204	2,830	572	4,250
1969-70	3,725	707	1,106	1,813	875	334	4,380
1970-71	4,115	319	1,801	2,120	1,050	397	6,060
1971-72	1,800	352	1,935	2,238	765	1,103	2,430
1972-73	7,500	231	1,897	2,128	1,200	792	3,900
1973-74	4,040	176	1,552	1,728	770	637	2,515
1974-75	4,150	114	1,802	1,916	900	417	4,000
1975-76	4,250	156	3,225	3,381	880	828	3,800
1976-77	5,110	1,895	8,591	10,486	4,520	753	7,555
1977-78	7,515	53	3,241	3,394	1,450	488	4,491
1978-79	5,800	82	2,644	2,726	900	786	2,950
1979-80	8,530	160	4,275	4,435	1,700	1,635	4,270

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The erstwhile Mysore State introduced many beneficial measures for the welfare of industrial and plantation labour. The State more or less kept pace with the legislations in the former British India. The Acts that were passed by the State of Mysore were modelled on the Central Acts. Besides, Mysore also benefited from the findings of the Royal Commission and other official enquiries about labour conducted for the Government of India from time to time. The constitution of India has provided that the State shall promote the educational and the economic interests of the weaker sections of the community particularly the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Keeping this in view the State Government has provided many amenities to the poor, particularly, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes with the main object of enabling them to cross the poverty line. The Government has also made provisions for Social Defence and welfare of women, children, political sufferers, the aged and the physically handicapped. After the unification of Karnataka, common laws for the whole State came to be enforced with a view to implement various social welfare measures. The various Central laws promulgated prior to unification had been already made applicable to the former princely areas and former Bombay and Madras presidencies.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provisions of laws pertaining to labour welfare in Chikmagalur district are administered by an Assistant Labour Commissioner stationed at Chikmagalur. He is assisted by a Labour Officer and a Senior Labour Inspector, in the I Circle at Chikmagalur and a Senior Labour Inspector in the II Circle at Chikmagalur and two more Senior Labour Inspectors, one each at Mudigere and Koppa, and a few other labour Inspectors. They are required to see that the many prescribed welfare measures are implemented and have to make all efforts to maintain industrial peace in the district. Some of the important labour laws that are in force in the district are the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, Shops and Commercial Establishments Act,

1961, Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963, Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Payment of Wages Act, 1951, Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, Plantations Labour Act, 1951, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Karnataka Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1965, Factories Act, 1948, Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, Payment of Gratuity Act, 1970, and Karnataka Beedi Industrial Premises (Regulation of Conditions of Work) Act, 1964 and Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

In 1976, an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act was brought into force. As a result of this, it has become obligatory on the part of managements of industrial establishments employing more than 300 workers to seek prior approval of the Government in regard to lay-offs, retrenchments and closures. A bi-partite committee consisting of three representatives from workers and employers has been constituted at the State-level. It examines questions of lay-offs, retrenchments and closures and strives to bring about amicable settlements. There were no lock-outs, retrenchments or closures during the 1960's in the district.

However in the past decade, in 1972-73, there were 18 cases of strikes and ten instances each in 1979 and 1980. The total number of workers involved in strikes was 1,998 in 1970, 276 in 1979 and 1,201 in 1980. The number of man-day loss on account of the strikes was 7,399 in 1970, 19,321 in 1979 and 8,477 in 1980. Eighty four cases of industrial disputes were referred to conciliation machinery in 1970, the corresponding numbers for 1979 and 1980 being 121 and 54 respectively. Of these, 52, 63 and 27 cases were settled in the respective years.

In 1980, the total number of shops and commercial establishments in the district was 3,461 and these together employed 3,437 workers. Of these 2,864 shops were managed by owners themselves with 1,359 workers, whereas there were 372 commercial establishments with 1,107 workers, 203 hotels and restaurants employing 845 workers and 12 cinema theatres employing 126 persons.

Service conditions of plantation labour

In 1978, there were 7,917 plantations with 1,62,176 workers. These workers were employed on coffee, tea and rubber estates of the district. The Plantation Labour Act applies to those estates having not less than 10.117 hectares of area and employing more than 30 workers. Facilities for drinking water and medical care have to be provided by the employer. There has to be a canteen in every estate employing 150 or more workers. In plantations, where 50 or more women are employed, a creche is to be maintained. Labour welfare officers are required to be appointed in estates in which 300 or more workers are employed. Every worker has to be provided with a rent-free house

for his family. In estates where 25 or more workers are employed, it is the duty of the employer to provide free education to the children of the workers, upto 12 years of age.

The total number of hours of work of a plantation worker is limited to 54 hours per week. In respect of children it is 40. A day of rest for every seven days has to be allowed. Work-schedules have to be properly displayed in all estates. Children below 12 years are not to be employed between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. in plantations during the season. Every worker can claim a day's leave with wages for every 20 days of work. The employees are entitled for sickness allowance also. Women are given maternity allowance during the period of confinement.

Employees Provident Fund Scheme

The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, is in force in the district. It applies to all plantations employing 20 or more persons. Estates with 20 to 50 workers are covered under the provisions of the Act, if they complete five years of existence. Employees, who complete 240 days of service in a year, could become members with effect from August 10, 1974. The qualifying period for eligibility to become members has been now reduced to 120 days in case the total period of service falls within a period of six months. Both employers and members contribute to the fund. Members contribution ranges from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of their basic wages, while the employer contributes an equal proportion. The employer's contribution and the interest thereon are refundable to the members or to their nominees in the event of permanent physical or mental disability, retrenchment, death or after completion of 15 years of membership. A special fund has been created to meet the employers' contribution if they fail to pay whole or part of the provident fund. Employers, who fail to pay the provident fund dues punctually, are liable for prosecution. They may be imprisoned upto six months or fined Rs 100 or both. The dues can be realised as arrears of land revenue.

Employees Family Pension

The Employees Provident Fund Act was amended to make provision for a family pension scheme. It is also extended to cover a compulsory life insurance scheme for the benefit of survivors of the employee in the event of his death while in service. The family pension operates through contributions from the employers, the employees and the Government. The employee, in addition to the provident fund contribution, pays $1/6$ per cent of his basic pay, while the employer contributes one per cent and the Government makes a similar contribution, besides bearing full cost of administration. The family-pension scheme imposes no additional financial commitments over and above their liability under

the Employees Provident Fund Act. Members of the Employees Provident Fund as in March 1971 have compulsorily to be members of this scheme also. Family pension is paid to the dependent if the employee is deceased. In case of death of the employee, the dependent is eligible to take the benefit of life insurance also. In the event of retrenchment or ceasing to be a member after attaining the age of 60, the worker is entitled for a survival benefit.

Payment of gratuity

Gratuity is payable to an employee on termination of his employment after he has rendered a continuous service of not less than five years subject to superannuation, retirement or resignation or death or disablement due to accident or disease. The employer has to pay 15 days' wages at the rate of the wage last drawn by the employee for every completed year of service and a part thereof exceeding six months. The employee has the right to receive better terms of gratuity under agreement or contract with the employer. The amount of gratuity payable to an employee is limited to wages of 20 months. In cases of disputes, the employer deposits the amount with the controlling authority.

Maternity benefit

A female worker, who has put in 160 days of service in 12 months preceding the date of her delivery, is entitled for maternity benefit. This benefit is limited to 12 weeks, six weeks (36 days plus holidays entitled) before and an equal period after the date of delivery. Payment, during this period, is made on the average daily wage-rate or one rupee per day whichever is higher. A woman suffering from illness connected with pregnancy is entitled for leave with wages for a period not exceeding one month. The total number of women normally employed was 10,005 in 1978 as against 5,136 in 1974. About 45 creches were functioning in 1974 and the number of children admitted was 1,506. The number of creches was 40 in 1980 and the number of children admitted was 1787. There were three garden hospitals and nine garden dispensaries in 1979. The A.L.N. Rao Memorial Hospital at Quard-Hitlow, Koppa, is a referral hospitals for plantation workers. (see ch. XVI).

Labour-housing

Construction of new houses for workers and adoption of old houses for purposes of maintenance are being done in the district. In 1978, about 9,250 new houses were constructed and 38 old houses were adopted and the corresponding figures for 1980 were 6040 and 2013. There is a Plantation Labour Housing Advisory Board which reviews the progress made under loan-cum-subsidy housing scheme.

Other benefits

According to the industry-wise conciliation reached in 1975, there are no separate wages for men and women workers. This is in conformity

with the principle of equal wages for work of equal value. The workers are entitled for bonus also. Pending settlement of the rate at which the bonus is to be paid, the worker is eligible to get seven per cent of the total wages earned as an advance towards bonus. The Karnataka Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Rules, 1974, is in force since December 1974. It applies to establishments in which 20 or more contractor's workmen are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding 12 months. Such establishments have to be registered under the Act, and also the contractors, who employ 20 or more workmen, have to obtain a licence. Under the Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Amendment Act, 1975, the workers are entitled to three national holidays and five festival holidays.

Labour Welfare Centre

There is one Labour Welfare Centre in the district. It was opened at Chikmagalur in 1970. It is providing recreational facilities like reading room, indoor and outdoor games, etc. It also arranges film shows, training in personal safety measures, and health and family welfare talks for the benefit of working class families. It is stocked with about 550 library books.

Trade Unions

A number of trade unions organised by the workers themselves for purposes of collective bargaining of mutual interests is functioning in the district. They are recognised under the Trade Unions Act. The following registered trade unions were functioning in the district at the end of 1980.

List of Registered Trade Unions in Chikmagalur District as on 31st December, 1980.

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration	Membership
1	Karnataka Provincial Plantation Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1956	1,055
2	The Mysore Plantation and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1959	229
3	The Mysore National Plantation Workers Union, Jayapura Chikmagalur District.	1963	591
4	The Mysore Thotta Tholilarar Munnetra Sangham, Jayapura, Chikmagalur District.	1963	2,961
5	Standard Tile Company Workers Association, Kadur	1964	85
6	The Cattle Breeding Station Labour Union, Ajjampura, Chikmagalur District.	1966	40
7	Mineral and Miners Union, Chikmagalur.	1968	529
8	Karnataka State Anna Sama Urumale Chelepalar Munnetra Sangam, Chikmagalur.	1969	377
9	Karnataka Plantation and General Workers Progressive Federation, Chikmagalur.	1969	502
10	Chikmagalur Hassan Districts Saw Mills and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1970	855

Sl. No.	Name of the Trade Union	Year of Registration	Membership
11	Estate and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur	1971	222
12	South Indian Estate and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1971	2,907
13	Municipal and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur	1971	130
14	Karnataka Estate and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1974	215
15	Karnataka Mine Workers Union, Chikmagalur	1974	Not available
16	General Employees Union, Chikmagalur	1975	191
17	Karnataka Estate, Agricultural and General Employees Union, Chikmagalur	1976	74
18	Malnad Plantation and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1977	125
19	Karnataka Estate Labour Union, Jayapura, Chikmagalur District.	1977	3,768
20	H.S.C.L. National Employees Union, Kudremukh, Chikmagalur District.	1977	187
21	Karnataka Estate, Hotel and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1978	1,017
22	Kudremukh Workers Union, Chikmagalur	1978	2,057
23	Hindustan Steel Works construction Ltd., Workers Union, Malleswara.	1978	245
24	H.S.C.L. Diploma Engineers Association, Malleswara, Chikmagalur District.	1979	26
25	Karnataka State Raitha Sangha, Balgudi, Koppa Taluk, Chikmagalur District.	1979	667
26	H. S. C. L. Employees Association, Malleswara, Chikmagalur District.	1979	208
27	Kudremukh Construction Workers Union, Malleswara, Chikmagalur District.	1979	Not available
28	Vignani Industries Mazdoor Sangha, Tarikere, Chikmagalur District.	1979	193
29	Chamundi Curing Works Employees Association, Chikmagalur	1979	297
30	Chikmagalur Town Hamalia Union, Chikmagalur	1979	70
31	Malnad Estate and General Employees Union, Aldur, Chikmagalur District.	1980	100
32	South Karnataka Plantations, Saw Mills, Hotels and General Workers Union, Chikmagalur.	1980	250
33	Chikmagalur District Co-operative Central Bank Employees Union, Chikmagalur.	1980	83

Old-age pension

Since 1965, the State Government have been implementing a well-thought-of social security measure of granting old-age pension to those who have crossed 65 years of age and have neither any source of income nor other persons to take care of them and are unable to maintain themselves or disabled. In respect of destitutes, who are suffering from leprosy, insanity and paralysis, the age-limit is reduced to 60 years, and in the case of blind and physically handicapped persons, it is 40 years. In the beginning, the top-level authority was sanctioning this pension.

Later, this power was delegated to Deputy Commissioners, then on to Assistant Commissioners and thereafter to Tahsildars. The rate of pension was raised from Rs 15 in 1970 to Rs 40 in 1974. The payment is made by the District Treasury Officer through money orders. In 1979, the number of persons benefited under this scheme was 2,641 in Kadur, 2,198 in Tarikere, 1,307 in Chikmagalur, 832 in Mudigere, 667 in Koppa, 503 in Narasimharajapura and 423 in Sringeri taluks, in all 8,571 persons. Of them, 596 persons were from the Scheduled Castes and 21 from the Scheduled Tribes.

Pension to freedom-fighters

The State Government sponsored a scheme in 1967 for the grant of political pensions, as a sort of relief to the needy persons (or their families), who underwent sufferings in the freedom movement. Initially a monthly pension of Rs 50 was paid and subsequently it was raised to Rs 75 to individuals who had been imprisoned for three months or more. Subsequently in June 1978, the Government of Karnataka raised it to Rs 90 per month and again in September of the same year to Rs 125. All the freedom fighters identified after September 1980 are also eligible for pension of Rs 100 only instead of Rs 125 as in the case of those who were already getting the pension. The rules for eligibility are further relaxed by reducing the period of sentence or imprisonment by less than three months with effect from September 1980 and by removing income ceiling limit of Rs 2,400 per annum from November 1980. Added to these, the scheme of sanctioning political pension was also extended to the freedom fighters or widows of freedom fighters who participated in the 'Mysore Chalo Movement' which was continued up to October, 1947 in Mysore area and 'Hyderabad Freedom Struggle' which was continued upto 18th September, 1948, in Gulbarga area.

In 1972, the Union Government also took up a similar scheme. It is laid down that under the State scheme, the rate of pension is Rs 75 per month, whereas it is Rs 200 under the Central scheme. The total amount paid to a freedom-fighter should not normally exceed Rs 200 per month. The widow of the freedom fighter is also eligible to get this pension.

From August 1980, the Government of India, has renamed the Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme of 1972 as *Swathantrata Sainik Sanman Pension Scheme* and the quantum of monthly pension to the freedom fighters has been increased to Rs 300 per month. In the case of widows of freedom fighters, the amount has been raised to Rs 200 with an additional amount of Rs 50 per month for each of the unmarried daughters subject to a ceiling of Rs 300. The annual income ceiling of Rs 5,000 for eligibility to pension has also been removed.

In Chikmagalur district, during the year 1980, 53 persons under the State Government Scheme and 31 persons under the Central Government Scheme were sanctioned this political pension.

Aid to the Physically Handicapped

The year 1981 is being celebrated as the International Year of the Physically Handicapped and both the Central and State Governments have taken up special programmes and projects to help the physically handicapped even earlier to this. Chikmagalur District has a total of 1,185 physically handicapped persons (342 totally blind, 377 orthopaedical and 466 totally dumb) according to the 1981 census. The State Government has granted pre-matric scholarships to 276 pupils in the district in 1980-81, of these 12 are blind, three deaf and the rest orthopaedical. The amount of scholarship per student is Rs 25 per month for those studying in I to V Standards and Rs 35 per month for those studying in VI to VIII standards. The income limit of the parent for eligibility is Rs 10,000. The Central Government has provided scholarships starting from Rs 360 to 1,200 per year to 60 physically handicapped students studying in high schools and colleges during the same year and of these three are blind, one is deaf and the rest are orthopaedical. A maintenance allowance of Rs 40 per month is granted to the physically handicapped aged over 16 and whose family income is less than Rs 3,600 per year. In 1980-81, a total of 1,039 persons have been benefited by this programme according to a scheme initiated in 1977. In the succeeding year (till Nov. 1981), 81 more persons have secured this benefit. Financial aid was extended to three persons to purchase wheel chair and tricycles, in 1981 (till Nov. 1981) under a scheme initiated in the year 1964.

Probation of offenders

A Probation Office has been functioning at Chikmagalur since July, 1962, with jurisdiction over the whole of the district. Earlier, the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, a Central Act, was brought into force throughout the State of Karnataka with effect from 1st October, 1960. The Probation Officer administers the provisions of this Act, as also those of Karnataka Children's Act, 1964, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, (see also chapter XII) and Karnataka Borstal School Act, 1963. Efforts are made to reform and rehabilitate the offenders. The Offender is given a chance to defend himself or reform himself without subjecting him to deleterious effects of prison life. The Probation Officer conducts home enquiry about the offender in question and submits a detailed report to the Court. He has to keep a supervision over those offenders who are on probation and has to make efforts to reform them. There is a Probation Advisory Committee with the Sessions Judge as the Chairman and the Probation Officer as the *ex-officio* Secretary. The number of cases referred to the Probation Officer, Chikmagalur, under

the Central Act, during some years was nine (1963-64), 14 (1968-69), 36 (1973-74) and 120 (1977-78).

Remand Home

For the care, protection and rehabilitation of destitute, delinquent or victimised children, a Remand Home was established at Chikmagalur in 1970 under the provisions of the Karnataka Children's Act, 1964. The Act empowers the Sub-Inspector of Police to produce such children before the Juvenile Court which, during the pendency of trial or enquiry, remands them to the Remand Home. Such children are allowed to remain in the Remand Home for a period not exceeding three months. The Probation Officer observes the behaviour of such children, finds out their antecedents, their feelings and aptitudes and also their relationship with other members of the family and tries to know the factors that led them to go astray or to commit offences. His findings are submitted to the Juvenile Court. After considering the relevant facts, the court prescribes appropriate measures to rehabilitate them. In cases where the children require institutional treatment, they are sent to certified schools, which are at Bagalkot, Hubli, Davanagere, Hassan, Khanapur, Bellary, Gulbarga and Bangalore. The table given below shows the number of children admitted to the Remand Home at Chikmagalur and the annual expenditure incurred from 1972-73 to 1978-79.

Year	Total No. of admissions	Daily average No. of children	Expenditure (in rupees)
1972-73	157	20	39,922
1973-74	112	3.2	27,307
1974-75	82	4.3	34,336
1975-76	40	8.1	41,126
1976-77	93	9.5	40,387
1977-78	97	10	46,132
1978-79	83	11	46,861

ADVANCEMENT OF WEAKER SECTIONS AND BACKWARD CLASSES

Help to weaker sections

A number of measures have been adopted for the benefit of weaker sections in the State. These programmes or schemes are to benefit particularly poor tillers of the land, artisans, handloom-weavers, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, minorities, backward classes, women and children, small and marginal farmers, petty traders, hawkers, agricultural labourers, and other poor people. The radical land reforms being implemented in the State aim at making the tillers of the soil the owners of the land. Land Tribunals, which include also people's representatives as members, have been constituted. A separate cell under the administrative control of the Law Department is providing legal aid to the

tenants. The Karnataka State Land Development Bank is giving financial assistance to tenants for giving the occupancy price (see chapter XI). For generations, many were helplessly suffering as bonded labourers. Under the Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1975, relief is being given to landless labourers and agricultural persons belonging to the weaker sections whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs 4,800 per annum. The district authorities have instructions to identify bonded labour cases and to provide necessary relief. More than 2,750 bonded labourers were released by the end of October 1979, and 1964 of them were rehabilitated. Under Differential Interest Rate Scheme, the measures adopted since the middle of 1975 for reducing rural indebtedness has been of considerable help to the rural poor. It is estimated that debts to the tune of Rs 1.81 lakhs of the rural poor were liquidated by the end of September 1979, the number of beneficiaries being 998 (see ch. VI).

The State Government are carrying out massive programmes of distributing house-sites and construction of houses for the rural poor. In Chikmagalur district, 40,857 families were identified for the purpose, and nearly 38,890 families were allotted sites upto the end of October 1979, out of them 16,551 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under a People's Housing Scheme, financial assistance in the form of subsidy to a tune of Rs 1.35 crores was sanctioned to 11,382 persons in the rural areas out of whom 7,218 persons constructed their houses by the end of October 1979. Similarly financial assistance to weaker sections in urban areas is also being given since 1979-80. In order to provide at least minimum shelter to the weaker sections, construction of huts has been also taken up. In 1977-78, a sum of Rs 2.170 lakhs was spent on this scheme, the total number of beneficiaries being 868 families.

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

According to the 1971 census the total population of Scheduled Castes in the district was 1,19,733 constituting 16.25 per cent of the total population, while the total Scheduled Tribes population was 10,092 being 1.57 per cent of the total population of the district. Among the Scheduled Castes, *Adi-Karnatakas* account for the largest number of 67,604 persons, followed by 11,159 *Adi-Dravidas* and 18,178 *Banjaras* or *Lambanis*, the rest being others (see chapter III). There are nine individual Scheduled Tribes in the district, the more numerous among them being *Hasalaru* (5,283 persons), *Maleru* (648 persons) and *Malakudi* (204 persons) and others being *Iruliga*, *Jenukuruba*, *Kadukuruba*, *Gowdalu*, *Hakkipikki* and *Soligaru*. As in 1971, 10.92 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and 13.88 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes were literates, while the general literacy percentage was 31.52. Among the Scheduled Castes, 50,400 persons were workers and 69,333 non-workers as in 1971. The corresponding figures

among the Scheduled Tribes were 4,586 and 5,506. The table given below shows the percentage distribution of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes workers among nine categories of work as in 1971.

Category	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Cultivators	23.81	19.82
Agricultural labourers	35.69	22.87
Workers in livestock, forestry, etc.	24.39	50.68
Workers in mining and quarrying	0.58	—
Workers in household industry	1.10	0.11
Workers in manufacturing, processing, etc.	1.96	0.11
Workers in construction	1.91	0.65
Workers in trade & commerce	0.35	0.22
Workers in transport, storage and communications	1.15	0.20
Workers in other services	9.06	5.34

According to a survey carried out by the Department of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Sociology, University of Mysore, in 1971, the living conditions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were very poor. A village in Chikmagalur district was taken as a sample for the survey. The report says that very rarely one could come across a household with livestock, implements, carts, bicycle and modern conveniences like electricity, radio, watch, furniture, etc. Many of the persons belonging to these two sections were unemployed. Wages paid for their labour was low. The Government have been taking several measures from year to year to remove their disabilities and to help them in their educational advancement and economic upliftment. In the light of the experiences gained during the first two Five-Year Plans, the programmes for their welfare were further intensified during the successive plans. Various other additional schemes like award of money prizes to students who pass the S.S.L.C. examination in first class, award of gold medals to rank winning students, payment of tuition fee to students studying in private schools, award of foreign scholarships and setting up of hostels for college students were also taken up. A special assistance to law, engineering and medical graduates is also given.

Educational advancement

The Department of Social Welfare is running 10 hostels for boys and 6 hostels for girls, the total strength being 615 and 200 respectively as in 1980. The inmates of the hostel are provided with two meals and a tiffin, books, stationery articles, four pairs of dresses, footwear, bedding, etc. Free medical assistance and coaching facilities are also provided. In 1977-78, the total amount spent on hostel facilities was Rs 3.61 lakhs. There are four ashram schools, two in Kadur, one each in Sringeri and Chikmagalur taluks, the total strength being 175 as in 1979. The

children belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are being admitted to these schools where they can study upto IV standard. They are provided with two pairs of dresses, slates and books, boarding and lodging facilities.

Under the auspices of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Sangha, a hostel for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is functioning at Chikmagalur, its strength being 35 in 1979. Boarding and lodging facilities are provided at the rate of Rs 125 per head. Its expenditure is met partly by Central assistance and partly by grants from the State Government. There is another such hostel at Birur with a total strength of 25 students. There are 10 other hostels which are being managed by private organisations. One of these hostels is located in Tarikere taluk and the remaining nine in Kadur taluk. The total strength of inmates of these hostels was 555 and the amount paid per boarder in the form of grant was Rs 50 per head as in 1979 by the Government.

In order to encourage students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to continue their education without any break, pre-matric scholarships are awarded at the rate of Rs 50 per annum per student studying in higher primary schools and at Rs 75 per annum for those in high schools. Students belonging to these sections who secure 60 per cent marks in examinations are awarded merit scholarships at Rs 75 per annum in middle schools, and Rs 100 in high schools. The total amount of merit scholarships (pre-matric and post-matric) given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students during 1978-79 was Rs 3.19 lakhs and the total number of students benefited by this scheme was 2,240. In 1979-80, 2,540 students secured a sum of Rs 3.66 lakhs as scholarships. As the post-matric scholarships paid by the Union Government were found to be not adequate to meet the boarding and lodging charges, a scheme of payment of extra-boarding and lodging charges is being implemented by the State Government. This facility is extended to students who remain in general hostels only.

Economic upliftment

The programmes under economic upliftment are mainly supplemental in nature. The main objects are to improve the employment ability of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to divert them, as far as possible, from their traditional occupations to more remunerative ones. For this purpose, several programmes have been taken up, viz., training in trades like electrician, auto-mechanic, motor-vehicle driving, printing, book-binding, typewriting, stenography, tailoring, gardening, etc. Eighteen per cent of the posts in the public sector are reserved for these communities. In order to enable the educated unemployed to acquire necessary technical training and qualification and become eligible for the posts reserved for these communities or to enable

them to pursue such avocations of their own, stipends ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 200 per month are being given to trainees. A sum of Rs 5,960 was spent for this purpose in 1978-79.

The persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who own lands are being assisted financially to enrol themselves as members of Primary Land Development Banks, so as to enable them to avail themselves of the loan facilities for sinking of irrigation wells, etc. Upto the end of March 1979, 392 persons were given assistance in this respect. Similarly, financial assistance is given towards membership fee and share capital to enable them to become members of other co-operative societies. With such help, 236 persons were enrolled as members of co-operatives in the year 1978-79. In order to improve the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a Development Corporation for the exclusive benefit of these sections has been set up at the State-level. The Corporation is advancing loans to these people for various productive purposes.

Improvement of social environment

Some of the items included under improvement of social environment are provision for better housing conditions, drinking water amenities and cultural facilities. The State Government have announced an offer of grant of financial assistance to persons contracting intercaste marriages in which either of the parties is of Scheduled Castes. Under Article 17 of the Constitution, untouchability is abolished, and practice of untouchability in any form is punishable. Propaganda against untouchability is being continuously done. The evil practice of carrying night-soil by scavengers on their heads has also been stopped in the State. The sweepers and scavengers are now called "Pura-Karmikaru".

In 1978-79, there were 26 Women and Child Welfare Centres in the district, the total strength of the centres being 1,300. These are located near or inside Harijan colonies so as to enable the parents who go to work to leave their children at the care of the staff. They provide food, clothing and informal education to the children. In the Child Welfare Centres, children of the age-group of 3 to 6 are admitted. The main object of the Child Welfare Centres is to develop a school-going tendency among the children. A sum of Rs 65,550 towards maintenance and Rs 47,500 towards supply of dress was spent on Child Welfare Centres during the year 1978-79. At these Centres, women receive training in crafts like tailoring, embroidery, knitting, etc. Craft-training programme for women of weaker sections is being implemented in the district. Under this scheme, a tailoring centre at Chikmagalur and another at Kadur are functioning. Unemployed women belonging to weaker sections are admitted to this training course, its duration being 12 months. The in-take capacity of each centre is twelve. The candidates who pass

the examination are given a sewing machine each free of cost. Such women are also offered employment in any of the tailoring training centres run by Government where they can earn a minimum of Rs 100 per month. The total expenditure on 26 Women Welfare Centres and two Tailoring Training Centres during 1978-79 was Rs 1.970 lakhs.

Lands are also being acquired at Government cost for providing house-sites to houseless and landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families who are not covered under the general programme. There are seven Harijan Housing Societies functioning in the district with a total membership of 5,622 as in 1979. Upto the end of 1976, nearly 500 houses were constructed and a sum of Rs 15,250 as subsidy and another amount of Rs 49,380 as interest-free loans were distributed among 545 families. The Scheduled Castes families, who lose their houses on account of fire, floods or other natural calamities, get a subsidy of Rs 700 each for new construction. Timber, for two sets of windows and doors costing about Rs 500 is also given to them free of cost for constructing houses. In 1976, about 100 such sets of free timber were sanctioned to the Scheduled Castes and another 20 sets to the Scheduled Tribes. It was found that they were not able to get electric connections since considerable sum of investment was needed for the purpose. In 1976, a sum of Rs 55,000 was spent to help them to obtain electric connections. Electrification of two Harijan localities in villages has also been taken up under a rural electrification programme. Under the "*Bhagya Jyothi*" scheme, houses of the poorest families in the villages are provided with one-bulb electric connection free of charges.

Agricultural families among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, who possess lands or are allotted lands, are assisted financially at the rate of Rs 2,000 for a pair of bullocks and Rs 500 for agricultural inputs like seeds, manure, etc. There is a legal adviser in the district appointed by the Government for extending legal assistance to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He is paid an honorarium of Rs 300 per month.

Facilities to tribals

The tribals are largely forest-dwellers. They depend largely on agriculture for their livelihood and supplement their income by selling forest produce like honey, fuel, cane and reeds, hunting of animals, catching of birds and fish, etc. They have been traditionally cultivating forest lands, cutting trees for their use, carrying on *kuanri* cultivation in some areas and putting up sheds in certain places for their residence in the forests. For developing scientific forestry and for preserving wild life, indiscriminate cutting of trees and hunting of animals have been now restrained and regulated. Hence, the tribals have had to take to new vocations.

Surveys and studies conducted by different organisations as also the Department of Social Welfare revealed that among the Scheduled Tribes,

the *Jenu-Kurubas* and *Koragas* are the most backward. On the basis of a survey and study done by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, and the Anthropological Survey of India, Southern Circle, Mysore, the Government of India have agreed to treat the *Jenu-Kurubas* as a primitive tribe. The estimated population of the *Jenu-Kurubas* in the district is 23 as per 1971 census. The main occupation of this tribe is collection of honey in forests. They live in thick interior forests. They are adept at trapping and training of elephants and are employed as *mahuts*. They practice also *kumri* cultivation. Some of them have now started working as agricultural labourers.

Special schemes have been prepared for the development of the tribes. A tribal sub-plan is in operation in the district, with Mudigere as its centre, covering a population of 6,995 persons of 1,160 families. Though lands were sanctioned to some of the tribals, all of them were not able to cultivate them on account of poverty and interference by non-tribals. Steps are being taken to find out the extent of encroachment on lands allotted to tribal people and their alienation, and to adopt remedial measures. It has been arranged that at least one-third of the bank credit under Differential Interest Rate Scheme is made available to the Scheduled Tribes. No liquor shops are to be located in or near the tribal areas. The States Temperance Board is trying to reduce their habit of drinking liquors. One of the five large-sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies is established at Karkala in Dakshina Kannada district to help the tribals of this region also the use of co-operative credit and marketing. Action is being taken to help the land-owning tribals with agricultural inputs. Each development department is required to earmark a certain portion of the budget provision for betterment of the conditions of the tribal people. In 1978-79, a sum of Rs 18.750 lakhs was spent for tribal welfare in the district by various departments. The tribal sub-plan outlay for 1980-81 is Rs 27.760 lakhs.

Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities

The question of adopting effective measures for ameliorating the economic conditions of backward classes and minorities in the State had been engaging the attention of the State Government. In 1972, the Karnataka Backward Classes Commission was appointed for systematic and detailed examination of the problems. Consequent on the recommendations of this Commission, the State Government categorised in 1977 the Backward Classes into Backward Communities, Backward Castes, Backward Tribes and Classes comprising Special Groups for the purpose of Article 15(iv) and 16(iv) of the Constitution of India. A separate Directorate for Backward Classes and Minorities for rendering assistance to them in various ways was set up in October 1977. It has a District Office at Chikmagalur. An Advisory Board for Backward

Classes has also been formed for purpose of considering the claims of various castes for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes and Backward Castes.

A scheme for awarding scholarships to pre-and post-matric students and programmes for starting hostels for the benefit of pre-and post-matric students are two of the welfare measures already taken up to help these sections. There are eight backward class hostels with a total strength of 575 boarders (1979). Of these, three are in Kadur taluk, two in Chikmagalur and one each in Sringeri, Tarikere and Narasimharajapura taluks. The Department is paying Rs 50 per boarder per month. The total expenditure incurred on running these hostels for the year 1978-79 was Rs 3.680 lakhs. A post-matric hostel is functioning at Birur with a strength of 100 boarders. During 1978-79, a total sum of Rs 2.413 lakhs was spent on this hostel. In 1978-79, as many as 2,239 students got pre-matric and post-matric scholarships involving a sum of Rs 2.02 lakhs. In 1979-80, the outlay for this purpose was Rs 2.930 lakhs to help 3,254 students. Ten aided hostels are also functioning in this district. Grant-in-aid at Rs 50 per boarder is being given to them.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The Deputy Commissioner of the district exercises powers of control and supervision over all the major, minor and village *muzrai* institutions in the district. The Tahsildars are taluk *muzrai* officers in their respective jurisdictions. Those institutions having an income of Rs 1,000 per year and other institutions of importance as may be specified from time to time are generally termed as major *muzrai* institutions. Minor *muzrai* institutions are those whose annual income ranges from Rs 100 to Rs 1,000. Those institutions, which have an income of less than Rs 100, are called village *muzrai* institutions. There are such 34 major, 74 minor and 834 village institutions in the district, totalling 942 as in 1979. Of these 384 institutions are located in Chikmagalur taluk, 274 in Koppa taluk, 107 in Kadur taluk and the remaining in other taluks. There are also four Jain *basadis* in Mudigere taluk and one in Narasimharajapura taluk. Two choultries, one each at Kadur and Hariharapura of Koppa taluk, and a trust at Birur of Kadur taluk are also functioning under the control of the Muzrai Department. The Bhandigadi Tengina Matha and Shri Matha of Hariharapura, both in Koppa taluk, and the Basadi Matha in Narasimharajapura taluk are at present (1979) under Government supervision, but they are managed by their *Swamijis*. There is a committee of *Dharmadarshis* constituted by Government for each of the major and minor institutions to look after their affairs. Such committees are re-constituted once in three years. For purpose of meeting the daily expenditure of each institution,

a separate scale of income and expenditure is sanctioned. This scale is reviewed once in five years. The accounts are subject to audit by the State Accounts Department.

Many philanthropic persons have made endowments for the conduct of *sevas* in many of the *muzrai* institutions. A total extent of 6,224.10 acres (2,800 hectares) of lands was endowed to the *muzrai* institutions in the district. After introduction of Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act with effect from July 1970, the lands endowed to these institutions are vested with the Government. A total sum of Rs 3,559 as *malnad* cash grant and another total sum of Rs 299 as *tasdik* allowance are released by Government to some of the *muzrai* institutions every year. In addition, an annual total State grant of Rs 2,517 is also paid to 28 institutions in Chikmagalur taluk. Registers containing details of the jewels possessed by the *muzrai* institutions in the district are maintained in all taluk offices. Vigilance about their safety is exercised by the *muzrai* officers by regular visits, and discrepancies, if any, are immediately brought to the notice of higher authorities for further action. Car festivals, *Dasara* etc., are celebrated annually with pomp and pageantry by many of the *muzrai* institutions.

Wakf institutions

For administration of the Muslim religious and charitable institutions, the Central Wakf Act, 1954, was enforced in the Mysore area with effect from 15th January 1955. Under Section 10 of this Act, the State Government constituted a Board of Wakfs with the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments as the Chairman. The necessary rules under the Act were also framed. Later, District Wakf Committees were constituted for each district by the Karnataka State Board of Wakfs to supervise the Muslim endowments in the districts.

There are, as in 1979, 115 mosques, *darghas* and other Muslim institutions in the district, which are supported by specific endowments. Of them, 40 are located in Chikmagalur, 11 in Mudigere, 8 in Koppa, one in Sringeri, 12 in Narasimharajapura, 20 in Tarikere and 23 in Kadur taluks. The total value of the properties endowed to them was Rs 21,45,450 with an annual income of Rs 1,83,500 and an expenditure of Rs 2,08,860 as in 1977-78. A District Wakf Committee, which supervises the working of these institutions, is functioning in the district.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The Chikmagalur district is well noted for lively and outstanding activities in several spheres, notwithstanding its situation in the interior, much of which is covered by hilly forested terrain. It was the proud home of the illustrious Hoysalas who played a highly memorable role in the history of South India and have bequeathed a rich legacy. It has a centre of pilgrimage like Sringeri of inter-provincial significance, which was well patronised by the Vijayanagara and Keladi rulers. In the modern period, the people of the district came into early contact with enterprising European planters.

The princely State of Mysore, of which this district was a part, had enlightened rulers, and eminent Dewans who took progressive measures. It had a Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council through which public opinion, though in a limited way, could be expressed. Local bodies with some representatives of the public were also functioning in the district for considerable time. Political activities of democratic aspirations began in the area several years before independence. After the attainment of freedom, responsible Government was ushered in and adult franchise was introduced. This has brought about unprecedented and wide public consciousness.

Altogether new ways of public life have now come into vogue. Public opinion and grievances are freely expressed through several forums. There has been a new awareness of political, social and economic rights, and needs for education, new skills and economic development have been keenly felt. There have been also more voluntary efforts in organising and maintaining schools, colleges, socio-cultural institutions, co-operative bodies and the like. Planned developmental activities have instilled a fresh spirit for thrusting forward to achieve more material progress. The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959, and the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964, have given a new beneficial orientation. With increasing spread of literacy and education, implementation of many welfare programmes and delegation of powers to

local self-governing bodies by decentralisation, there have been very keen competitions to contest in elections of all public bodies and to participate in socio-political activities. Especially the elections to the State Legislature and the Lok Sabha generate a good deal of interest, enthusiasm and political awakening.

Representation in Lok Sabha, 1952

General elections for the Lok Sabha were conducted for the first time in 1952. The Chikmagalur district and the neighbouring Hassan district were formed into a single-member constituency for the purpose. The results of the first general election to the Lok Sabha held in 1952 were as follows:—

Name of Constituency	Name of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
Hassan — Chikmagalur	INC	1,16,561	67.83	INC
	SOP	55,289	32.17	

INC = Indian National Congress

SOP = Socialist Party

The contest was between only two parties. The result showed that the candidate of the Indian National Congress won by a large margin.

Representation in Vidhana Sabha, 1952

For the purpose of the general elections to the State Legislative Assembly held in 1952, the Chikmagalur district was divided into five constituencies with six seats, one of the constituencies being a double-member one in which a seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The sub-joined statement gives particulars of this general election held in 1952 for the State Vidhana Sabha (Legislative Assembly).

Names of Constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of Votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(1) Chikmagalur — Mudigere	INC	14,167	30.06	INC
	INC	13,561	28.77	
(2) (Double-member constituency)	SOP	6,647	14.10	INC
	BJS	5,355	11.15	
	IND	4,808	10.20	
	BJS	2,697	5.72	
(3) Kadur	INC	9,799	44.80	INC
	IND	5,144	23.51	
	KMPP	3,029	13.85	
	IND	1,990	9.10	
	IND	1,912	8.74	

Names of Constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(4) Bhadravati	INC	10,241	50.69	INC
	SOP	5,119	25.33	
	KMPP	3,501	17.33	
	BJS	860	4.26	
	IND	482	2.39	
(5) Tirthahalli — Koppa	INC	16,570	69.54	INC
	BJS	7,552	27.14	
	SOP	3,705	13.32	
(6) Tarikere	KMPP	8,093	32.14	KMPP
	INC	8,059	32.01	
	IND	6,239	24.78	
	IND	1,644	6.53	
	IND	1,142	4.54	

INC = Indian National Congress

SOP = Socialist Party

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

IND = Independent

KMPP = Kisan - Mazdoor Praja - party

In this election, the Indian National Congress, which set up candidates for all the six seats, secured five seats, defeating 17 other candidates, while the Kisan-Mazdoor Praja-Party, which contested in three constituencies, came out successful in one. The Bharateeya Jan Sangh and the Socialist Party, which had fielded four and three candidates respectively, did not win in any constituency. There were eight independents all of whom failed.

General Elections, 1957

According to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, the Chikmagalur district was joined to Shimoga and Tiptur Constituencies with a seat each for the purpose of general elections to the Lok Sabha. The Chikmagalur district was allotted five seats in the State Legislative Assembly, three being single-member constituencies and one a double-member constituency. A seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the double-member constituency.

Parliamentary Constituencies (Lok Sabha) 1957

Names of Constituencies	Extent of constituency
Shimoga	Shimoga, Honnali, Shikaripur, Hosanagar and Thirthahalli, Taluks, Anandapuram hobli of Sagar taluk and Anavatti and Jade hoblis of Sorab taluk of Shimoga district; and Chikmagalur district (excluding Kadur taluk except Sakrepatna hobli).
Tiptur	Tiptur, Turuvekere, Chikkanayakanahalli, Gubbi, Pavagada and Sira taluks and Yediyur; Amrutur South and Amrutur North hoblis in Kunigal taluk of Tumkur district; and Kadur taluk (excluding Sakrepatna hobli) of Chikmagalur district.

Results of General Elections, 1957, Lok Sabha

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful</i>
Shimoga	INC	1,38,046	65.37	INC
	PSP	73,158	34.63	
Tiptur	INC	1,17,681	54.75	INC
	PSP	75,855	35.30	
	IND	21,376	9.95	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

IND = Independent

Legislative Assembly Constituencies, 1957

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of Constituency</i>
1) Sringeri	Sringeri and Koppa taluks and Balehonnur hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk of Chikmagalur district and Mandagadde and Mathur hoblies of Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district.
(2) Tarikere	Tarikere taluk and Narasimharajapura Kasaba hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk.
(3) } Chikmagalur (Double — (4) } member)	Chikmagalur and Mudigere taluks and Sakrepatna hobli in Kadur taluk.
(5) Kadur	Kadur taluk, excluding Sakrepatna hobli.

Results of General Elections, 1957, for Legislative Assembly

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(1) Sringeri	INC			Elected uncontested
(2) Tarikere	INC	18,328	55.10	
	IND	14,926	44.90	INC
(3) } Chikmagalur (Double — (4) } member)	IND	18,851	25.08	IND
	INC	17,495	23.27	
	INC	17,041	22.67	INC
	IND	7,236	9.62	
	PSP	6,250	8.31	
	PSP	5,051	6.72	
	IND	3,239	4.33	
(5) Kadur	INC	10,986	37.06	INC
	PSP	9,448	31.88	
	IND	9,207	31.06	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

IND = Independent

The Indian National Congress secured both the seats in the Parliamentary Constituencies and four in the Legislative Assembly Constituencies, for one of which its candidate was elected unopposed. In one of the two constituencies of the double-member constituency, an independent was successful. Five candidates of the Praja Socialist Party contested, but none of them won.

General Elections, 1962

For the third general elections held in 1962, the double-member constituencies were split up into single-member constituencies in accordance with the provisions of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. The reserved seat was allotted to Mudigere constituency which was newly formed. Certain territorial changes in respect of constituencies were made in accordance with the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961. The following tables show the territorial extent and the detailed results of the general elections of 1962.

Parliamentary Constituencies (Lok Sabha), 1962

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
Shimoga	Shimoga, Honnali, Shikaripur and Tirthahalli of Shimoga district, and Sringeri, Tarikere, Chikmagalur and Mudigere of Chikmagalur district.
Tiptur	Kadur of Chikmagalur district, and Turuvekere, Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli, Sira, Pavagada, Gubbi and Chandrashekharpura of Tumkur district.

Results of General Elections, 1962, for Lok Sabha

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
Shimoga	INC	1,19,250	46.43	INC
	PSP	1,05,503	41.08	
	BJS	17,596	6.85	
	IND	14,469	5.64	
Tiptur	INC	1,36,801	51.52	INC
	PSP	1,28,705	48.48	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

IND = Independent

Legislative Assembly Constituencies, 1962

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
(1) Sringeri	Sringeri and Koppa taluks, Balehonnur hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk of Chikmagalur district and Mandagadde and Muthur hoblis of Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district.
(2) Tarikere	Tarikere taluk and Narasimharajapura Kasaba hobli of Narasimharajapura taluk.
(3) Kadur	Kadur taluk (excluding Sakrepatna hobli).
(4) Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur, Lakhya and Amble hoblis of Chikmagalur taluk and Sakrepatna hobli of Kadur taluk.
(5) Mudigere (SC)	Mudigere taluk and Chikmagalur taluk (excluding Chikmagalur, Lakhya and Amble hoblis).

Results of General Elections, 1962, for Legislative Assembly

<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
(1) Sringeri	INC	24,824	70.49	INC
	IND	9,587	27.22	
	IND	805	2.29	
(2) Tarikere	INC	18,357	47.13	INC
	PSP	17,990	46.19	
	IND	1,352	3.47	
(3) Kadur	BJS	1,250	3.21	IND
	IND	21,736	67.79	
	INC	10,329	32.21	
(4) Chikmagalur	INC	9,717	44.67	INC
	PSP	6,378	29.32	
	IND	5,656	26.01	
(5) Mudigere (SC)	INC	10,801	60.60	INC
	BJS	2,734	15.36	
	PSP	2,415	13.57	
	IND	978	5.50	
	SWA	868	4.88	

INC = Indian National Congress

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

SWA = Swatantra Party

IND = Independent

In both the constituencies of Lok Sabha and in five out of six Legislative Assembly Constituencies, the Indian National Congress emerged successful, yielding a single Assembly seat (i.e. in the Kadur constituency) to an Independent candidate. No other party secured any seat.

General Elections, 1967

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966, increased the number of Assembly Constituencies in the district from five to six, by creating a new constituency of Birur. The Mudigere constituency was continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. A single-member Parliamentary constituency for Chikmagalur district with inclusion of some adjoining taluks of neighbouring districts was formed. The particulars of the constituencies for the fourth general elections held in the district in 1967 were as follows:—

Lok Sabha Constituency, 1967

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
Chikmagalur	Taluks of Belthangady of Dakshina Kannada district, Sringeri, Mudigere, Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere of Chikmagalur district, and Tirthahalli of Shimoga district.

Legislative Assembly Constituencies, 1967

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Names of constituencies</i>	<i>Extent of constituency</i>
(1) Sringeri	Sringeri, Koppa and Narasimharajapura taluks.	
(2) Mudigere (SC)	Mudigere taluk, and Aldur hobli and Vastare hobli (excluding the villages of Changondanahalli, Jakanahalli, Talihalla, Ijhole, Jaldolu, Basagodu, Mallimane, Mylimane estate, Arunu and Hancharavalli.)	
(3) Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur taluk (excluding Lakhya, Vastare and Aldur hoblis, but including the villages in Vastare hobli excluded in serial No. 2.	
(4) Birur	Lakhya hobli in Chikmagalur taluk; Lingadahalli in Tarikere taluk; and Sakrepatna and Birur hoblis, and including the villages of Kadur hobli, namely, Jiganihalli, Hilapur, Karihallikaval, Bislehalli, Ramanahalli, Saraswatipura, Kachapura, Kemasagar, Chennapura, Angajanahalli, Yarehalli, Panohehosahalli, Alghatta, Kurubagere, Patangere, Gopisetthalli, Maradihalli, Bellekere.	
(5) Kadur	Kadur taluk (excluding Birur and Sakrepatna hoblis and the villages in Kadur hobli specified in Birur constituency.)	
(6) Tarikere	Tarikere taluk (excluding Lingadahalli hobli).	

Results of General Elections, 1967, for Lok Sabha

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>Names of contesting parties</i>	<i>No. of votes secured</i>	<i>Percentage of votes polled</i>	<i>Successful party</i>
Chikmagalur	PSP	1,06,812	43.23	PSP
	INC	88,589	35.85	
	IND	47,170	17.88	
	IND	7,518	3.04	

Results of General Elections, 1937, for Legislative Assembly

Sl. No.	Names of constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(1)	Sringeri	INC	12,509	44.13	INC
		BJS	11,062	39.02	
		IND	4,776	16.85	
(2)	Mudigere (SC)	PSP	12,213	51.71	PSP
		INC	11,407	48.29	
(3)	Chikmagalur	PSP	12,397	55.32	PSP
		INC	10,011	44.68	
(4)	Birur	IND	13,866	47.38	IND
		INC	11,737	40.10	
		PSP	3,663	12.52	
(5)	Kadur	PSP	18,663	59.27	PSP
		INC	12,823	40.73	
(6)	Tarikere	PSP	22,107	60.88	PSP
		INC	12,261	33.77	
		IND	1,942	5.35	

INC = Indian National Congress

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

IND = Independent

PSP = Praja Socialist Party

This time, the Praja Socialist Party practically swept the polls in the district by securing four out of the six seats of the Assembly Constituencies and the one seat of the Lok Sabha constituency, whereas the Indian National Congress won a single seat in Sringeri Assembly constituency while an Independent candidate was successful in Birur Assembly constituency.

Mid-term Poll to Lok Sabha, 1971

The Lok Sabha was dissolved early in 1971, and this necessitated a mid-term election for constituting a new Lok Sabha. This mid-term poll was held in the Chikmagalur Lok Sabha constituency in March 1971, the results of which are given hereunder :—

Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentages of votes polled	Successful party
Chikmagalur	NCJ	1,88,151	72.01	NCJ
	BJS	67,742	25.92	
	IND	3,543	1.36	
	IND	1,863	0.71	

NCJ = Indian National Congress (Shri Jagjivan Ram Group) (Congress R)

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

IND = Independent

There was a very brisk campaign and a keen contest in this election. The Indian National Congress of Shri Jagjivan Ram Group was able to obtain the seat with a high percentage of votes, defeating the other three candidates in this mid-term election.

Representation in Vidhana Sabha, 1972

The fifth general elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in March 1972, about one year after the mid-term poll to the Lok Sabha. No change was affected in the territorial extent of any of the Assembly constituencies. The results were as follows :—

Names of constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(1) Sringeri	INC	25,807	56.98	INC
	BJS	10,226	22.57	
	SOP	9,261	20.45	
(2) Mudigere (SC)	INC	24,425	86.92	INC
	NCO	3,676	13.08	
(3) Chikmagalur	INC	21,288	65.15	INC
	NCO	7,528	23.40	
	IND	1,834	5.62	
	BJS	1,392	4.26	
	SWA	485	1.48	
	SOP	147	0.45	
(4) Birur	INC	20,333	53.42	INC
	NCO	17,729	46.58	
(5) Kadur	INC	15,558	43.34	INC
	IND	10,131	28.22	
	NCO	7,994	22.27	
	SWA	1,781	4.96	
	SOP	436	1.21	
(6) Tarikere	INC	16,628	35.95	INC
	NCO	10,890	23.55	
	IND	9,460	20.46	
	IND	8,681	18.77	
	IND	588	1.27	

INC = Indian National Congress

BJS = Bharateeya Jan Sangh

SOP = Socialist Party

NCO = Indian National Congress (Organisation)

SWA = Swatantra Party

IND = Independent

Six parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, Bharateeya Jan Sangh, Socialist Party, Indian National Congress (Organisation) and Swatantra Party, and also several Independents contested in these elections of 1972. The Indian National Congress swept the polls winning all the six seats, conceding none to others.

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1977

General elections were held for the Lok Sabha in March 1977. Under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1974, Tirthahalli of Shimoga district was deleted from Chikmagalur constituency, and Karkala of Dakshina Kannada district was included in this constituency. The Bharateeya Lok Dal had set up a candidate to contest in this election for the first time in this district but failed to win. It scored more than 40 per cent of the votes.

Constituency for Lok Sabha General Election, 1977

Name of constituency	Extent of constituency
Chikmagalur	Belthangady and Karkala of Dakshina Kannada, Sringeri, Mudigere (SC), Chikmagalur, Birur, Kadur and Tarikere of Chikmagalur district.

Results of General Election to Lok Sabha, 1977

Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
Chikmagalur	INC	2,08,239	59.17	INC
	BLD	1,43,671	40.83	

INC = Indian National Congress

BLD = Bharateeya Lok Dal

Results of General Elections to Legislative Assembly, 1978

The sixth general elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in February 1978. In this context, the Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group) was successful in five out of six constituencies of the district, conceding a single seat to the Janata Party which was formed by combination of several parties at the all-India level. The results of these general elections of 1978 were as follows:—

Sl. No.	Names of constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(1)	Sringeri	INC (I)	34,716	59.84	INC (I)
		JNP	20,458	35.26	
		INC	2,845	4.90	
(2)	Mudigere (SC)	INC (I)	34,449	66.57	INC (I)
		JNP	16,217	31.34	
		INC	1,080	2.09	
(3)	Chikmagalur	INC (I)	26,113	54.11	INC (I)
		JNP	18,102	37.51	
		INC	3,152	6.53	
		IND	590	1.22	
		IND	304	0.63	

Sl. No.	Names of constituencies	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
(4)	Birur	INC (I)	24,078	46.60	INC (I)
		JNP	23,591	45.65	
		INC	3,394	6.57	
		IND	610	1.18	
(5)	Kadur	JNP	19,223	36.00	JNP
		INC (I)	13,732	25.72	
		INC	10,291	19.28	
		IND	4,187	7.84	
		IND	3,643	6.82	
		IND	1,270	2.38	
(6)	Tarikere	IND	1,046	1.96	INC (I)
		INC (I)	30,016	48.39	
		JNP	22,478	36.24	
		INC	9,538	15.37	

INC (I) = Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group)

INC = Indian National Congress

JNP = Janata Party

IND = Independent

By-election to Lok Sabha, 1978

A memorable by-election to the Lok Sabha was held on the 5th November 1978 from the Chikmagalur Parliamentary Constituency to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri D. B. Chandre Gowda in June 1978. Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi, who was then ex-Prime Minister of India, and who had been unsuccessful in the general election to the Lok Sabha held in March 1977, from Rae Bareilly Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, contested from this Chikmagalur Constituency. It was a prestige issue for her and for the Congress (I) which was headed by her and which was ruling in Karnataka. There were in all 28 candidates some of whom hailed from other States of India. Shri Veerendra Patil, then a leader of the Janata Party which was ruling at the Centre, who was an ex-Chief Minister of Karnataka, was the prime opponent of Mrs. Gandhi. It was a very closely and fiercely fought election. This formidable duel attracted all-India and international attention. Numerous leaders and workers from many areas and parties took part in this enormous election campaign. A number of Indian and foreign press representatives and many persons from various other regions of India had also gathered here to witness this contest of gigantic proportions. Mrs. Indira Nehru Gandhi emerged successful by obtaining 55.72 per cent of the votes polled. The detailed results of this highly significant by-election of 1978 were as follows:—

Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
Chikmagalur	INC (I)	2,49,376	55.72	INC (I)
	JNP	1,72,043	38.44	
	IND	3,776	0.84	
	IND	3,237	0.72	
	IND	2,094	0.47	
	IND	1,571	0.35	
	IND	1,460	0.33	
	IND	1,166	0.26	
	IND	1,154	0.26	
	IND	1,141	0.25	
	IND	910	0.20	
	IND	892	0.20	
	IND	885	0.20	
	IND	850	0.19	
	IND	744	0.17	
	IND	738	0.17	
	IND	735	0.16	
	IND	698	0.16	
	IND	686	0.15	
	IND	557	0.12	
	IND	530	0.12	
	IND	467	0.10	
	IND	444	0.10	
	IND	344	0.08	
	IND	337	0.08	
	IND	319	0.07	
	IND	233	0.05	
	IND	161	0.04	

INC (I) = Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group)

JNP = Janata Party

IND = Independent

General Election to Lok Sabha, 1980

In 1980, general election to the Lok Sabha from the Parliamentary Constituency of Chikmagalur was held without any alterations in the territorial extent. Three parties, viz., the Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group) the Indian National Congress (Shri Devaraja Urs Group) and the Janata Party fielded their candidates this time. There were also three independents. The Indian National Congress (I) obtained the seat as shown by the results given below :—

Name of constituency	Names of contesting parties	No. of votes secured	Percentage of votes polled	Successful party
Chikmagalur	INC (I)	2,39,522	63.53	INC (I)
	INC (U)	56,259	14.92	
	JNP	75,386	20.00	
	IND	2,385	0.63	
	IND	1,563	0.42	
	IND	1,901	0.50	

INC (I) = Indian National Congress (Smt. Indira Gandhi Group)

INC (U) = Indian National Congress (Shri. Devaraja Urs Group)

JNP = Janata Party

IND = Independent

Constituency-wise statements showing the number of electors, numbers who voted and the percentages of voting in the six general elections of 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972 and 1978 for the State Legislative Assembly, and similar statements in respect of general elections to the Lok Sabha held in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1977 and 1980 and mid-term poll in 1971 and by-election of 1978 for the Lok Sabha are given hereunder :—

Legislative Assembly, 1952

Sl. No.	Names of constituencies	No. of electors	No. of persons voted	Percentages of voting
1 and 2	Chikmagalur-Mudigere. (Double-member constituency)	1,58,014	47,135	29.83
2	Kadur	34,929	21,874	62.60
4	Bhadravati	40,674	20,203	49.67
5	Tirthahalli-Koppa	34,480	27,827	70.48
6	Tarikere	38,619	25,177	65.19

1957

1	Sringeri	45,179	Elected uncontested	
2	Tarikere	56,701	33,264	58.66
3 and 4	Chikmagalur (Double-member constituency)	1,74,308	75,163	43.12
5	Kadur	50,367	29,646	58.86

1958

1	Sringeri	59,304	37,137	62.62
2	Tarikere	63,458	41,290	65.07
3	Kadur	58,796	34,664	58.95
4	Chikmagalur	52,779	23,570	44.66
5	Mudigere (SC)	55,372	23,958	43.27

Sl. No.	Names of constituencies	No. of electors	No. of persons voted	Percentage of voting
1967				
1	Sringeri	51,763	31,269	60.41
2	Mudigere (SC)	43,888	25,212	57.45
3	Chikmagalur	50,869	24,546	48.25
4	Birur	48,882	31,621	64.69
5	Kadur	51,181	33,626	65.70
6	Tarikere	53,775	38,499	71.59
1972				
1	Sringeri	65,883	46,524	70.50
2	Mudigere (SC)	55,998	29,324	52.20
3	Chikmagalur	64,791	33,794	52.07
4	Birur	61,251	39,241	64.00
5	Kadur	61,035	37,146	60.00
6	Tarikere	72,269	47,536	65.70
1978				
1	Sringeri	74,545	59,092	79.27
2	Mudigere	72,632	53,039	73.02
3	Chikmagalur	70,658	49,969	70.72
4	Birur	70,098	52,992	75.60
5	Kadur	71,842	54,903	76.42
6	Tarikere	80,691	63,318	78.47

Lok Sabha

Year	Names of constituencies	No. of electors	No. of persons voted	Percentage of voting
1952	Hassan — Chikmagalur	3,54,206	1,71,850	48.52
1957	Shimoga	3,91,924	2,11,204	53.89
	Tiptur	4,01,372	2,14,912	53.56
1962	Shimoga	4,74,616	2,70,552	57.00
	Tiptur	4,58,300	2,78,780	60.83
1967	Chikmagalur	4,07,267	2,60,483	63.96
1971 (Mid-term poll)	Chikmagalur	4,56,969	2,70,207	59.13
1977	Chikmagalur	5,34,676	3,62,993	67.89
1978 (By-election)	Chikmagalur	5,95,393	4,53,465	76.16
1980	Chikmagalur	6,90,229	2,76,075	40.00

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The Chikmagalur district, which has progressed in several other spheres, has not, however, made much headway in the field of journalism, though a number of sporadic attempts were made by some enthusiastic and enterprising persons to publish newspapers and periodicals. *Patake*, a Kannada manuscript journal edited by Shri H. S. Suryanarayana and Shri M. N. Krishnamurthy of Kadur, which contained a gist of news and views about significant events, was circulated from about 1949 to 1959. *Malenadu*, a Kannada monthly, which was started in this district about 1955 by Shri M. V. Gurubasappa Setty, who was its editor, was shifted to Bangalore in 1958. A Kannada bi-weekly *Koogu* edited by E. A. Pushpam was published in Chikmagalur in about 1945-46. *Satyavani*, a Kannada weekly edited by Shri T. Halappa, which made its appearance at Chikmagalur in 1958, is continued to be published. Another Kannada weekly named *Rashtravani* commenced its publication at Chikmagalur in 1960 under the editorship of Shri G. K. Siddappa Setty.

The first daily newspaper published in this district was *Girivariha* of Chikmagalur, edited by Shri M. K. Gopala Singh. It was started in 1962. It is continuing. *Janamitra*, another Kannada daily newspaper, was started in 1969 from Chikmagalur under the editorship of Shri K. N. Murthy who commenced the publication of a Kannada daily newspaper under the same title at Hassan several years earlier in 1962-63. The Resident editor of *Janamitra* here is Shri H. S. Ramanna. Another Kannada daily known as *Geleya* edited by Shri G. K. Siddappa Setty, editor of the *Rashtravani* weekly, was begun in 1972 at Chikmagalur. A journal entitled *Uraga*, a Kannada weekly, commenced publication in 1975 at Chikmagalur, its editor being Shri V. R. Shenoy. About the same year, there appeared another Kannada weekly named *Prayatna* at Chikmagalur, edited by Shri Ananthamurthy, it ceased publication after some time. In 1978, a Kannada daily and a Kannada weekly began to be published from Chikmagalur and Mudigere respectively. They are *Hosa-Diganta* edited by Shri G. V. Chudanatha Iyer and *Marga-Prabha* edited by Shri Aswathanarayana. A Kannada weekly entitled *Khadga* edited by Shri M. S. Vasu was being brought out in Chikmagalur for some time. Since 1978, Balehonnur has a Kannada weekly called *Shiroratra* edited by Shri S. G. Krishnamurthy. Another Kannada weekly by name *Shrinkona* (an abbreviation for Sringeri, Koppa and Narasimharajapura) edited by Shri N. S. Chandrashekhar made its appearance at Sringeri in 1979. Tarikere is the place of publication of another Kannada weekly named *Anche-Varte* edited by Shri A. V. Nagabhushana. It was started in 1979. *Darul Meher*, a Urdu weekly edited by Shri M. A. Thassen was being brought out from 20th August 1979 to 1st April 1981 in Chikmagalur and then shifted its publication to Bangalore City.

Geetamitra, a Kannada monthly, devoted to philosophy, edited by Shri S. Rajagopala Gupta, is published from Ajjampura. *Yuvachetana* (house magazine), a Kannada monthly which aims at promoting the welfare of the youths, is being issued by the Nehru Yuvaka Kendra of Chikmagalur. Another Kannada monthly being brought out from Chikmagalur is *Nava-Jyothi*, the editor of which is Rev. Fr. Paschal Mariappa. It is stated that *Vichara-Tarangini*, a Kannada monthly, devoted to religion and culture was being edited and published some years back by Shri Chidambara Pandita of Tarikere. Though the size and circulation of the newspapers and periodicals being published in the district are small, it can be said that they are serving well a useful purpose by catering to the local needs. School and college magazines, souvenirs of socio-cultural institutions, occasional publications of Taluk Development Boards, co-operative societies and the like, in a way, supplement the journalistic efforts by presenting matters of interest to the various sections of the people. There are several veteran journalists of the district, like Shriyuths S. V. Keertinarayana Rao, H. S. Suryanarayana, G. M. Keshava Murthy, Kalasappa Gowda, S. Subba Rao, Venkata Ramaiah, S. Narasimha Murthy and others.

Many dailies, weeklies and monthlies published from Bangalore, Manipal, Mangalore and Hubli, have a good circulation in the district. They are dailies like the *Prajavani*, *Kannada-Prabha*, *Samyukta-Karnataka*, *Udayavani* and *Navabharat*, weeklies like the *Sudha*, *Prajamatha*, *Prapancha* and monthlies like *Kasturi*, *Mallige* and *Mayura*. The *Deccan Herald*, *Indian Express* and the *Hindu* of Bangalore are popular among the English reading public. With the gradual rise in the literacy percentage and spread of education, interest in reading journals is increasing. Several important newspapers have their correspondents in the district. Some of them have made special arrangements for rushing their morning editions in motor vans to Chikmagalur and other places in the district.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Social work originates as a voluntary work. Organised social activities fulfil certain needs of the community in a variety of ways. With the advent of independence, socio-economic changes of far-reaching importance are taking place, and many new needs have arisen, there is a new social awakening and a keen awareness. The scope and extent of social service have become much larger in recent years. A sense of social duty is being generated by the democratic way of life. There is some realisation of the dire need to render help to better the conditions of those who have been for long socially, educationally, culturally and economically backward.

Institutional voluntary social service by its very nature is an activity of self-governing associations. The voluntary social service institution

make efforts to provide educational facilities, promote the welfare of women and children, enlighten the rural folk, enlist their co-operation, remove differences, broaden the outlook, enlarge the harmony, safeguard the interests of the poor and enkindle the talents of the youths. If they render selfless and sincere service with dedication, they can achieve a good deal in the direction of all-round development of the community. A brief account of the activities of some voluntary social service organisations of the district, which is noted for liberal donations extended by affluent, public-spirited persons, is given here to indicate the types of work being done by the various categories of such institutions.

Shri S. S. P. Samiti, Sringeri

Shri Sadvidya Sanjeevini Pathashala Samiti was founded at Sringeri in 1894 with the aim of championing the cause of Samskrita education. It encourages students to study Vedic scriptures with the help of Samskrita learning and to imbibe spiritual values of life. The Samiti opened an institution of the same name which the Government of Karnataka recognised as a Samskrita College. The Samiti provides boarding and lodging, books and uniforms free of cost to the students. (see also ch. XV).

St. Joseph's Education Society, Chikmagalur

The St. Joseph's Education Society, a registered association, was started in 1942 with the main aim of giving "catholic education to Catholic students". Later, it decided to impart education to students of all communities. This Society is maintaining three institutions, namely, the Convent Girls High School at Chikmagalur, from 1942, a boys high school at Chikmagalur from 1962 and a girls high school at Koppa from 1965. It is meeting the expenditure with the help of donations from the public besides Government grants.

Kala Seva Sangha Education Society, Ajjampura

The Kala Seva Sangha Education Society, Ajjampura in Tarikere taluk, was registered in 1957. It established a girls high school named after the Society in 1970 with the objective of promoting girls education in the rural area. It encourages women to participate in voluntary social service activities. The Society arranges performance of dramas to raise funds. Free coaching classes are run for backward students. A World Food Programme Centre has been opened here.

Malnad Education Society, Chikmagalur

The Malnad Education Society, Chikmagalur, was established in 1958. A site was given to it free of charge by the Town Municipal Council. The Taluk Development Board of Chikmagalur has also helped it liberally. Shri I. S. Malle Gowda and members of his family donated an amount of Rs 1½ lakhs. Being encouraged by the public response in

opening the M.E.S. Girls High School at Chikmagalur in 1958, when it was an absolute need of the area, the Society ventured to found the I.D.S.G. First-Grade College with its own building worth about four lakhs of rupees. This college was later handed over to Government. An M.E.S. High School was opened at K.R. Pet of Chikmagalur taluk in 1969 with the aim of extending educational facilities to the rural area. The year 1979 witnessed the founding of the M.E.S. Samskrita Pathashala at Chikmagalur. During 1972-73, an M.E.S. Higher Primary School attached to the M.E.S. Girls High School was started with the help of the local Rotary Club. An M.E.S. Mysore Krishna Setty Rotary Nursery School was opened in its own building in the M.E.S. premises in 1976. An M.E.S. Lower Primary School also began functioning in the same year. The Society staged a drama with some eminent personalities of the place in the main roles and collected funds thereby. It has invested Rs. three lakhs and erected Dr. Visvesvaraya General Hostel to meet the requirements of rural students. In 1981, the Society established the M.E.S. Manjaiah Setty—Narasimha Setty College of Education at Chikmagalur and fulfilled a long-felt need of the people of the area. It also intends to start colleges for Law and Home Science during 1982-83. (see ch. XV).

Proudha Shala Samiti, Hariharapura

The Proudha Shala Samiti of Hariharapura in Koppa taluk was registered in 1962. It is affiliated to the Academy of General Education, Manipal. In order to spread general education, in the rural area, it collected donations and contributions and opened the Hariharapura Proudha Shala at Hariharapura in 1962. The Shala is having its own building, eight acres of land and a spacious play-ground. Shri Abhinava Ramananda Junior College at Hariharapura came into existence in 1979 with a view to extend facilities for higher education.

Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Education Society

Shri Shivakumara Shivacharya Swami of Taralabalu Matha, with the help and co-operation of his followers, founded and registered the S.T.J. Society in 1962-63. Its head office is at Sirigere in Chitradurga district. Sri Maheshwara High School at Kudlur in Tarikere taluk was the first institution which the Society started in this district in 1963. Shri Kalmarudeshwara High School was the second institution which this Society established in 1965, with its own building at Hulikere, Pillenahalli, Kadur taluk. Shri Sujatha High School commenced its work at Hunasaghatta in Tarikere taluk in 1968. In 1969, Akkamahadevi Girls High School was opened at Birur followed by Shri Bhuvaneshwari Girls High School at Chikmagalur in 1970 and the Vedavathi Girls High School at Kadur in 1971. Baba Narendra High School at Bisalehalli in Kadur taluk and Shri Revana Siddheshwara High School at Nidaghatta in Kadur taluk were founded in 1971. Shri Prabhulingaswamy High School at

Hiremagalur was opened in 1972. Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Junior College for Women was established at Chikmagalur during 1972-73. The Society witnessed the commencement of a full-fledged college named S.T.J. College for Women in the same year in order to extend opportunities for women to pursue higher studies. Shri Amrutheshwara High School at Neralekere in Tarikere taluk and Shri Kalleshwara High School at Singatagere in Kadur taluk belong to this organisation. S.T.J. Nursery School was also started at Chikmagalur during 1977-78. The Society strives to encourage also sports and games and to promote cultural activities (see ch. XV).

Gurukrupa Education Society, Giryapura

Shri Gurukrupa Education Society, Giryapura in Kadur taluk, was formed and registered in 1962. The residents of Giryapura have been helping it liberally. The organisation has its own lands. The Society has established Shri Gurukrupa High School at Giryapura. Special coaching classes are being conducted to help backward students. The High School has two acres of community garden and four acres of playground. A general hostel is also attached to it.

Proudha Shala Samiti, Balehonnur

The Proudha Shala Samiti, Balehonnur, founded the Balehonnur High School in 1963 with the help of a donation from the Swamiji of Shri Rambhagpuri Matha of Balehonnur. This High School was further developed and then renamed as Shri Renukacharya Proudha Shala in 1978. The Samiti has a community centre and it organises various programmes such as social-service camps, formation of new roads to Harijan colonies and "each-one-teach-one" under adult education to help the backward sections. It has encouraged afforestation programme. In 1980, the Samiti founded a co-education Junior College named Shri Jagajyothi Renukacharya Junior College at Balehonnur.

Shri J.C.B.M. College Trust, Sringeri

Shri Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharati Memorial College Trust at Sringeri was sponsored by the Academy of General Education, Manipal, Dakshina Kannada and Bharati Vidya Samsthe, Sringeri. The main aims of the Trust are to promote higher education in arts, science, commerce and to foster the growth of literary, scientific, cultural and allied activities. The Trust founded Shri J.C.B.M. College at Sringeri in 1965. This College is affiliated to the Mysore University, and to the Pre-university Board, Bangalore, since the degree as well as Pre-University classes are being conducted jointly. The Trust has provided hostel facilities for both the students and the staff members. The Mysore University has sanctioned a fully-equipped National Service Scheme Unit to the College. The Trust has its own college and hostel buildings (see ch. XV).

Nazeer Memorial Educational Institution, Chikmagalur

Nazeer Memorial Educational Institution was started in Chikmagalur in 1966. It has established Nazeer Memorial High School at Chikmagalur. It has bagged a number of shields for having secured highest percentage of marks in the S.S.L.C. examination continuously from 1972 to 1976. The scout troop got up at the school is adjudged the best one in the district.

Lakshmeesha Education Society, Devanur

Shri Lakshmeesha Education Society, Devanur, named after the renowned Kannada poet Lakshmeesha, began functioning in 1967. It has founded and is maintaining a high school. The institution has its own building constructed with the help of the residents of Devanur and surrounding villages. It is running night coaching classes for backward students.

Hemavathi Vidya Samsthe, Javali

Shri Hemavathi Vidya Samsthe, Javali in Mudigere taluk, named after the river Hemavathi, which originates near Javali, was formed and registered in 1968. This organisation started Shri Laxman Rao Gurjar High School at Javali, with the help of a donation made by Shri M. L. Gurjar. The high school is situated amidst enchanting natural scenes of interior *malnad* and has a hostel of its own. This rural institution has been equipped with electricity, pump-set, telephone and audio-visual apparatus like projector, radio and microphone sets. A permanent outdoor stage has been also constructed.

Shri Veda Academy of Education, Kadur-Birur

Shri Veda Academy of Education, a registered organization, came into existence during 1969-70. The aims of this Academy of Education are to introduce new and improved methods of instruction, to focus public opinion on educational problems and to promote higher education in arts, science and commerce. In pursuit of these aims, it opened a college named the Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College at Birur which is a first-grade college of arts, science and commerce. The affairs of the Academy are administered by a committee with the help of donations from the philanthropic public and Government aids. The Academy has also secured land for the construction of college building (see ch. XV).

Shri Yalanadu Jagadguru Vidya Samsthe, Hemagiri

Shri Basavarajendra Swamiji of Yalanadu Matha, Arsikere, founded Shri Yalanadu Jagadguru Vidya Samsthe at Hemagiri in Kadur taluk in 1969. Under its auspices, Sri Mallikarjunaswamy Gramantara Proudha Shale commenced its work in the same year. It has its own building by the side of the picturesque Hemagiri hill and Vishnusamudra lake. Shri Mallikarjuna Desikendra Swamiji of S.Y.J. Vidya Samsthe founded

Shri Jagajyothi Basaveshwara High School at Dandur in Tarikere taluk in 1974.

Shri Aurobindo Society, Lakkavalli

Shri Aurobindo Society, Lakkavalli, was established in 1972 with the main object of propagating the ideals of the revered saint Sri Aurobindo by establishing educational institutions and cultural organisations. It is being guided by the Central Ashram at Pondicherry. The Society started a free hostel in the beginning benefiting nearly 50 students. It has also started a music school. Students from the neighbouring district are also admitted to the hostel. It has plans to construct an educational and cultural complex near Lakkavalli on a 14-acre plot at a cost of Rs 12 lakhs.

Al-Ameen Educational Society, Chikmagalur

Al-Ameen Educational Society, Chikmagalur, was started in 1974 by a group of philanthropic persons. It is registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act and affiliated to the parent body, Al-Ameen Educational Society, at Bangalore. It is being managed by a Managing Committee consisting of 12 members. There is also an Advisory Board consisting of 25 members. The main objective of the institution is to foster national integration through the common school system and to help poor students in continuing their education. The Society started a high school in 1974. Hostel facilities are also attached to it. The Society is running five nursery schools at Chikmagalur town and one each at Mudigere, Aldur and Balehonnur, and a tailoring institute called Fathima Tailoring Institute.

Vivekananda Vidya Samsthe, Sirvase

The Vivekananda Vidya Samsthe, Sirvase of Chikmagalur taluk, which came into existence in 1975 as a registered organisation, is maintaining a high school in its own building. Two hostels, one for girls and the other for boys, have been also constructed. Boarding and lodging are provided free to the needy students. Marriage of a number of pairs was organised by this body in 1978.

Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust

The Adichunchanagiri Shikshana Trust was formed and registered with a view to establish colleges for promoting education. Its head office is at Adichunchanagiri, Nagamangala taluk, Mandya district, and a branch of it is functioning at Chikmagalur. In order to provide higher technical education to the youth of the *malnad* area, it established the engineering college named Adichunchanagiri Institute of Technology at Chikmagalur in 1980. At present, the Trust is running the Institute which is affiliated to Mysore University in a rented building but its own building is under construction in an area of 50 acres sanctioned by the Government (see ch. XV).

There are many other social service organisations in the district founded with the objective of promoting education in the rural and urban areas and are running mostly high schools and one or two nursery schools. They are such as :—

- Manavakalyana Education Society, Yellambalase, Kadur taluk ;
- Jayapura Education Society, Jayapura, Koppa taluk ;
- Gramajyothi Education Society, Lakkavalli, Tarikere taluk ;
- Banakal Education Society, Banakal, Mudigere taluk ;
- Shri Shivagangagiri Improvement Education Society, Kunkanadu, Kadur taluk ;
- Shri Beeralingeswara Education Society, Hochihalli, Kadur taluk ;
- Vishwa Vidyalaya Education Society, Chikmagalur ;
- Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri High School Committee, Hirekodige, Koppa taluk ;
- Hoysala Proudha Vidya Sangha, Gonibeedu, Mudigere, taluk ;
- Shri Kalleshwaraswamy Education Society, Mathighatta, Kadur taluk ;
- Asvathi Rural Education Society, Asandi, Kadur taluk ;
- Prabhudeva Vidya Samsthe, K. Bidare, Kadur taluk ;
- Vinayaka Education Society, Kalasapura, Chikmagalur taluk ;
- Shri Basaveshwara Education Association, Banur-Gubbihalli, Kadur taluk ;
- Vasavi Education Foundation, Chikmagalur ;
- Shri Admar Mutt Education Council, Udiipi, having its branch at Sangameshwarpet, Chikmagalur taluk.

Kasturba Sadana, Chikmagalur

Kasturba Sadana, Chikmagalur was started in the year 1960. The Sadana, at first directed its attention mainly towards establishing nursery schools, *mahila mandals*, etc., and tried to create new avenues of self-employment for women, by imparting training in handicrafts, etc. The Chikmagalur Town Municipal Council donated a site to the Sadana and a building at a cost of about Rs 50,000 was erected by utilising the commission and the prizes the Sadana secured by its active participation in the National Savings Scheme and donations. The first *shishuvihara* was started soon after its establishment (1960) and now it has nine *shishuviharas* with more than 360 children. The Sadana intensified its activities in 1961 and started *mahila mandals* at Chikka Ganga, Kurubarabudihal, Kalasapura, Sakrepatna, Chikkabanuru, etc. A few *shishuviharas* were started in rural parts and after being looked after for three years by the Sadana they were handed over to the local *mahila mandals*.

About 120 to 150 women are being trained in tailoring and embroidery work each year. Recently (1978-79) a *balawadi* was started in a Harijan

colony at Chikmagalur town with the main aim of educating the down-trodden children and providing nutritious food for children. It is also conducting condensed courses for preparing interested women for the S.S.L.C. examinations. For about 14 years the Sadana associated itself in the distribution of controlled commodities by running a fair price depot. It has also been conducting several summer camps for the sake of children. In 1971, the Sadana organised the 23rd All-Karnataka Children's Conference and about 3,000 children participated in it. The total amount of grant-in-aid given to the Sadana by the Social Welfare Board for the year 1980-81 was about Rs 76,000.

District Council for Child Welfare

The District Council for Child Welfare, Chikmagalur, a branch of the Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, Bangalore, started a Bala Sevika Training Institute at Chikmagalur in 1973. The main objectives of the Institute are to impart training in pre-school education and various other social welfare activities involved in the development of children, their health and nutrition. The Institute offers training in social welfare, pre-school education, health and nutrition, crafts, music, and physical education. Normally the in-take capacity of the Institute is 50 students. The Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi is also assisting the institution financially. Consequently, the in-take capacity is raised to 60 by allowing 10 non-stipendiary students. An Advisory Committee takes important decisions and the Executive Committee looks after the day-to-day activities of the Institute. A hostel is attached to the Institute where food is served free of cost, the expenditure in this connection being met under the World Food Programme. In addition to this, each student is paid a sum of Rs 50 as stipend which was further raised to Rs 75. Other courses in *sevadal*, first aid and home nursing, drawing and *yogasana* are also taught. Students of the Institute render assistance to the various agencies of social welfare and at public functions.

Lions Clubs

There are three Lions Clubs in the district, one at Koppa started in 1973 and the other at Chikmagalur which began functioning in 1974 and another at Mudigere founded in 1977. The Lions Club of Koppa adopted the village of Talmakki for rendering community service. Celebration of *Vanamahotsava* and other important days, financial help to poor students, performance of marriage for 26 poor pairs and opening of Leo Club to train the Lions are some of the items of work done. Three zonal conferences of Lions Clubs were hosted by the Club. The Lions Club of Chikmagalur has conducted a free eye-operation camp, medical aid camp and family planning camp. Distribution of books and slates to poor students, supply of fodder to drought-hit area and donation of artificial limbs to a disabled boy have been other pieces of work done by this Club.

Medical check-up camps, providing aid to deaf and dumb, arranging of baby shows and distributing prizes for the best children, construction of a community hall at Banakal and introduction of self-employment scheme for the unemployed graduates are some of the other important activities taken up by the Lions Club of Mudigere.

ROTARY CLUBS

Development of fellowship, understanding among the business and professional men in the community, upkeep of ethics and promotion of community development are some of the objectives of the Rotary Clubs. There are four Rotary Clubs in this district.

Rotary Club, Chikmagalur

The Rotary Club of Chikmagalur was chartered in 1959, having been sponsored by the Rotary Club of Bangalore. There are about 35 members in the Club and its activities are managed by a governing body. Among the important activities of the Club may be mentioned a donation of Rs 6,000 to equip a library, presentation of cots worth Rs 3,000 to the Government Hospital of Chikmagalur, sending a candidate to United States of America under the Group Study Exchange Programme, construction of bus shelter on the Belur Road, a Rotary Circle on the main road, an out-door stage and a nursery school, and the construction of an open air theatre in the premises of Government Junior College of Chikmagalur. Besides, the Club has developed a children's park at a cost of Rs 5,000 and gave away Rs 5,000 to the Cyclone Relief Fund of Andhra Pradesh. It has constructed a building called M. L. Vasudeva Murthy Rotary Community Hall with an investment of Rs 5,00,000. The Club conducts events like essay competitions, exhibition of talents, fancy dress on special occasions and arranges for eye camps, medical check-up camps, film shows, etc. for the benefit of students as well as general public. The Rotaract Club which was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Chikmagalur was founded at Chikmagalur in 1968.

Rotary Club, Kadur

The Rotary Club at Kadur began functioning in 1966. It was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Chikmagalur. It rendered financial help for establishing a general hospital at Kadur. It constructed an annexe to the Government Girls Middle School at Kadur, at a cost of Rs 25,000, a maternity and family welfare ward at Thangali at an expenditure of Rs 26,000 and a *shishuvihara* at Kadur spending Rs 26,000. Camps for health and medical relief and for eye and dental service were conducted at a cost of Rs 35,000. Scholarships and prizes to students were awarded to the tune of Rs 16,000. A sum of Rs 5,000 was spent on children's welfare and health-care programme in an adopted village. Certain civic amenities were provided at Kadur at a cost of Rs 5,000. A sum of Rs 15,000 was paid for world community service aid

to meet the expenditure of an operation of a patient at Sydney in Australia. Other general aids and contributions amounted to Rs 18,000.

Rotary Club, Tarikere

The important activities of the Rotary Club which was started at Tarikere in 1966 have been donation of books to the library of the local high school, contribution to Fire Accident Fund, arrangement of lectures and discourses, establishment of a model nursery school, construction of a playground for children, conducting of a dental surgery camp, arranging folklore and puppet dance show of Rajasthan, distribution of fruits to patients of local hospital and prisoners, award of a prize to the best hotel known for cleanliness and decency and honouring of teachers. An outstanding service rendered by the Club was conducting of an eye-operation camp on a large scale, providing several facilities to the patients by spending about Rs 25,000.

The Rotaract Club, Tarikere, sponsored by the Rotary Club of Tarikere, started functioning in 1978. The main slogan of it is "devote and dedicate" to mitigate the sufferings of mankind. Philatelic exhibition, essay, debate and spot-painting competitions for children, sports and medical check-up camps for the public are some of the important activities of the Club.

Rotary Club, Narasimharajapura

The Rotary Club, Narasimharajapura, came into existence in 1980 being sponsored by the Rotary Club, Bhadravati. The membership of the Club during 1980 was only 24. Among the important activities of the Club mention may be made of a family welfare camp and a baby show in 1980.

Inner Wheel Club, Chikmagalur

Inner Wheel Club, Chikmagalur, was established at Chikmagalur in 1969 with the main object of encouraging and fostering the ideal of social service as a basis of worthy enterprise. It is affiliated to the main body of the International Inner Wheel Organisation, England. The membership of the Club during 1980 was only about 23. The institution has an elected body and its activities are financed from members' subscriptions, public contributions and from conducting benefit programmes. The Club provided benches and distributed uniforms and books to the school pupils. It donated a glucose plant costing about Rs 8,000 to the General Hospital at Chikmagalur, supplied equipments to a tune of Rs 4,000 to the Maternity Hospital, Chikmagalur, conducted tuberculosis detection camps and medical check-up camps and constructed a 20-bedded ward at a cost of about rupees two lakhs for the Maternity Hospital of Chikmagalur.

Inner Wheel Club, Kadur

The Inner Wheel Club, Kadur, was started in the year 1972-73 with the main objectives of promoting education, helping the poor and needy people, enlightening the public by conducting cultural activities, extending guidance and encouragements to students etc. It has been accredited as the best club in the district for its outstanding service. The Club undertakes the distribution of clothes and books and awards prizes to deserving students, distributes fruits to patients etc. In 1978, the members of the club supplied cloths to the victims in the flood-affected areas of Dakshina Kannada district.

Jaycees Organisation, Chikmagalur

The Jaycees, which is a registered organisation, started functioning at Chikmagalur in 1968. It was sponsored by the Shimoga Jaycees and is affiliated to the Indian Jaycees. It established one Blood Bank Unit at Government Hospital by donating bottles, refrigerator, sterilization unit and other necessary accessories and erected one Jaycees Circle. It has been conducting immunization camps against polio and DPT for children. It arranged competitions for children in arts. A free dental camp was organised at Belur.

Jaycees Association, Mudigere

The Jaycees, a registered association came into existence at Mudigere in 1973. It has got its own building. Among the activities carried out by the Association, conducting of eye camps and BCG camps at Mudigere, family welfare camps at Mudigere and Banakal, general medical check-up and special treatment to the public were important. It took active part in National Savings Scheme, for which it was awarded Rs 75,000 by the Government of India. A bus shelter in front of the General Hospital of Mudigere was erected by the Association.

Jaycees Organisation, Kalasa

Jaycees Organisation was formed at Kalasa in 1979, being sponsored by the Mudigere Jaycees Association. This organisation distributed uniforms and exercise books free of cost to the school children and coconut plants to Janata Housing Colonies during 1979. It conducted a free eye camp at Kalasa and a free medical camp at Hirebailu, distributed food at mass sterilization camp at Kalasa and arranged debate and music competition, for students during 1980. Among other activities carried out by this organisation, immunization camp for children, various competitions for college students and extending of financial assistance to three handicapped children were important.

Youth Clubs

A District Youth Services Board consisting of 20 members with the Deputy Commissioner of the district as its chairman and Deputy Director of Public Instruction as its secretary has been functioning in the district.

It is mainly an advisory body and its functions include formulation of specific programmes for the promotion of welfare of both the student and non-student youths in the district. Encouragement to form youth clubs and to carry on their various activities is being given by the Government through this Board. Youths are guided to make constructive contributions to the society. The Board strives to fulfil the aspirations of the youths by providing them avenues for active involvement in the national mainstream and to enable them to contribute fruitfully in the task of national reconstruction. It advises the authorities concerned on the steps to be taken to promote extra-curricular activities, including sports. Establishment of work-centres for imparting training in productive work, training of youth leaders and provision of financial assistance to voluntary organisations are some of the schemes of this organisation. The youth clubs (*yuvaka sanghas*) and *yuvati* clubs, which are voluntary organisations, help developmental activities such as formation of roads, cleaning campaign, running of adult literacy classes and running of libraries, reading rooms, besides arranging recreational and cultural programmes and assisting and guiding the farmers and the weaker sections of the society. Boys and girls of the schools and colleges of the age-group from 13 to 19 years are given opportunity to form their own teen-age clubs which normally consist of at least 15 members. The aims of these voluntary organizations are to encourage the members to engage themselves in useful creative activities and to instil in them literary tastes and to make them take interest in fine arts and sports. All these clubs are affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. The numbers of youth clubs, *yuvati* clubs and teen-age clubs organised in the various taluks of the district as in 1980 were as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of youth clubs	No. of yuvati clubs	No. of teenage clubs
1	Chikmagalur	73	15	2
2	Kadur	134	11	—
3	Koppa	48	8	1
4	Mudigere	26	3	—
5	Narasimharajapura	37	6	1
6	Sringeri	31	4	—
7	Tarikere	110	12	2
Total		459	59	6

By way of illustration, a brief account of the activities of a few associations of these categories is given hereunder. The Kannada Kala Sangha, Birur, was organised in 1962. Later it is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. The members of this club have been active participants in celebrating national festivals. The Sangha distributed books and clothes to poor students and has conducted district and taluk-level sports,

in addition to a State-level Badminton Tournament. It has opened a fair price depot. Drama and essay competitions have been held under its auspices. The Yuvajana Koota of Giriyapura in Kadur taluk was founded in 1970. It is a registered body which is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. It has been running a reading room and conducting yearly sports. It has striven to promote folk-arts like *Veeragase*. This Koota has a band of skilled and talented folk artists. Shri Sathya Sai Young Farmers' Club, Madaloor in Narasimharajapura taluk, was founded in 1971. It is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. Voluntary contributions are raised from the public for augmenting the resources of the Club in addition to receipt of a grant from the State Government. The Club has been conducting sports competitions. It enacts dramas and carries on other cultural activities. It organises *shramadan* for repairs of roads, etc. Shri Ranganatha Yuvaka Raita Sangha of Karthikere of Chikmagalur taluk was formed in 1972 and is affiliated to the District Youth Services Board. The Sangha constructed an approach road to the Harijan colony and cleared up its surroundings. It has taken up fish-rearing and plants-protection work, conducted sports competitions, staged dramas and arranged other cultural programmes. The Durga Parameshwari Yuvati Mandal, Malpal in Narasimharajapura taluk, was organised in 1975. Its objectives are to (i) arrange debates and sports competitions, (ii) promote social and cultural activities through music and dance and (iii) spread knowledge on proper nutrition. It imparts training in tailoring and knitting and arranges baby shows. The Teen-age Club which was formed by the students of the Vishwa Vidyalaya High School, Chikmagalur town is functioning under the guidance of District Youth Services Board. The aims of the Club are rendering of social service, arranging competitions in sports and extra-curricular activities like science fairs, debates, music recital programmes, etc. The Club conducted science exhibition, arranged lectures on science by experts, promoted social and cultural activities and conducted sports competitions. It acquired a band-set in 1980-81 with the aid of the Board.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra

The Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Chikmagalur, was established in 1975. It is functioning under the Central Government Scheme for youth welfare. It is administered by the State Department of Youth Services. Apart from promoting sports activities, it renders help for the welfare of women, youths and children. It has a reading room-cum-library. The Kendra serves also as a vocational employment guidance bureau. Posters and booklets on professional and technical courses and employment opportunities are exhibited in the Kendra.

Training in tailoring, embroidery, flower-making, bee-keeping and maintaining of kitchen gardens is imparted. Film-shows, debates, group-discussions, campaign against the evil of dowry, drama competitions and other literary and cultural activities are organised by the Kendra. A

mass sputum survey, B.C.G. and triple antigen vaccinations, etc., have been also done. A social-service camp was also organised when help was rendered to construct school buildings at Chikpatnagere and Kyathana-beedu. (see ch. III).

Mahila Mandals

The State Government have been giving encouragement to start women's associations called *mahila mandals* which can help to implement certain welfare programmes. The Central Social Welfare Board pays grant upto 75 per cent of the expenditure of such registered voluntary institutions which work for promoting the welfare of women and children, the handicapped, the aged, and non-student young women. Several of these institutions have received recognition and financial support from the Government, local bodies and philanthropists. The taluk-wise numbers of *mahila mandals/mahila samajas* recognised and helped by the Karnataka Social Welfare Board as in 1980 are given hereunder :—

Sl. No.	Name of the taluk	No. of mahila mandals/ samajas
1	Chikmagalur	32
2	Kadur	28
3	Koppa	25
4	Mudigere	19
5	Narasimharajapura	19
6	Sringeri	12
7	Tarikere	25
Total		160

The work of a few women's associations of the district is related here by way of illustration. The Mahila Samaj of Chikmagalur was formed in 1930 by Smt. Shantabai Savoor. It was got registered in 1961. A building was constructed for the Samaj with the help of donations from the public in 1931. This Association has been running a *shishuvihara*. It has been giving training to women in tailoring, embroidery work, knitting, hosiery work and painting. The Seetha Seva Mahila Mandal of Seethur in Narasimharajapura taluk was started in 1957, with the aim of training women in useful crafts in order to help them to supplement their income. Apart from tailoring and handicrafts, training is also imparted in cooking, house-keeping and the like. It has taken initiative in arranging baby shows and in getting to its members opportunity to participate in radio programmes. The Mahila Samaja of Lingadahalli in Tarikere taluk was formed in 1959. It is running a *balawadi*. Training in tailoring is being imparted. The members of the Samaja take interest themselves in knitting, embroidery and basket-making.

Shri Sharada Seva Sadana Mahila Samaja of Hariharapura in Koppa taluk was established in 1966 for promoting the welfare of women of the area by providing them training in various crafts and for creating in them interest in public activities. A *balawadi* is being run by this Samaja. Training is being given in tailoring. Adult literacy classes are being conducted. The Samaja has made arrangement for imparting know-how for preparation of nutritious food. The members of the Samaja give guidance to women of the village in maintaining cleanliness and improving sanitary conditions. It has a kitchen garden where fruits and vegetables are being grown. *Shramadan* and other welfare activities are also being undertaken. The Honnambika Mahila Samaja of Kadur began its work in 1970. Rendering of service to women by arranging craft classes and encouraging cottage industries is the main aim of this Samaja. In a programme organised in connection with the International Women's Year, know-how in regard to nutrition, family-planning, etc., was imparted. The Samaja has been encouraging women to learn making of rattan chairs, dolls, paper-flowers, etc. Tailoring classes are also being run by it.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The district of Chikmagalur is rich in its natural resources and enchanting sceneries, cultural traditions as also modern developments. It has a considerable number of places of attraction, which are of interest from various points of view. A brief account of some of the more important places is given in the following pages in an alphabetical order.

Ajjampura

Ajjampura (T. Tarikere; P. 6716, 1981-7690, A. 0.29 sq.km Lat. 13°43'35"; Long. 76°00' 25") is 22km* east of Tarikere town, 62 km north-east of Chikmagalur town and 232 km north-west of Bangalore City. Bhadravati, an important industrial city in Shimoga district, is 41 km south-east from this town. Ajjampura is a railway station on the Bangalore-Miraj line. The town derives its name from Azim Khan, an eminent officer of the Government of the Sira province of the Mughals, in the 17th century. He constructed a fort here and the place became known as Azimpur bearing his name, now generally called Ajjampura. A tomb is pointed out as that of Azim Khan. Earlier, the name of the village which stood on this site, is said to have been Keral. Hanumappa Nayaka a chief of Tarikere restored the fort and rebuilt a temple which is stated to have been originally erected by Bukka Raya of Vijayanagara. The fort and the temple were reduced to ruins in the siege of Haidar Ali who seized the place in 1761 A.D. The town has

T = Taluk P = Population according to 1971 census.

The population figures of 1981 are given for taluk headquarters and towns.

A = Area of residential locality, fields and forests, etc., in hectares according to the 1971 census in the case of villages, and the residential area in square km according to municipalities and town panchayats in the case of town.

* Distances are given in round figures.

The archaeological and epigraphical matters in this Chapter are mainly based on the *Mysore Archaeological Reports* of various years and the *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Vol. VI.

shrines of Anjaneya and Someshvara and a temple dedicated to Karalamma, under the auspices of which a *jatra* is held for six days about April. More than 50 years back, Shri Shankarananda Swamiji founded here a spiritual centre with the aim of propagating the teachings of the *Bhagavad-Geeta*. A primary health unit, a high school, a junior college, a veterinary dispensary and a cattle-breeding station are functioning at this place.

Aldur

Aldur (T. Chikmagalur; P. 2,792; A. 1,243), 20 km south-west of Chikmagalur town, is the headquarters of a hobli of the same name. As disclosed by epigraphs, the old name of this place was Arundur. There are two *veeragals* with inscriptions, both dated in the year 1116 A.D. when Hoysala Vishnuvardhana was ruling the region. They commemorate Machanna and Bammiya who died fighting in battles. Both these *veeragals* are elegantly carved. The hero is depicted as being borne in a palanquin in the second panel, whereas an umbrella is held over him in the upper panel. Aldur is divided into two parts known as Aldur rural and Aldur *pete* (market place). The latter part is stated to have been constructed by Amrute Gowda, a local headman, during the time of Haidar Ali. It is said that Siddamma Heggadithi the mother of Amrute Gowda, gallantly fought against Haidar Ali. The village has a high school, a junior college and a primary health centre.

Ambale

Ambale (T. Chikmagalur; P. 2,152; A. 957), eight km south-east of Chikmagalur town, is the headquarters of a hobli of the same name. An inscription of 959 A.D. and also some later ones call the place as Ammale. This was a flourishing *agrahara* in the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. It has four temples dedicated to Chennigaraya, Lokeshvara, Veerabhadra and Gopalakrishna. The Chennigaraya temple was constructed at Ammale by the Hoysala king of Ballala II in 1178 A.D. (E.C. VI, 21 and 22 of Chikmagalur taluk) which call the deity as Veeraballala-Keshava. It consists of a square *garbhagriha*, a vestibule and a square *navaranga*. In the *navaranga*, the four central pillars have cylindrical shafts with square and wheel mouldings. The main image of Chennigaraya installed in the *garbhagriha* is about 1.5 metres high (excluding the Garuda pedestal). On either side of this icon is a consort of the deity. The *prabhavali* has figures of the ten *avatars*. An epigraph of 1249 A.D. calls the place as "Pratapapura which is Ammale".

The Lokeshvara temple is built in the same way. Its *navaranga* has images of Ganesha, Nandivahanamurthi (Shiva) with Parvati, Shanmukha and Surya. The Veerabhadra and Gopalakrishna (also called Venu-

gopala) temples are modern ones. The latter temple, which is erected on a high platform, has an elegantly carved image of Venugopala of the Hoysala period.

Amritapura

Amritapura (T. Tarikere; P. 621; A. 372), eleven km north-east of Tarikere town, is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name. The village has an extensive and splendid temple of Amriteshvara, a Hoysala structure which is a Centrally protected monument. It is said to have been constructed by Amriteshvara Dandanayaka, a general of the Hoysala ruler Ballala II in 1196 A.D. Its *sukanasi* doorway has ornamental screens at the sides. There are fine figures of Rati and Manmatha on the jambs, while the lintel has Tandaveshvara (dancing Shiva) in the middle flanked by Brahma and Vishnu and *makaras*. The various ceilings of the *navaranga* are elegantly executed. To the right of the *navaranga*, there are Ganapati, Saptamatrikas, Saraswati and Naga couple and to the left, Veerabhadra and Subrahmanya.

The *mukhamantapa* is of an attractive artistic design with verandas all round. The outer facing of its basement is covered by a series of about a hundred impressive turrets which are alternately large and small with some variety. A few of the towers have a combination of a curvilinear outline with a star-shaped plan. This is an extra-ordinary aspect. The turrets have black shining surface. It is interesting to note that some of them bear the names of the sculptors such as Mallitamma, Padumanna, Baluga and Malaya. Outside the front hall, there is a *jagati* running around. Stories from the *Bhagavata*, the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana* are illustrated by fine sculptures on this. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi* and *navaranga* have excellent turrets, pilasters and perpendicular bands of scroll work. Delicacy of touch, originality of design and fine features have made the Amriteshvara temple one of the high-class structures of the Hoysala period. The oldest of about 10 epigraphs found in the temple (E.C. VI, Tarikere-45), is dated 1197 A.D. when the temple was consecrated, was composed by Kavichakravarti Janna, a celebrated Kannada poet, who was patronised by the Hoysalas. A *jatra* is held under the auspices of this temple every year about April.

Angadi

Angadi (T. Mudigere; P. 720; A. 596), which means a market-place or shop, is 18 km south of Mudigere town. This place has been identified as Sasakapura or Sosevur which was the original home of Hoysalas who rose to great power in South India. The Vasantika (Vasantamma) temple found here even now may be on the same spot where the thrilling

incident of killing of a tiger by Sala, the progenitor of the Hoysalas, is said to have taken place (see ch. II). The place was called Sosevuru in 11th, 12th and 13th centuries A.D. (vide E.C. VI Nos. 9, 15, 16, 18 and 25 of Mudigere taluk). The name Angadi is found in an epigraph dated 1539 A.D. of Belur taluk in Hassan district. The place has ruins of five temples. Two of them, which are Jaina *basadis*, seem to be earlier structures and may be of the tenth century A.D. One of the *basadis* is called Makara Jinalaya in a lithic record dated 1054 A.D. Another inscription dated 1063 A.D. mentions that it was built by one Manika Poysalachari. What is now called the Neminatha *basadi*, which is the larger one, contains three standing images of Neminatha, Chandranatha and Gommateshvara. There are also figures of Yaksha and a Yakshi. Behind two *chamara*-bearers, there are eight Dikpalas here. This shrine has pillars of granite with cylindrical shafts and hemispherical mouldings. The other *basadi* has a huge seated figure which is said to be of Shantinatha. Three other ruined temples were dedicated to Keshava, Patalarudreshvara (also called Veerabhadra by the local people) and Malleshvara or Mallikarjuna. The carvings and mouldings here, which are rough, appear to belong to the earliest period of the Hoysala style. But the image of Keshava shows fine workmanship. The temple of goddess Vasantika or Vasantamma (which has been alluded to earlier) is now a tiled modern structure with inner woodwork. Its *garbhagriha* has huge figures of Saptamatikas (seven mothers) in stucco, wearing crowns. Goddess Vaishnavi Shakti (Vasantikala, is at centre of the group. Her back hands hold *chakra* and *shankha*, and her *prabhavali* has a seven-hooded serpent rising over her head. On each of the thighs of every one of the goddesses, there is figure of a cobra, and there is the head of a *rakshasa* on the pedestal of each of the goddesses. It is thought that these images may date back to about 1,000 A.D. A *jatra* of this Vasanta-Parameshvari temple is held about February every year when the rite of *kendarchane* is performed.

Antaraghatta

Antaraghatta (T. Kadur; P. 788; A. 283) is 25 km north-east of Kadur town. The village has a popular temple of goddess Durgambika which is also called Antaraghattamma and Chamundeshvari. The temple is stated to have been constructed by a philanthropist of the village in olden days. A *jatra* of this temple is held during February-March for ten days.

Aralaguppe

Aralaguppe (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,732; A. 1,185) is eight km north-west of Chikmagalur town. It has a temple of Deveeramma who is much venerated by the local people. Kaimara, a hamlet of Aralaguppe

village, which is in the midst of coffee plantations and paddy fields, has a *matha* of Nirvanaswami. This saint first stayed in a village called Turuvanuru (now known as Turuvanahalli) near Kadur town and Ayyanakere near Sakrepatna, and then moved to this place. He was warmly received by the people of the then called Hosahalli village. He worshipped here Mallesha, an *udbhava-linga*. He is credited with having performed several supernormal acts. After living here for sometime, he is said to have moved to Sakleshpur of Hassan district, Kodagu district and finally "disappeared in a cave" near Chikkanayakanahalli of Tumkur district. Gurulingadevaru of Magadi of Chikmagalur taluk got the present *matha* founded for the convenience of the pilgrims. The spacious *matha* has a shrine which contains a *gaddige* of Nirvanaswami. On the walls of the *matha*, there are some mouldings depicting some events of the saint's life. A *jatra* in honour of the saint is held for three days about April of every year (see also under Ayyanakere and Turuvanahalli).

Arasinagguppe

Arasinaguppe (T. Chikmagalur; P. 796; A. 103) is 12 km north of Chikmagalur town. It has three *veeragals* and one *sati*-stone inscriptions, all four of the Hoysala times, and another lithic record of gift of land and authorisation to administer some temples, which is dated in the year 1742 A.D. belonging to the time of Santebennur chiefs (M.A.R. 1927, pp. 48-50).

Ardini

Ardini is a hamlet of Gandaghatta village for which see under Gandaghatta.

Asandi

Asandi (T. Kadur; P. 1,780; A. 912) is at a distance of about 20 km north-east of Kadur town and eight km east of Ajjampura town in Tarikere taluk. About 14 inscriptions including *veeragals* E.C. VI, pp. 27-32) and a few notable structures have been found here. For centuries during the Ganga and Hoysala times, this was a place of much importance as the headquarters of an administrative division or principality called Asandinadu. In the eighth century, it was governed by Vijayaditya, son of Shripurusha Ganga, and later in the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. by a line of Hoysala feudatories of Ganga descent. From an inscription dated 1206 A.D., it is learnt that there were at that time at least 13 Shaiva temples at this place. At present, there are only three of them. Near the village entrance is the Chandikeshvara temple. It has two shrines with Shivalingas with a common *mantapa* in front. Its outer walls are plain with only some pilasters. The pillars are bell-shaped

and lathe-turned. The Gangeshvara and Brahmeshvara temples here constitute a spacious structure. An inscription of 1191 A.D. (Kadur 157) states that *Mahamandalika* Narasimhadeva installed the images of Gangeshvara and Brahmeshvara and donated lands to the temple. There is a long *matapa* with two porches. There is a stone railing the outer part of which has carvings of turrests, lions, medallions, etc. The pillars are bell-shaped and lathe-turned. Several of the ceilings have fine designs with figures of Ashta Dikpalas and depictions of episodes from the *Ramayana* and other stories. The centres of the ceilings have figures of Veerabhadra and Tandaveshvara. The smaller ceilings, which are also deep like the larger ones, bear low *padma* pendants inset in circular lotuses, *shrichakras*, octagons, stars, etc. The jambs of the doorways of the vestibule are carved with floral, scroll, medallion and indented pilaster ornamentation.

What is now called Veerabhadra temple seems to have been originally constructed in 1205 A.D. by Haraha Sahani (*vide* inscription 149 of Kadur) who was a Hoysala minister. There were probably later additions to the temple. In places of the main Shivalinga of the temple, which was said to have been lost, an image of Veerabhadra was installed at a later time. There are some elegant wall images of *Chamaradharini*, Janardana, Keshava, Sadashiva, Brahma and lady attendants in the temple. The doorway of the western cell is elaborately worked with decorative details. There are nine panels of ceiling in front of the *garbhagriha*. The central panel has a forceful figure of Tandaveshvara, while the other panels have eight Dikpalakas. The ceiling of the porch bears some interesting carvings of dancing groups representing Mohini on the east and west, and tandaveshvara on the north. The dance is being performed to the accompaniment of flute, drum and *mridanga*. On the east, Mohini is dancing in the presence of Bhairava, while on the west, a two-headed male figure (Bhasmasura) is depicted as dancing with Mohini. There are also figures of Veerabhadra and Skanda. On both sides of the porch, there are impressively carved railings which appear to have belonged to some earlier temple at the place, say of about 900 A.D., and the features of sculptures on them resemble those of Badami and Ellora. The inner face of the eastern railing has a Nataraja group in bold relief. There are attendant musicians, one of whom appears to be playing on an instrument which has resemblance of *Nagasvara*. Shiva, who is depicted as dancing vigorously, has four hands with *chinmudra*, trident, crossed arm and *kapala*. The inner face of the western railing delineates the Trivikramavatara. An annual festival of *kendarchane* is held here for one day about April to fulfil vows of devotees to Veerabhadraswami. There are also shrines here dedicated to Beeralingesvara and Revana-Siddheshvara. Once in

twelve years, a *jatra* is held under the auspices of Beeralingesvara for fifteen days. The village has a high school and a veterinary dispensary.

Attigundi

See under Inam Dattatreya Peetha.

Ayyanakere

Ayyanakere (T. Kadur), a large lake, called also as Dodda Madagadakere, is to the west of Sakrepatna. It is surrounded by high hills and is at the base of the Baba-Budan hill range. This magnificent and delightful reservoir has been formed by embanking the perennial Gaurihalla stream at the foot of Shakunagiri hill. Its outflowing waters are called the Veda, a stream, which unites after a short course, with the Avati, another stream near Kadur. The joint stream formed thereby is called the Vedavati river. The waterholding area of the tank is 189 hectares. It can store water upto 420 M.Cft. The water of this tank can irrigate 1,574 hectares of land.

A legend attributes the construction of this tank to one Rukmangada Raya who is said to have been a chief of Sakrepatna long ago. It is stated to have been renovated later in 1156 A.D. during the time of the Hoysala king Narasimha with the assistance of the local chiefs. There is a Prasanna-Balleshvara shrine on a hillock towards the centre of the embankment. There are found a few Hoysala sculptures of Ganapati, Surya, Keshava, Ambika, etc., lying near this shrine which contains an Ishvara *linga*. According to a tradition, later the bund of this tank was breaching repeatedly and was causing a grave problem whereupon the local chief sought the help of saint Nirvanaswami who had come there. When certain constructional remedies were carried out as per the suggestions of the saint, the serious problem was solved.

A folk tradition says that once on a new-moon day, due to torrential rains, a peril threatened the town of Sakrepatna from inundation of the lake, which was announced by the guardian goddess of the lake to Honnabilla and Channabilla two cowherds, who were grazing their cattle nearby. They obtained a promise from her that the catastrophe should be delayed until they returned with orders as to what to do from the chief of Sakrepatna and hastening to the town they conveyed the warning. Then they decided to make supreme sacrifice of their lives in order to save the people, and beheaded themselves at the gate of the town in front of the shrine of Ganesha so that the danger would be averted as they did not return. The chief constructed a *mantapa* near the Ganesha shrine to commemorate them. According to another version, Honnabilla was the waterman (*nirganti*) of the Ayyanakere lake, and he was put to death by the local chief to exploit the condition of

the promise of the goddess. There is an 'Amrutmahal Kaval' (pasture reserved for cattle) and a fish-rearing centre here. The vicinity of this extensive and enchanting lake is a popular picnic spot and has a potentiality for being developed (see ch. I and IV).

Baba-Budan Giri

The old name of Baba-Budan Giri range of hills (T. Chikmagalur; Lat 13° 25' 45"; Long 75° 45' 27") is Chandra-Drona Parvata. This is the highest range on Karnataka tableland, and is about 28 km north of Chikmagalur town. This chain has horse-shoe-like form with its opening to the north-west.

The loftiest point of the range is symmetrical Mullaiyanagiri which is 1,926 metres above the level of the sea. It is towards the south of the range and is one of the highest mountains between the Himalayas and the Nilgiris. It can be climbed with some difficulty because of the steepness. About 15 metres (50 feet) below the top of Mullaiyanagiri there are three large caves in which siddhas named Mullappaswami (Mullaiya), Muppanappaswami and Noorondappaswami are said to have performed meditation. Their *gaddiges* and icons are worshipped, and an annual jatra is conducted here in their honour in February-March for three days. These shrines are provided with electricity. This is a place of pilgrimage. Natural scenes all round Mullaiyanagiri are enthralling. Pilgrims visiting Mullaiyanagiri visit also Seetala Mallappana Kanive by descending from Mullaiyanagiri the left side. This Kanive is said to have been hallowed by the presence of another siddha named Seetalaiya. There is Seetalaiyana matha where he lived, and Seetala-Mallikarjuna temple situated on a hill ridge. This temple with dual shrines and two shikharas has a linga enshrined in one and the statue of Veerabhadra in the other. It is of Keladi Nayaka period and has tiled roof. Under the auspices of this temple, an annual jatra is held in February-March. A little south-east of this temple, there is a peak, the height of which is 1,727 metres. The Yagachi river originates from the southern slope of this hill. The slopes have coffee plantations. Nearby, there is a stream called Jensari. Further down, there is Gurunarukante Matha which has the *gaddige* of another saint known as Narukante Siddharu. From the Pandaravalli side, there is a motorable road upto Seetala Mallappana Kanive (see also under Pandaravalli). The Seetala Mallikarjuna temple is in very enchanting surroundings.

Baba-Budan Giri, which is called also as Vayu Parvata, Marut-Shaila, Galipooje-Parvata or Jalamelgiri, is 1,895 metres in height. It has given its name to the whole range also. Near it are the sources of the rivers

Veda and Avati. The conspicuous conical peak on the outer verge of the eastern face is Deveeramma-Gudda (hill). A beacon is lighted here during the Deepavali festival which can be seen at Chikmagalur. Formerly, these vast wilds had several varieties of game, from the elephant and bison downwards. The advance of coffee plantations forced them to remoter and more secluded spots.

The Baba-Budan mountain range was the cradle of cultivation of coffee in Southern India. The slopes of the entire range as also the southern part of the forest-bound Jagara valley are occupied by coffee gardens. The first European coffee plantation opened by Mr. Cannon in 1830 (i.e., about 150 years ago) is to the south of Baba-Budan Giri with the other early estates. The *puranic* name of Chandra-Drona, which means the crater of the moon, appears appropriate to this range as it is of crescent or horse-shoe shape. The range derives its present name, i.e., Baba-Budan Giri from a Muslim saint called Baba-Budan who took up his residence on one of the southern slopes. He is stated to have reared coffee from the seeds he secured from Yemen.

At short distance from here, there are three *teerthas* namely, Gada-teertha, Kamana-teertha and Nellikayi-teertha (the last is formed by Manikya-dhara waterfall). A myth says that the first was formed by Bheema, one of the Pandavas, with his *gada* (mace) to quench the thirst of his mother during their exile. Near the second pond, there is a site of old habitation. The third *teertha* is so named because water falls there in big drops which is compared to *nelli* fruit or *manikya* (gem). Pilgrims, who bathe in Manikya-dhara, leave there one of their clothes or a piece of cloth as per a local belief. Water falls here from a height of about 9.5 metres (30 feet). This is about four km to the east of Inam Dattatreya Peetha. Near this waterfall, there are two caves in which according to village tradition, the sage Atri, father of Dattatreya, performed penance. There is also a small Hanumanahalla Waterfalls on the mountain. (For other spots on the Baba Budan range, which are considered holy, see under Bisagni Matha, Inam Dattatreya Peetha and Muttinapura).

Baggavalli

Baggavali, (T. Tarikere, P. 1,285; A. 976), 24 km east of Tarikere town, is an ancient place. A legend says that this place had the hermitage of sage Bhargava, and so it was called Bhargavapuri in the past. Two of the five epigraphs found here, dated 1239 and 1297 A.D. mention this place as "immemorial *agrahara* Lakshmi-Narasimhapura which is Baggavalli". The village has a Channakeshava temple which is called as Yoganarasimha temple. It was erected during the Hoysala times.

The structure, which is star-shaped, has 32 pillars. The elegant image of Channakeshava is about 1.52 metres in height. The temple contains also a shrine of Lakshmi. The image of this goddess is in a seated position and measures 1.2 metres high. Opposite to this shrine of Lakshmi, there is an idol of Yoganarasimha. There are also some other icons of Shanmukha, Ganapati and Lakshminarayana. There is also another shrine dedicated to Renukamba, a *jatra* of which is held for five days about April.

Balehonnur-Kanabur

Balehonnur, which is a part of Balehonnur-Kanabur (T. Narasimharajapura; P. 4,734; A. 2,029), is situated on the left bank of the river Bhadra at a distance of about 32 km south of Narasimharajapura town. It is chiefly a trade centre. There is a ruined fort near the river Bhadra. When a fine bridge was constructed at the beginning of this century, the importance of the place for traffic and trade increased. There are some inscriptions which have been engraved on the boulders of the river. Epigraph No. 3 of Koppa taluk dated about 1090 A.D. found at Balehonnur (which was previously in Koppa taluk and is presently in Narasimharajapura taluk) states that Mara was the chief disciple of the great Muni Vadibhasimha (lion to the elephant opponent-disputers) Ajitasena. This Mara was a Santara Chief whose rule extended over both the banks of the river Tunga. Another lithic record No. 21 of Koppa taluk dated 1509 A.D. says that Channaraya Vodeyar of Danivasa and Samantabhadradeva of Gerusoppe, in order to provide for offerings to Shantishvara paid a tribute to the palace and acquired certain lands. Inscription No. 17 of Koppa taluk dated 1553 A.D. mentions that at the time when the Vijayanagara emperor Sadashiva Raya was ruling, Linganna Nayaka, son of Channaraya Vodeyar, son of Virupaksharasa of Danivasa installed an image of a god and made grant for a Brahma *satra*. The river in which these rocks are (on which these inscriptions are engraved) is apparently called in them as the Tunga. Actually it is its twin stream, i.e., the Bhadra. After they join at some distance from here, the combined river is called the Tungabhadra. One of the boulders is called Bommanakallu, perhaps because of a Jaina figure on it.

Matha.—The Shrimad Jagadguru Rambhapuri Veerasimhasana Mahasamsthana Peetha, a celebrated Veerashaiva *matha*, is situated at Balehalli (also called Rambhapuri) which is a hamlet of Balehonnur-Kanabur. It is one of the five important pointifical seats of a category called *Panchacharya Mathas* (see ch. III). *Bale* or *Rambhe* means plantain or banana. According to a legend, Rambhasura, a giant who was a tyrant ruling this area, was killed by Shiva. However, as per Rambhasura's wish, this place was called after him as Rambhapuri. Another myth

connects it with Rambha, a celestial dancer. There are several *gaddiges* of the former *Swamis* of the *matha* in the backyard and also a shrine of Chowdeshvari. The present spacious building of the monastery was constructed during 1936 and additions were made to it in 1948 and 1954. The senior *Swamiji* of the *matha* has established a Mukti Mandira near Lakshmeshwar of Dharwad district. It is stated that this Rambhapuri *Matha* has *shakha mathas* at several other places.

Veerabhadra temple.—Attached to the *matha*, there is a Veerabhadra temple constructed in the South Indian (Dravidian) style with a large *prakara* (enclosure). It is a granite structure with a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi*, a *navaranga* and a porch. The image of the presiding deity (Veerabhadra) of this temple is found mentioned in an inscription of 1369 A.D. belonging to the reign of Vijayanagara king Bukka I under whom Kumara Virupanna Odeyar was the governor of the province of Araga which included some *malnad* parts of this district. This record registers a gift of land in the village Balehalli which was in Santaligenad by Madarasa Odeyar, *mahapradhani* of Virupanna Odeyar, for the service of food offerings in the temple of Veereshvara (Veerabhadra). The *shikhara* over the *garbhagriha* is a stepped pyramid like that of Markandeshvara temple at Khandya in this district.

The temple has sturdy metallic images of Veerabhadra and Bhadrakali and some smaller figures which are used for car and other festivals. The pillars in the *navaranga* are thick and square shaped with figures of Nandi, etc., in relief on their cubical mouldings. According to an inscription of a stone slab of a pavement, the porch was constructed in 1532 A.D. A copper plate dated in 1708 A.D. with the *Matha* registers a grant of lands of Samse village to Veerashaiva *Matha* at Kalasa by the Keladi Basappa Nayaka I. The *jatra* of Veerabhadraswami and the *jayanti* of Jagadguru Renukacharya are held for three days about March-April (see ch. III). An annual *urus* in honour of Hazrath Bana Shah Wali is also held at Balehonnur for two days in the month of *Saffar*. The place has a Junior College, a primary health unit and a meteorological station. At a distance of about eight km from here, there is the Coffee Research Station of the Central Government.

Ballalarayanadurga

Ballalarayanadurga (T. Mudigere) is 44 km west of Mudigere town. It is a fine sprawling hill in the Western Ghats range. It is 1,506.7 metres high and is in the north-west angle of Mudigere taluk. Extensive fortifications were built on it by the Hoysalas. It had considerable military importance in the past. This strong hold commanded Kottige-

hara pass leading from the Chikmagalur area to Dakshina Kannada coast. The old entrance is to the north through a coffee estate.

Half way up, there is a gateway which is protected by a breast-work rampart and supported by two low bastions round in shape and having holes for musket and cannon. The walls are made of blocks of softish dark slate built without mortar. Further up the hill towards the trigonometrical point, there is a stronger gate similar in construction, but with gate frame of dark trap-stone about 0.305 metre (one foot) thick, having ornamental designs of creepers and parrots. Next to the walls in the corner between them and the frame, there are found sculptured heads of an elephant and a horse. Round bastions of about the 17th century A.D. protect the gate at a distance. The wall here is about 4.5 metres high and about 3.6 metres thick. Above are the battlements. There are holes to indicate the position of the doors.

There are two gates, the *diddi bagilu* and *simha bagilu*. On the top of the hill to the west is the citadel, the middle portion of which serves as the modern trigonometrical station. A precipice supported by batteries and walls guards it on the way up the hill on the west. The view to the north, overlooking the valley, is captivating. From the citadel towards west and south, the visitor can get a view of the Kudremukh mountain and some places of Dakshina Kannada district. The citadel, which is about 73 metres long north to south and 5.25 metres broad east to west, is oblong in shape, with its gate to the north and its corners being protected by round bastions. The walls of the citadel are about three metres high and have also parapets with musket holes. To the east of the citadel on a lower level is a larger plateau which is enclosed by low hills in the middle of which there are two tanks. Near by stand ruined walls of stone buildings. Relics of large-sized rooms and halls found here indicate that there was a palace here. There are some old tombs towards the second gate.

Just by the side of this fort, there are ruins of a large tank. The thick forest round about the fort contains valuable trees such as teak, *matti*, *honne*, etc.

Belavadi

Belavadi (T. Chikmagalur; P. 2,003; A. 735) is 29 km south-east of Chikmagalur town on Chikmagalur-Javagal-Banavar road and 10 km north-west of Halebid which was the capital of the Hoysalas. A legend says that this village was the ancient Ekachakranagara of the *Mahabharatha* times, where Bhima, one of the five Pandava brothers, is said to have slain Bakasura, a giant, who was tormenting the people of the area by demanding, among other things, a cart-load of food every day.

Even now, a festival called *Bandi-Bana* is celebrated here annually by villagers who at this time take out a cart-load of eatables outside the village and hold a feast.

Outside the residential area of the village, there is a large tank which is said to have been constructed by Dhanakaraya, a local chief. The tankbund used to breach frequently causing a havoc. It is believed that on being told by this astrologer to offer a human sacrifice as a remedy to prevent this, the chief sacrificed his own life. The villagers constructed a shrine on the tankbund as a memorial to him. During the early period of the Hoysalas, the place appears to have been a Jain settlement. In 1760 A.D., this village was given over by Krishnaraja Wodeyar II to the Sringeri Matha as a *jagir*.

The deity of a Ganapathi temple here is variously called as *Huttada* (anthill) Ganapati, *Udbhava* (naturally-formed) Ganapati and *Varada* (boon-bestowing) Ganapati. In its left side, there is a rough stone which is looking like a Shivalinga. The devotees hold an annual *homa* festival here. A temple dedicated to Shankarashvara is situated close to the *bagilu* Ganapati shrine and the Anjaneya shrine which are at the entrance to the village. The shrine of Basaveshvara, which was in ruins, has been reconstructed recently and is known for its Basava Jayanti celebration. There are also shrines dedicated to Beeredevuru, Kariamma and Bindigamma. The *jatra* of the latter two deities is conducted during March-April for two days. It is said that the *jagali* near Halekere-Ammanavara shrine was the old *Kattemane* where disputes used to be settled by the elders of the village. The local people highly venerate the *udbhava* (naturally formed) Kalleshvara *linga* which is anointed with oil frequently. There is a custom of cloth-offering at this shrine by devotees of the deity. They pray here for timely rains.

Veeranarayana Temple.—The largest among the Hoysala temples is that of Veeranarayana which is a protected national monument. This *trikutachala* temple is more complex than other *trikutachala* temples. It is a fine specimen of Hoysala architecture. Its three shrines are dedicated to Veeranarayana, Venugopala Yoganarasimha, the first being the image after which this temple has come to be well-known. It is obvious that the western portion of the temple forms a complete structure by itself. Perhaps it was first constructed and then the eastern portion was added. The western part consists of a square *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi*, a *navaranga* and square-shaped *mukhamantapa* which are in the middle of a courtyard, paved with soap stone slabs, and are surrounded for the most part by an oblong basement. The eastern portion of this basement has cloistered

veranda. A doorway of this veranda leads to the eastern portion of the temple.

From a fragmentary Hoysala inscription dated Shaka 1128 (1206 A.D.), it is clear that the Veera Narayana shrine was in existence before 1206 A.D. A *jagati* runs round the whole temple including the *mantapas*. It has a row of faces of *makaras* and ornamentation. The tower of Veeranarayana shrine is of soap stone and has three tiers of turrets and a large stone *kalasa* on the *shikhara* which is similar to the corresponding parts of the other two shrines. The doorway of the *navaranga* has a Gajalakshmi lintel. The pillars of the *navaranga* are large and bell-shaped. The star-shaped and other type of artistic pilasters intervene the plain walls of the *navaranga*. The ceiling of the *sukanasi* is a dome with an octagonal gallery and concentric circles above. There are comparatively large sculptures on the *garbhagriha* doorway. The image of Veeranarayana, which is about 2.5 metres high from the ground including its Garuda pedestal, is elegantly carved and elaborately ornamented. It has four hands and is standing in a *padmasana*. The *prabhavali* is profusely carved and contains *makaras* and *dashavatara* images. This graceful figure can be said to be one of the best specimens of the Hoysala sculptural art.

The *mukhamantapa* is of the shape of a "broken square" and is supported by 22 pillars, 20 of which are round bell-shaped and two-star-shaped. It has five plain cornices with a row of pilasters and rosettes. A stone bench in the *mukhamantapa*, which is ornamented with rosettes and pilasters, runs mostly all round the edge. All the ceiling panels of the temple, except those of the verandah, are well carved. Some of them are flat while a majority of them are dome-like containing intricate geometrical patterns of various designs and exhibit a high skill and mastery of details. These flat ceilings have Venugopala, Kalingamardana Krishna, warriors in different postures, other figures and ornamentations.

The eastern part of the temple has a *sabhamantapa* with *sukanasi* and a *garbhagriha* containing the images of Gopalakrishna and Yoganarasimha. The walls of these two cells are covered by large images, with scroll work and creeper *tornas* and are different in plan from those of Veeranarayana temple. To the east of the *sabhamantapa*, there is fine large *upparige* on a high ground with a flight of steps. The *upparige* is a large structure and has a square hall and a spacious porch. Both front and back entrances of the *upparige* are flanked by impressively carved elephants. The inner view of the hall is imposing and its height is about 5.19 metres and is supported by tall slim pillars. The towers in the south and north are similar to the western tower and have turrets ornamented *kirtimukhas* and have also varied sculptures. The

sabhamantapa is a large pavilion of 39 *ankanas* and of the indented square plan. The roof of the *sabhamantapa* is borne on 46 round bell-shaped pillars. There is a row of elephants on the inner face of the bench in various attitudes often fighting or marching with men. Work on many of these artistic figures of animals remained unfinished.

Venugopala shrine - The image of Venugopala in the Venugopala shrine is about 2.5 metres in height including the Garuda pedestal and *prabhavali*. It has a well ornamented *kireeta* and is flanked by Shri Devi and Bhu Devi. Above is a *mani-torana*. The icon of Venugopala is fine and intact. Its legs are crossed and some of its fingers are lifted as if in the act of playing on the flute.

Yoganarasimha shrine - The image of Yoganarasimha in the Yoganarasimha shrine is about 2.3 metres high including the pedestal and *prabhavali*. It is seated in the *utkulikasana*. The *yogapatta* (band) is carved around so as to keep the legs in position. The image has a fine *kireeta*, longish ears, a wide mouth and protruding eyes. On the outer edges of the serpentine *torana* are depicted the ten *avatars*.

The village has a primary health centre. (Belawadi had been, by mistake, included in *Hassan District Gazetteer*).

Bettagere

Tippanakoppa, a hamlet of Bettagere village (T. Sringeri; P. 564; A. 427) is 13 km south of Sringeri town. It has a curious *mastikal*, i.e., a memorial of a woman who immolated herself on the funeral pyre of her husband. It is in three panels. The top panel has a fine Gajalakshmi while the middle one has a female figure in the centre flanked by two other female figures. The lower panel has in the centre a man borne in a palanquin by four men, two on either side; at the right end, there is a warrior armed with a sword and a shield, and to the left a woman is seated on a throne with a female *chauri* bearer to her right. The man in the palanquin is apparently a chief and the woman on the throne is his queen who became a *sati* on his death.

Tanikodu, which is another hamlet of Bettagere village, has a shrine of Shankaranarayana said to have been constructed about 200 years ago. The image, which is about 0.915 metre high, has a conch and a mace in the left hands and an axe and a rosary in the right upper, the right lower being in the *abhaya* attitude. Nandi and Garuda are carved on the pedestal.

Bhadra wild Life Sanctuary —see. ch. I.

Bhandigadi

Bhandigadi (T. Koppa; P. 1,439; A. 1,169) is on the bank of the river Tunga, 12 km north-west of Koppa town. There is a *matha* here called Shakatapura Samsthana Tengina Matha. A sect of Brahmmins known as Kotadavaru from Kota in Udipi taluk of Dakshina Kannada are its followers. Five epigraphs dating from 1381 to 1448 A.D. which record grants to this monastery, which has been called therein as Muniyur-matha, were found here. In one of those records, dated in 1338 A.D., the village is called Bhandigadahu. According to a legend, a sage named Shakata performed penance here. There is a Narayana (also called Gopalakrishna) shrine close to the *matha*. The Ramana-vami festival is conducted at this place on a grand scale every year. There is also a shrine dedicated to Gangadhareshwara here.

Birur

Birur (T. Kadur; P. 4158; 1981-18,081; A. 6.48 Sq km Lat. 13° 35' 52"; Long. 75° 58' 23") is seven km north-west Kadur, 47 km north-east of Chikmagalur, 22 km south-east of Tarikere and about 213 km north-east of Bangalore. A donative inscription of 1063 A.D. found here calls the place as Beeravura. The town is on the Bangalore-Miraj railway line of the Southern Railway and on the Bangalore-Honnavar Road. The railway line also deviates from this place towards Talaguppa of Shimoga district. The place is an important and well-known trading centre and is adjacent to Kadur town. There are several shrines and temples here. The *jatra* of Beeredavaru takes place once in twelve years for fifteen days. An annual *jatra* of Veerabhadra is held about January-February for about nine days. There is a shrine of Antarghattamma, the annual *jatra* of which also is held for three days about January. There is also a temple of Mailaralinga here, the *jatra* of which is held on the Mahanavami day (September-October) when a customary oracular ceremony is held. There is a high school, a first grade college of arts, science and commerce and a general hospital in town.

Bisagni Matha

Bisagni Matha (T. Chikmagalur; P. 166; A. 449) is in Jagara hobli amidst fascinating mountainous natural scenes 27 km north-west of Chikmagalur town, on the Chikmagalur-Kemmannugundi road. It is also called Hirekan Matha. There is a Veerashaiva *matha* here called Shri Guru Dattatreya Adi-Gaddige Inam Bisagni Matha. It is one of the three Dattatreya *peethas* of the Chandra-Drona Parvata (Baba-Budan mountain) and was well endowed. The term Adi in its name means the first or ancient. A tradition says that a saint named Prabhu-linga Shivacharya of this *Peetha* performed extraordinary acts like bathing

in boiling water (*bisi aggni*) and taming a mad elephant during the time of Keladi Somashekhar Nayaka. Tiat ruler is stated to have granted some villages of Bhadravati taluk of Shimoga district and of Tarikere taluk of this district to this *matha*. There is a shrine of Shivalinga in the premises of the *Matha* here behind which there is a large cave in which saint Dattatreya is believed to have performed penance. Near about the *matha*, there are *gaddiges* of several earlier swamis.

Bomlapura

Bomlapura (T. Koppa; P. 1,305; A. 1,125) is 15 km north-west of Koppa town. Its old name was Bommanapura. The Tunga flows on the western side of the village. Five epigraphs (three of 1403, one of 1404, another of 1600 A.D.) relating to land transactions or grants were found here. Two of them incidentally mention *aliya-santana* (heirs in the female line). Bommanapura *agrahara* named after the father of the Vijayanagara governor Viththanna Wodeyar was established here early in the 15th century.

Brahmasamudra

Brahmasamudra (T. Kadur; P. 100; A. 936) is about 15 km south-west of Kadur town. It has been also called Lakshminarayanapura in some inscriptions. There are two temples here, one dedicated to Shiva and the other to Vishnu. The temple of Shiva called Nakanatheshvara had been originally erected by one Naka. He was a *sarvadhikari* and chief minister of the Hoysala Narasimha I in 1169 A.D. Two fine *dwarapalakas* and a metallic figure of Parvati are the only relics now remaining of the old Nakanatheshvara temple. Now a tiled house built on the old site has that ancient *linga*. The vishnu temple was constructed in 1172 A.D. by Achi Raja who was also a *sarvadhikari* under same ruler. This temple dedicated to Narayana is better preserved and is called Lakshminarayana and Veerananarayana in inscriptions. It faces east and consists of a *garbhagriha*, *sukhanasi*, *navaranga* and a porch. The ceilings of the temple are very deep and artistically executed. The *sukanasi* doorway contains an image of Lakshminarayana attended by angels, demi-gods and musicians. Large-sized *makaras* with Varuna on their back are carved on either side with admirable workmanship. The image of Lakshminarayana inside the *garbhagriha*, which is quite handsome, is about 1.8 metres tall and stands on a Garuda pedestal which is about 0.610 metre high. There are also icons of Venugopala, Yoganarasimha, Ganapati and Saptamatrikas which are all examples of Hoysaal art. King Narasimha Hoysala donated lands to this temple besides constructing a fort and a tank in the village.

Bukkambudhi

Bukkambudhi (T. Tarikere; P. 1,782; A. 859) is 37 km north-east of Tarikere town. It is learnt from an inscription of 888 A.D. that one Chagi built Araghatta and granted a land to the temple of Rameshvara of Kannamangala. Then, an epigraph of 1130 A. D., which records construction of the Araghatta tank and a Shiva temple and also a grant for the temple by *Mandalika Barmmarasa Deva*, calls the place as Araghattapura. Another lithic record of 1208 says that Nagagavunda and Madagavundi constructed the Madasamudra tank and consecrated a *linga*. From a later inscription of 1555 A.D., it is found that Era-Krishnappa Nayaka's son Venkatadri Nayaka (the chief of Aigur) made a grant to the Brahmins of Bukkambudhi. From this, it can be inferred that the old tank was repaired by the Vijayanagara king Bukka after whom it was renamed as Bukkambudhi. The length of the bund is 840 metres and the height 13 metres. The tank holds 323 M.Cft. of water and supplies water to about 230 hectares of land. About three km from this village on a hill, there is a temple dedicated to Virupaksha. It is said to have been erected by Bukka. Elegant images of Veerabhadreshvara, Ganapati, Channakeshava, Mahavishnu, Shanmukha and Bhuvaneshwari can also be seen inside the Virupaksha temple. An annual *jatra* of Virupaksha is held about April (on the days on which the *jatra* of Virupaksha at Hampi in Hospet taluk of Bellary district is held) for four days.

There is a temple dedicated to Channakeshava in the residential area of the village. There are also shrines of Veerabhadra, Marula Siddheshwara, Siddhalingeswara and Kalabhairava. There is a cave in the nearby hill called after Siddhalinga Shivacharya of Ujjini who is said to have performed penance there. A large *mantapa* has been recently constructed here in memory of that saint. The village has a high school and a primary health centre.

Bund-Ghat

Bund-Ghat (T. Mudigere), also called coffee ghat, is the main outlet to the western coast from the south of Chikmagalur district. The ghat road here runs from Mudigere and is led through *Ombat-Maradi*. From Kottigehara, one can have enchanting views of the approach to and down the ghat. Near the head of this ghat is a hill called Hulikal (meaning 'tiger stone') with two boulders on it.

Chikmagalur

Chikmagalur (P. 41,639—1981—60,573; A. 7.25 sq. km Lat. 13° 19' 10", Long. 75°46'30"), situated in a fertile valley south of the Baba

Budan range of hills, about 248 km north-west of Bangalore, 39 km south-west of Kadur, 56 km south of Tarikere and 120 km south of Shimoga, is the headquarters town of the taluk, sub-division and district of the same name. The district headquarters was shifted from Kadur to this place in 1865. Roads from Chikmagalur town lead to Kadur (north-east), Narasimharajapura (north-west), Koppa (north-west), Mudigere (south-west), Sringeri (west), Tarikere (north), Malleshvara (Kudremukh) (west-north-west).

From several inscriptions, it is obvious that the ancient name of the place was Kiriya-Muguli which was an *agrahara*. Adjacent to it, there was Piriya-Muguli, another *agrahara*. Later these two places came to be called as Chikka-Muguli and Hiriya-Muguli. 'Kiriya' and 'Chikka' both mean small, while 'Piriya' and its modern form 'Hiriya' mean big, 'Muguli' is the name of a small tree with thorns (*Acacia Suma*, Curze). The particulars of the ten epigraphs in which these names occur are given hereunder.

Sl. No.	Inscription No. of Chikmagalur in E.C. VI	Year in A.D.	Mentioned as
1	3	899	Kiriya-Muguli
2	8	About 900	Kiriya-Muguli <i>agrahara</i>
3	7	1061	Piriya-Muguli <i>agrahara</i>
4	15	1074	Basavanahalli belonging to Kiriya-Muguli
5	4	1140	Chikka-Muguli in Devalige-nad
6	5	1184	Kiriya-Muguli
7	1	1257	Chikka-Muguli in Devalige-nad
8	2	1230	Chikka-Muguli
9	44	1287	Hiriya-Muguli and Basavanahalli
10	10	1586	Immemorial <i>agrahara</i> Keshavapura which is Hiriya-Muguli.

The lithic record dated 1280 A.D. found in the Lal Bagh here is a memorial to Soma Gavunda who, it is stated, "having burst the tomb, attained to the world of gods". He was a Jaina lay-disciple of Shreyamsha Bhattaraka, of Shri Moola-Sangha and Kondakundanvaya. One of the *veeragals* found near the Veerabhadra temple of Basavanahalli which is a part of Chikmagalur town, dated 1289 A.D., alludes to a clash between the Hoysala royal brothers Narasimha III and Ramanatha. An inscription of 1610 A.D. found at the Rangaswami shrine of Basavanahalli calls its deity as Tiruvengalanathaswami. There is a curious sculpture of a panel in the premises of the Town Municipal Council. It has a male figure of a soldier having a gun and a sword. Another figure, which is the middle sculpture in the panel, holds a sword.

It appears to be of either a general or a king. On its left side, there is a standing female figure holding a baby in her arms. From the style and workmanship of this sculpture and the type of the gun used, perhaps it may be ascribed to about the 17th century A.D. Near the place, where there was a fort gate, a venerated *Sati*-stone, which is in the form of a raised hand, is pointed out as that of Rabbajamma.

The town, which is at a height of 1,034 metres from the sea-level, enjoys a salubrious climate. A fine thoroughfare about eight km long extends from Hiremagalur (which is also a part of Chikmagalur) to Basavanahalli. A part of it is the main bazar street. A *jatra* of Bola-Rameshvara temple situated on the Mudigere road which was renovated recently is held about April for one day. A temple of Kattimaramma, which is on the Kadur road and built about a hundred years back, is frequently visited by the people. It has Harijan priests. A *jatra* of this deity also is held about April for one day. There is also a temple of Kollapura-Mahalakshmi which too holds an annual *jatra* during May-June for one day. There are also recently constructed temples dedicated to Kannika-Parameshvari and Rukumai-Panduranga. The town has a considerable population of Muslims who have several mosques and dargahs. The Sangeen mosque here which is a stone building, is stated to date back about 346 years. The Jamia Mosque constructed about 150 years ago is the biggest in the district. A new spacious church with some special features covering a space of about 7,000 square feet without any pillars was constructed in 1976. It is called St. Joseph's Cathedral. It has an attractive shell shaped portico. There are two bells on its 13.2 metres high tower. The main hall is 18.3 metres long and 36.6 metres wide. There is a triple-arched entrance, a mosaic figure of the Risen Lord Jesus Christ and a mural above the main altar. The wooden crucifix kept on the altar has been skilfully carved. There is also a Church of the Protestants named St. Andrew's Church which was constructed in 1880. The oldest monument in the European cemetery here is dated 1864 in memory of Theodore John Wheatly Tailor who is described as "an alumnus of Bishop's College, Calcutta". He was the headmaster of the local Government School.

Hiremagalur, which was until recently a separate village, is now a part of Chikmagalur town. In 1971, its population was 1,456 and area 1,300 hectares. During the 9th and 11th centuries, it was a flourishing *agrahara* town. Legends say that the place was the residence of nine *siddhas* who performed penance near a pond in the village known as Siddha-Pushkarini and that as Parashurama too lived here, it was called Bhargavapuri.

Kodandarama temple.—The temple of Kodandarama, which is a State-protected monument, stands in the south-east of the village. It

seems to have been constructed in three stages. This temple is a structure in the Hoysala style, so far as the *garbhagriha* and *sukanasi* are concerned, the remaining portions being subsequent additions in the Dravidian style. The present *navaranga* is of the 14th century A.D., while the *mukhamantapa* (porch) may be of the 16th century A.D. The outer walls of the *garbhagriha* and vestibule are raised on a square basement which consists of six cornices. The outer walls of the *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* are built of brick and mortar. The projection of the vestibule appears to be of the 17th century. In the *garbhagriha* on a common Hanuman pedestal measuring 0.487 metre (1½ feet) high, there are images of Kodandarama (i.e., Rama with bow), Sita, who is on the right, and Lakshmana on the left. The figure of Rama is 1.37 metres (4½ feet) tall. Rama and Lakshmana both carry arrows in their right hands and strung bows in their left hands. These images appear to be of a later date, and not Hoysala. According to the *sthalapurana*, proud Parashurama was subdued at this place by Lord Ramachandra, and as per the request of the former to show him the scene of his (Rama's) marriage, the latter took here Sita to his right and Lakshmana to his left. The processional metallic image of the temple has the form of Janardana with Shridevi and Bhudevi on the two sides.

In the *prakara* (enclosure) of the temple, there are small shrines containing the figures of Yoganarasimha, Vedanta Deshika, Sugriva, Muddukrishna, Madhava, Ramanujacharya, some Alvars, etc. Yoganarasimha is called so because he is shown in the posture of meditation. It is a fine figure which is 1.06 metres high (3½ feet), having a *prabhavali* on which the 10 incarnations are sculptured. But after Rama, Balarama and Krishna are engraved and the Buddha is missing. This is common in many Shri Vaishnava representations of *dashavataras* as they give prominence to Balarama, believed to be incarnation of Shesha, and Ramanuja is also described as Shesha's incarnation. The image of Madhava, which is 1.37 metres (4½ feet) in height with four hands, is of the pre-Hoysala style, resembling Badami Chalukya workmanship. While its right lower hand has a short round staff, the left lower is placed on the waist. The outer-walls of the *garbhagriha* and *sukanasi* have, besides pilasters and turrets, two rows of figures representing mostly Vishnu and his forms such as Hayagriva, Narasimha, Lakshminarayana, Venugopala, Kaliya-Mardana and Govardhanadhari. There are also figures of Lakshmi, Hanuman, Garuda and Ganapati. A *jatra* of Kodandarama temple is held for one day about February of every year. The temple has a fine pond nearby which is now dry.

Ishwara temple.—There is an Ishwara temple in Hiremagalur which is also a State-protected monument. It stands west to the *yupastambha* (sacrificial pillar). It might be of 900 A.D. The Shivalinga inside the

garbhagriha, which is called Sectala-Mallikarjuna, is about .662 metre ($2\frac{1}{2}$ feet) in height including the pedestal. The *navaranga* doorway of the temple has at the bottom two panels containing a bearded figure with the face of a lion. The porch of the temple has pillars of the Dravidian style which were set up probably in the 17th century A.D. There are fine figures of goddess Saraswati and Nandi.

Jademuni.—In the veranda of this Ishwara temple to its left, there is an extra-ordinary and curious rotund figure, about 1.22 metres (4 feet) in height, with eight legs and four hands. It has unkempt curly hair, a belt-like band across the right shoulder which may be the sacred thread, a *padma* medallion inside a crescent above the right ear, and *padmakundalas* in the ears. A lion cloth with a girdle is worn in the manner of a *brahmachari*. There is an indistinct *mrak* on the forehead which may represent the third eye (*phalaksha*). Four of the legs are in the front in a row, whereas the other four legs, which are in the back, form two pairs facing opposite directions. Out of its four hands, the right upper one holds a long staff, the right lower has a rosary, the left lower a pitcher-like vase with a lid (probably a *kamandalu* which is carried by the *sanyasis*), and the fourth one is broken. The local people use the epithet *Jademuni* for this figure as it has matted hair, rosary, etc., and also call it a *bhoota* since it has a haggard and weird look. Probably, this rare icon was meant to represent a member of the Ganas of Shiva or some other benevolent spirit or a sage supposed to be guarding the area and also protecting the sacrifices which used to be performed in the *agrahara* of Hiremagalur. The several legs shown in more than one direction, seem to be symbolic of his work of warding off or chasing evil spirits.

Yoopastambha.—In front of the Ishwara temple, there is a *yoopastambha* which is also a State-protected monument. A myth says that king Janamejaya installed it during his serpent sacrifice. It is made up of a high cubical base followed by a short octagonal moulding and another cubical moulding overlaid by a square abacus, having a long lotus bud. On the east and west sides of the bud, there are three incised lines which appear to indicate a trident. On the west and east faces of the bases of this post, there are two epigraphs. Only a few letters of the inscription of the west face have remained, the rest being worn out. The height of the letters is about five centimetres (two inches). The only complete word found there is '*ashvayoopta*' which signifies that the post was used for performing sacrifices. On palaeographic grounds, this epigraph is thought to be of a time between the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. *vide* M.A.R. 1945). The epigraph on the east face is of one Annayya of about the 10th century A.D., who appears to have reinstalled the sacrificial post.

Parashurama temple.—To the north-west of Hiremagalur locality stands a Parashurama temple. It has a *garbhagriha*, a vestibule and a *navaranga*. The walls and the tower are built of brick and mortar and are of the 17th or 18th century A.D. A form of granite *linga* shaped like a thick axe (*parashu*) represents Parashurama in the *garbhagriha*. It is of the earlier times. In front of the temple, there is a *vecragal* and an epigraph of about the tenth century A.D. A Ganga inscription is found on the ceiling of the temple.

Kali shrine.—About 45 metres to the north of the Parashurama temple, there is a shrine dedicated to Kali containing a soap-stone sculpture of the goddess also called Antaragattamma and Karalamma. The image holds a sword in the right hand and an indistinct symbol in the left. She is seated in *padmasana* pose and is attended by a lady on one side and a lion on the other. There is an elephant holding a bell in its trunk above the head of the goddess in the upper panel. The upper edge of the *prabhavali*, which is elegantly ornamented, has a thick rope of *rudraksha*.

Hiremagalur has also the remains of a fort and its moat. Bilekallu, which is a hamlet attached to Hiremagalur locality, has a shrine of Ranganatha, which holds a *jatra* about April for five days.

The Chikmagalur town is a centre of education, trade and commerce. The important commodities marketed here are coffee seeds, paddy and arecanut. There are a Government College of Science, Arts and Commerce, S.T.J. College for Women, Government Polytechnic, Government Teachers Training Institute, a private engineering college, a College of Education, four commerce institutes, a tailoring institute, a District Central Library and a meteorological station. It has Mallegowda General Hospital. All the district-level offices are situated here.

Danayakapura

Danayakapura (T. Tarikere; P. 456; A. 60), 31 km north-east of Tarikere town, is called so as a Dandanayaka (an army general) had his residence here in olden days. It has shrines dedicated to Adi-Shakti also called Chamundeshvari and Anjaneya. The former shrine is noted for rites of *kendarchane* performed in April-May for two days.

Dasarahalli

Dasarahalli (T. Chikmagalur; P. 179; A. 662) is about 10 km north-east of Chikmagalur town on Chikmagalur-Kadur road. Within the jurisdiction of this revenue village, there is a deep and narrow passage between hills named after a local chief named Veeranna. He got cons-

tructed a temple dedicated to Ishvara in which there is also a statue of Veerabhadra. At a distance of about four km from the pass, there is a cave-like shrine of Ranganathaswami. As there are beehives round about, it is also called Jenukal Ranganatha. The natural scenery round about this shrine and pass is very attractive.

Dattatreya Peetha

Dattatreya Peetha (T. Chikmagalur; P. 25; A. 258), a village in Jagara hobli, is situated at a distance of about 35 km north of Chikmagalur town. It is sometimes called as *sarkari* Dattatreya Peetha village in order to differentiate it from the adjoining village named Inam Dattatreya Peetha village which has the well-known Dattatreya Peetha for which see under Inam Dattatreya Peetha.

Devadana

Khandya, a hamlet of Devadana village (T. Chikmagalur; P. 2,553; A. 3,600), located at a distance of 43 km north-west of Chikmagalur town, is on the right bank of the river Bhadra. Devadana means a village donated to a temple. Khandya is one of the *pancha-kshetras* situated on the Bhadra which is locally called also as Narasimha-teertha (the other four *kshetras* are Kalasa in Mudigere taluk, Hebbe in Narasimharajapura taluk, Somapura in Tarikere taluk, all these three being also in this district, and Kudli in Shimoga taluk of Shimoga district). The village has some old temples, the chief one being dedicated to Markandeshvara. According to a tradition, the place had the hermitage of Mrikandu Rishi. When he sought from Shiva the boon of a son, he was asked to choose between one who would be a prodigy of wisdom, but would die at the age of 16, and one who would be a stupid person but would live long. The sage chose the former and obtained a son whom he called Markandeya. The serene youth maintained equanimity and engaged himself in intensive devotions as the time of his demise approached. When Mrityu appeared to claim his life, Janardana (Vishnu) offered to be the substitute for him, because of his devotions. Shiva, moved by this piquant turn of events, granted Markandeya victory over death, so says the legend. Khandya is said to derive its name from this illustrious Markandeya. The temples of Mrityunjaya and Janardana here are believed to have been erected to commemorate this episode.

Markandeshvara temple.—The temple dedicated to Markandeshvara, which is called also as Mrityunjaya and Tryambakeshvara, stands on the right bank of the river Bhadra in the midst of a jungle. While the figures of two elephants placed in front of the temple appear to be of Hoysala workmanship, the temple proper seems to have been erected in the 16th century when the Nayakas of Keladi were ruling the region.

The *garbhagriha* of the temple contains an older Shivalinga and has a surrounding passage for *pradakshina*. The *sukanasi* too has been provided with a similar passage and has a *padma* ceiling. The *navaranga* has four granite pillars of cubical mouldings, octagonal shafts and wheel-shaped tops. Images of Garuda, Bhairava, Veerabhadra, Hanuman, etc., are carved on the pillars of the *navaranga*. An inscription dated in the year 1180 A.D. (*i.e.* when the Hoysalas held sway over the area) states that the Ishvaralinga here was set up by Kumbhasambhava (*i.e.* Agastya) and was daily worshipped by the sage Markandeya and was hence called Markandeshvara. It also refers to certain gifts given by the Hoysala king Veera-Ballala to the temple. An annual *jatra* of this temple is held for three days about February. The present Janardana temple is attributed to about the Vijayanagara period and has a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi* and a long *navaranga*. The walls of the *prakara* and the *mahadvara* are of the late Vijayanagara period. The broken Janardana figure in it is actually Venkatesha which might be of the eleventh century A.D. There is an image of Yoganarasimha which is of Hoysala workmanship. An image of Hanuman called Odagal-Anjaneya has been carved on a huge boulder lying on the bank of the river. At a little distance from Markandeshvara temple near Kudure Habbe, the river Bhadra flows in a narrow space in between the rocks, which is locally called Mekedatu (as a goat can jump across from one side to the other here), and then rushes down from a height of about 7.6 metres. This waterfall is called Rama Teertha. At Gorigundi, which is another hamlet of Devadana village, Hazrat Khaja Bunnabi Urus is held annually in the month of Rabi-ul-Sani. The *dargah* is said to be more than a hundred years old.

Devanur

Devanur (T. Kadur; P. 1,552; A. 682) lies at a distance of 17 km by railway from Kadur on the Miraj-Bangalore line, and 21 km to the south-west of Kadur town by road. The place is called so as it is noted for temples. Surapura and Girvanapura are its two other Sanskritised names. In an inscription dated 1234 A.D., it has been called Lakshminarayanapura. The village was the birth-place of Mahakavi Lakshmeesha (Lakshmikanta Hebbur), a renowned Kannada poet. He was an ardent devotee of Lord Lakshmikanta, the presiding deity of one of the temples of Devanur, to whom he dedicated his famous work "Jaimini Bharata" (see Ch. XV). The Kannada poet Rudrabhatta, who flourished in the 12th century A.D., has also dedicated his work 'Jagannatha Vijaya' to god Lakshmikanta.

Lakshmikanta temple.—The temple of Lakshmikanta also called Lakshminarayana, which is a State-protected monument, is a medium-

sized structure mostly of granite with rough workmanship of the 17th century A.D. Perhaps there was an earlier temple of Lakshmikanta at the place. Some images and two pot-stone elephants of the temple probably belong to a Rameshvara temple of the place which has now disappeared. The temple faces east and consists of a *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi*, *mukhamantapa* and a veranda. The porch consists of 18 *ankanas*. There is a common veranda all along the compound-wall of the temple which has two main gateways, one to the east and the other to the south. The *garbhagriha* has a domed ceiling. The image of the presiding deity holds *shankha*, *chakra*, *padma* and *gada*, with Lakshmi sitting by the side. The image is about a metre high. It is of Hoysala workmanship. The *prabhavali* has the common looped ornamentation with the 10 incarnations in the inter-spaces. The *vimana* of the temple is of pyramidal shape. The shrine of the goddess Lakshmi is to the right of the main shrine with a *mantapa* in front. The statue of the goddess is about 1.22 metres high and holds lotuses in her two back hands, while the two front hands are in the *varada* and *abhaya* poses. One of the several images seated in *padmasana* with folded hands in the temple is pointed out as that of the poet Lakshmeesha referred to earlier. Idols of Vaikunta-Narayana, Shridevi, Bhudevi and Vishvakshena and some Shrivaisnava Alvars are also kept here. There is also an image of *varaha* (boar incarnation of Vishnu) in the temple. There is a metallic processional image (*utsava murthi*) which has a *kireeta* shaped like an inverted pot. An annual *jatra* of this temple is held on the full-moon day of *Vaishakha* (April-May) for eight days. A festival called *Kotharotsava* takes place during December-January. On the left side of the main road leading to the Lakshminarayana temple, a plot of land is pointed out as the site of a house in which poet Lakshmeesha is said to have resided. It is State-protected.

Siddheshvara temple:—This is an elegant structure of the 13th century and is situated at the northern end of the village. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi*, *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa*, the last portion being a later construction, some pillars of which are elaborately carved. The epigraph dated 1234 A.D. referred to earlier, which was found in this temple, states that this temple was constructed in the same year by Kumara-Deva. The *sukanasi* and the *garbhagriha* have both small lotus ceilings. There are several other shrines in the villages, viz., those of Banashankari, Anjaneya, Veerabhadra, Beeralingeswara, Antaraghattamma and Chandramouleshwari. Very close to the village, there is a large tank in the bed of which a mound is pointed out as the site of an old Rameshvara temple. The village has a high school and an Ayurvedic dispensary.

Devara Hosahalli

Devara Hosahalli (T. Kadur; P. 400; A. 392), 25 km east of Kadur town, has an old temple of Lakshmiranganatha. The temple, which is surrounded by a fort, has on the eastern side, a small shrine of Bhutesha, who according to a legend, was once terrorising the people and was subdued by Lakshmiranganatha. On the north-western side of the temple, there is a big old pond called Anehonda in which it is said elephants used to bathe. There is a small shrine of Anjaneya which is also frequently visited by the people. An annual *jatra* of Lakshmiranganatha temple is held about April for eight days in the Mahanavami *maidan* which is close to the temple.

Devavrunda

Devavrunda (T. Mudigere; P. 663; A. 963), about 24 km south-west of Mudigere town, appears to have been, during the period of the Gangas of Talakad, a noted place for the worship of goddess Lakshmi. According to a legend, it had the hermitage of the sage Kapila. It has a temple dedicated to Prasanna-Rameshvara. A myth associates the Shivalinga of the temple with Parashurama, the son of Jamadagni. The *maharwana* and *prakara* of this place of worship appear to have been constructed during the Vijayanagara period, while its *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi* and inner *navaranga* with pilasters on the outer walls and a square stepped pyramidal tower belong to the Hoysala times. The cubical mouldings of the pillars are ornamented with relief sculptures of the Vijayanagara period. There are shrines dedicated to Keshava, Veerabhadra, Anjaneya and Devi. The Veerabhadra shrine has also a stepped pyramidal tower. The image of Devi is a well executed one. A *jatra* of this Devi shrine is held on the Mahasivaratri day and its another *jatra* takes place for two days commencing from the Yugadi day. The village has an Ayurvedic dispensary.

Durgadahalli

Durgadahalli (T. Mudigere; P. 530; A. 935) is 25 km west of Mudigere town. At a distance of about three km from here there is a temple of Kalabhairava in the midst of a jungle. A road runs from Durgadahalli-Horikan estate, and from this road a footpath leads to the temple. A road linking Beltangady in Dakshina Kannada district with Kalasa in Chikmagalur district, known as the Kadadkallu Ghat Road, which was once largely used, runs near the temple, which is built of rough stone slabs has a *garbhagriha* with a *vimana*, a vestibule, a *navaranga* and a *mukhamantapa*. The *vimana* above the *garbhagriha* is shaped like a beautifully stepped-pyramid with a figure of *kirtimukha*. The image of the presiding deity Bhairava, which is 1.22 metres above the pedestal, has placid countenance and holds a sword, drum, trident

a *kapala* in its four hands. There are several roughly done sculptures of deities. There are also small shrines of Durgamma, Chowdeshvari and Panjurli *Bhoota*. An annual *jatra* of Kalabharava is held for three days during February-March.

Gadihalli

Gadihalli (T. Tarikere; P. 1,675; A. 713) lies about 35 km north-east of Tarikere town. The name of the place means "boundary village". An epigraph of 1278 A.D., which records grants to the temples of Adi-Kalinatha and Ramanatha by *mahapradhana*, senabova Bommanna and the *nanadeshis* in Asandinad and others, mentions the place as Gottagadi and as "Shri Padunagapura which is Gottagadi". Later, the village was on the border of the principalities of Tarikere and Chitradurga. It has old shrines of Ishwara, Channa-Keshava, Basaveshvara, Ranganatha, Beeredeva and Masti. This was one of the villages selected in 1972 for all-round development to mark the silver jubilee of freedom.

Gandaghatta

Ardini, a hamlet of Gandaghatta village (T. Sringeri; P. 814; A. 709), is seven km west of Sringeri town. It has two notable *mastikals*. They are of elaborate workmanship and about 2.13 metres high with six interesting panels. The bottom panel depicts an orchestra with men blowing horns and beating drums. In the next panel, warriors are fighting with bows and arrows. The third one has warriors armed with swords and shields. The fourth panel shows husband and wife who are borne in a palanquin by two men on either side; there is a horse-rider in front, attended by an umbrella-bearer. In the next panel, husband and wife are seated with folded hands; there is a dagger between them; the wife with her head encircled by flames is attended by a female *chauri*-bearer; below the couple, there is a horizontal, ornamental post from which a hand is projected from its right extremity. This raised hand bears a lime fruit between its thumb and forefinger; the next and the last panel has a *linga* flanked by elephants which are shown as pouring water over it from pots held in their trunks. The top of the stone is shaped into a *prabha* with a *simha-lalata*.

Gangamoola

This is a part of Samse village. See under Samse.

Garje

Garje (T. Kadur; P. 1,623; A. 773) is 11 km north east of Kadur town and 14 km east of Birur town. According to an inscription dated 1090 A.D., it was an *agrahara* town and was called Hiriyana-Garje.

At a short distance east of the Kalleshvara temple of the place built in the 11th century A.D., there is a tank which has been mentioned as Hiiriyakere in that epigraph. The *navaranga* of the temple has well-shaped central pillars which form a group. On the south-east pillar, there is Lakshmi in *padmasana*, and Nataraja dancing on Andhakasura; the south-west pillar has an image of Bhairva and four-handed Shiva; the north-west pillar depicts Ardhanarishvara-murti and Harihara with trident and a rosary; the north-east pillar has Gajasuramardana Shiva and Lakshmi seated on the lotus; on the south pillar, figures of Venkateshvara and an elephant can be seen; the north pillar shows Shiva with eight hands in a sitting pose and a Mahishasuramardini; all these figures are well-sculptured. Two Nandi figures face the main *linga* in the central *ankana*. There are also images of Saptamatrikas, Ganapati, a single-headed and a two-handed Kumara and Veerabhadra. The *linga* installed in the *garbhagriha* is flat-topped and is about .763 metre high including the pedestal. To the south-west of the Kalleshvara temple there is a Keshava temple which may be of about the 15th century A.D. It has now no image in the *garbhagriha*. Its pillars of the *navaranga* and the porch have cubical and octagonal mouldings. The cubical mouldings contain relievo figures of Balakrishna, Yoganarasimha, etc.

Gautameshvara

Gautameshvara (T. Chikmagalur; P. 71; A. 105) is in the midst of enchanting natural surroundings lying about 19 km south-west of Chikmagalur town and about a km south-west of Kuduvalli. A traditional tale has it that the sage Gautama had his hermitage here and that Ahalya, his wife, was released from her curse by Lord Ramachandra at this place. There is a small Hoysala temple dedicated to Ishvara called Gautameshvara on the bank of a pond. There are two large figures of *dvarapalakas* and images of Kalabhairava and Saptamatrikas. An inscription dated 1065 A.D. found here registers the grant of a plot of paddy land free of all taxes at the village Kuridavalli for service of Swayambhudeva in the Kaikeshvara temple by a local chief named Marasinga Senavara and also remission of taxes by him for a plot of land previously given to the same temple by one Vamanayya. Another epigraph which is undated but perhaps belongs to the eleventh century A.D. records the gift of some land to a temple for "expiating the sin of killing a bull in anger". Two rather indistinct forms in stone in the temple of Gautameshvara are pointed out as *udbhava murtis* of Gangapati and Anjaneya.

Giriya-pura

Giriya-pura (T. Kadur; P. 1,006, A. 592) is situated at a distance of about 15 km north-east of Kadur town. It has old temples of

Basaveshvara and Kendada Monappaswami and also a *guddige* of Marula-Siddheshvara. A Shivayoga Mandira and an *ashrama* called Shantidhama Shri Guru Kumarashrama were founded here fifty years back by Sadashiva Shivacharya of Haluswamy *Matha* of Sakrepatna to commemorate the renowned saint Hanagal Kumaraswamy. There is Shivadvaitha Tattva Prachara Samiti established about 1950. Another temple dedicated to Mallamma was founded by Shrimad Veerashaiva Badaganadu Panchachara Hemareddy Jananga about 1920. It is stated that the forefathers of this Hemareddy Jananga, who were followers of this saintly lady, immigrated to this place from the Rayalaseema area centuries back. This place has been the centre of their multifarious activities pertaining to social, co-operative, educational, cultural and religious spheres. Under their Navajeevana Darshana Mantapa, mass marriages are being held since 1960. An Annual *jatra* of Kendada Monappaswamy temple is held for four days in February-March. A fair in honour of Mallamma takes place for two-days once in twelve years. The village has a high school with a hostel attached to it.

Gonibeedu

Gonibeedu (T. Mudigere; P. 1,405; A. 828), headquarters of the hobli of the same name, is 13 km south-east of Mudigere town. It is said that a local chief called Gona had his *beedu* here and hence it was called Gonibeedu. The village has shrines of Ganapati, Channakeshava and Basaveshvara. An inscription in modern Kannada language and characters found at this place records the construction of Basaveshvara temple and of some shops in the year Chitrabhanu and consecration of the image of Basaveshvara by Veerappa Gauda of village Chinuga in Kittalenad in Gonibeedu-seeme, in the year Svabhanu (vide M.A.R. 1927). There is a high school and a primary health unit here.

Gonibeedu Agrahara

Gonibeedu Agrahara (T. Mudigere; P. 1,294; A. 1,462) is situated on the left bank of the river Hemavati, 16 km south-east of Mudigere town. A legend says that a *rakshasa* named Gonasura, who lived here in olden days, was killed by Adi-Subrahmanyeshvara. It is said that this place of worship was constructed by Harihara, a Vijayanagara ruler, in the course of his pilgrimage, and that he got the original image of Subrahmanya with seven hoods of panchaloha made and got it installed at a nearby anthill, as per a dream he had. The temple is an ordinary structure with a tiled roof. The central cell is flanked by cells containing a Shivalinga and a figure of Channakeshava. Attached to the temple, just behind the central cell, there is a shrine of goddess, Parvati. On one of the stone-pillars of the temple, there is an image of Ganapati which is said to be an *udbhava-murti*. An epigraph of the Vijayanagara times

dated in 1561 A.D. records a grant made by a Nayaka. While in this inscription, only broken parts of two names of the place could be read as "Gonee—" situated on the Hemavati, "otherwise called—pura," earlier lithic records of 1406 and 1520 A.D. found at Hantur and Devav-runda of the same taluk refer to 'Goliyabeedu'. An annual *jatra* of the temple is held for one day about March.

Gopala

Gopala (T. Tarikere; P. 1,343; A. 851) is situated by the side of the river Bhadra, about 12 km north-west of Tarikere town. There is a fine but mutilated figure of Veeranjaneya in high relief at the entrance to the locality where there was a fort. The village was an *agrahara* town about the 12th century A.D. The place has a dilapidated temple of Gopalakrishna (also called Venugopala) belonging to the late Hoysala period. It has a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi* and a *navaranga*. The image of Venugopala, which was a graceful figure of a height of 1.52 metres (five feet), was stolen in 1973-74, and has not been recovered. At a short distance from this temple, there are relics of an old Ballaleshvara temple. The statue of Veerabhadra of the local Veerabhadra shrine is a fine example of the period of the Keladi Nayakas. There is also a shrine of Obaleshvara here, an annual *jatra* of which is held for three days commencing from the Mahashivaratri day.

Hadikere

Hadikere (T. Tarikere; P. 1,116; A. 1,475) is about six km north of Tarikere town. There is a battery (platform) on an old fort, which is a rough stone of a height of 18.3 metres, which was used to watch the advance of enemies and strangers. There is an old shrine of Channakeshava, and a modern shrine of Basaveshvara under the auspices of which a *jatra* takes place for four days about March. There is also a *dargah* of Zahiruddin Shah in whose honour an annual *urus* is held for two days.

Halase

Halase (T. Mudigere; P. 470; A. 422), located five km south-east of Mudigere town, is noted for a temple dedicated to Rameshvara constructed recently and has in it the deities of Durgamba, Nandeeshvara and Maha-Ganapati. *Suggi-habba* which is held here during March/April for three days, is well-known.

Halasabalu

Halasabalu (T. Chikmagalur; P. 817; A. 891), 14 km north of Chikmagalur town, is said to be called so as it had a good number of jack-fruit trees and also because a large number of wooden ploughs were manufactured here. It has two old shrine of Deveeramma and Malle-varu. An inscription found near the latter place of worship dated

1343 A.D. states that a *shasana* was granted to the farmers of Halli-Hiriyur residing at this village, assuring them that there would be no forcible seizures and no tax on professions. Probably, this was in response to their complaint of harassments by tax collectors. Another lithic record dated 1172 A.D. records a battle that took place at Vagadeyahalli between two local chiefs.

Halasuru

Halasuru (T. Tarikere; P. 812; A. 380), is an ancient place situated about 20 km west of Tarikere town. An inscription of the Hoysala times dated 1270 A.D. found here calls this place as Chaturvedimangala, which means that it was an *agrahara* settlement granted to Vedic scholars. It has now an old shrine of Basaveshvara renovated recently.

Halike

Horatti, a hamlet of Halike (T. Mudigere; P. 708; A. 338) about ten km west of Mudigere town, has become well-known for high yielding paddy called Intan grown in large quantities in and around the village. It has a small temple of Parvateshvara.

Halamatturu

Halamatturu (T. Koppa; P. 1240; A. 706), 21 km north-west of Koppa town, has a temple dedicated to Lokaparameshvari with shrines of Channakeshvara, Bhavanishankara and Ganapati. What is called *moola-vighraha*, which is here an anthill, and the *utsava-moorti* have separate shrines. The anthill is fairly high. An annual *jatra* of the temple is held for two days about April.

Haluvali

Haluvali is a hamlet of Kalasa village. See under Kalasa.

Hampapura

Hampapura (T. Chikmagalur; P. 342; A. 122), five km north-east of Chikmagalur town, has an old temple dedicated to Virupaksheshvara. Two inscriptions dated about 1411 A.D. were found near the temple. The first states that it (the epigraph) was set up on the channel brought in front of Bayakolale by Anurnad, Devaligenad and other *nads*, to "Pratapa-Hariharapura which is Hampapattana". The other inscription of about the same date mentions that a channel was brought to the same village from Arasiguppe channel. There is also a shrine of Basaveshvara.

Hanturu

Hanturu (T. Mudigere; P. 527; A. 305), about 15 km south-west of Mudigere town, has an old Parshwanatha *basadi* with towers. Accord-

ing to an inscription dated 1129 A.D., it was got constructed by Hariyabbarasi, the eldest among younger sisters of Kumara Ballaladeva, a Hoysala prince. There are two other shrines here, one of Kalleshvara and the other of Deveeramma. *Suggi-kunita* is performed here for about seven days in about March.

Hariharapura

Hariharapura (T. Koppa; P. 104; A. 645), situated on the left bank of the river Tunga, ten km west of Koppa town, is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name. A legend relates that Daksha performed a great sacrifice near the Someshvara temple close to Hariharapura, when his daughter Dakshayani, consort of Shiva, jumped into the *agnikunda* of the sacrifice, being unable to bear the insult to her husband and herself who were not invited to the sacrifice. From inscriptions of 1392 and 1418 A.D. found here, it is learnt that an *agrahara* town was established here by the Vijayanagara king Harihara II when Sabanna Wodeyar was governing the Araga province. There is a well-known old *Smartha Matha* of the Advaita (Shankaracharya) tradition at this place. Several distinguished *swamis* have headed it. There are two shrines in the *matha*, one dedicated to Sharadamba, and the other to Narasimha. The Sharadamba shrine has a *Shri-Chakra* on which a metallic image of Sharadamba is now kept and worshipped. On the outer ceiling of the Sharadamba shrine, there is an attractive painting of the figure of a tiger. A car festival of Sharadamba is held about April-May for one day.

There are two inscriptions in the Madhaveshvara temple and two more on the site of the *matha*, all of the Vijayanagara times. All these four records have a figure of Vamana at the top. Between the images of Ganapati and Venkataramana of the 18th century, there is a Shivalinga. On the road which leads to Agumbe, there is a Varadaraya-Venkataramana temple. The village has another shrine of Ambika-Choudeshvari. Ruins of an old fort, with nine rounds and stone doors, said to have been built by a Palegar chief named Ranganatha, can be seen here. There is an old choultry called Malleshappa choultry in the midst of which there is a shrine of Lakshmi-Venkateshvara. A new choultry has been recently added. There is a primary health unit, and a high school run by the *matha*.

Jambittige, a hamlet of Hariharapura, is at a distance of two km from the main village. 'Jambittige' means natural brick of laterite, a geological formation. The hamlet contains a pretty Neelakantheshvara temple which stands on a raised terrace and measures only 6.10 metres by 3.5 metres, the height being 8.235 metres (20'x10'x27'). A long Kannada inscription on the basement of this granite structure records that the temple was built in 1733 A.D., and it gives the name of the sculptor as Kalanna, son of Kollura of Kalasa in Mudigere taluk. The

temple has a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi* and a *mantapa*. In the plain *garbhagriha*, on a granite pedestal, which is .862 metre high, there is a black stone *linga*. The *sukanasi* has a *nandi* facing the *linga*. The inside and outside of the *sukanasi* are carved with many figures. Although the figures are not artistically extraordinary, taking into account the hard granite on which they are carved it can be said that the sculptor has done a notable job. On the eastern side of the outer wall, are engraved the Dikpalakas, out of whom Agni is absent, the ten *avatars* including a Jina-like standing Buddha and Kali, (confused for Kalki), showing Kali allowing his wife to ride, while his mother carries a burden behind. Ahalya and Tara, who are two attendant female figures are on the jambs in front of the Dwarapalakas. On the south, west and north, stories from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavata are engraved. The incident of Vasudeva the father of Krishna falling at the feet of an ass to save his child from destruction, is also well represented. The north wall depicts some sports of Shiva, and scenes of torments in hell. The 10 incarnations and Kamadhenu with five faces can also be seen here. On the western side of the inner wall, Ganesha and Durga and the story of Valmiki are depicted. On the north side, there are Brahma, Chandra, Surya and Bhumandala with Adi-Sesha, eight elephants and Meru mountain. On the south, Maheshvara in a chariot with raised hands and Venugopala below are shown. Special *poojas* are performed here in the month of *Kartika* (October-November) and also on the *Maha shivaratri* day.

Hebbe

Hebbe (T. Narasimharajapura; P. 148; A. 1,844), 26 km south-east of Narasimharajapura town, is considered to be one of the *panchakshetras* situated on the bank of the river Bhadra. It is known also as Heramba-Kshetra. During the rainy season, the back-waters of the river surround this village. It has an old temple dedicated to Bhavani-Shankara situated in the midst of enchanting natural scenes. The *linga* in it is stated to be *udbhava*. About a km from the village is a hill called Hebbetta which has a trigonometrical station. Nearby there is the area of the Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary. There is possibility of Hebbe being developed as a tourist centre.

Hebbe Waterfalls

Hebbe waterfalls (Tarikere taluk) comes under Tigada village. See Tigada.

Hiregadde

Hiregadde (T. Koppa; P. 1,418; A. 1,080), situated on the bank of a small stream called Hiregadde-halla 30 km south-east of Koppa town, has a trigonometrical station. The village is in the midst of entralling natural scenery and is crowded with several coffee and tea plantations.

Hiregouja

Hiregouja (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,111; A. 717), 14 km north-east of Chikmagalur town, is on the left bank of a local stream called Gangarahalla. It has shrines of Revanasiddheshvara, Mahalakshmi, Chikkamma, etc. At a grove named after Balakalavva who was a *mahasati*, a *jatra* is held once in seven years for seven days, which is also called the *hagaranada habba* when people disguise themselves as queer characters and perform *hagarana* (*prakarana*) during all the seven days. There is a folk song explaining this *jatra* and its significance. Though the performance involves display of vulgarity, it is finally aimed at upholding certain moral principles. At the shrine of Chikkamma of the place, *sidi* is performed during the *jatra* in March-April.

Hirekodige

Hirekodige (T. Koppa; P. 1,118; A. 993), a place noted for natural scenery and coffee plantations, is five km north-west of Koppa town. The renowned poet 'Kuvempu' (Dr. K. V. Puttappa) was born in this village which was his mother's place, and was brought up at Kuppalli in Tirthahalli taluk of Shimoga district. (See *Shimoga District Gazetteer*).

Hiremagalur —See under Chikmagalur.

Hirenalluru

Hirenalluru (T. Kadur; P. 1,816; A. 1,069), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, situated about 13 km north-east of Kadur town is an ancient place. An inscription dated 1,215 A.D. calls this place as Hiriya Nalluru and says that it was an *agrahara*. Another inscription dated 1,242 A.D. calls the place as Keshaveshvarapura and mentions a land grant. It has an old temple dedicated to Mallikarjuna (Malleshvara), the annual *jatra* of which is held about April for five days. The village has a primary health centre.

Hiriyangala

Hiriyangala (T. Kadur; A. 1,189) is an uninhabited village about five km north-west of Kadur town. Here in the midst of a scrub jungle, there are relics of a spacious temple. There is a large mutilated figure of Vishnu which holds discus and conch in the two back hands and a ball in the front right hand, while the front left hand is in the attitude of resting on a mace. There is also a Shiva temple of southern style on the bank of a pond which faces east. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *mahamantapa* and a *mulhamantapa*. The *linga* in the *garbhagriha* is about 1.8 metres high. The *mahamantapa* is of eighteen *ankanas*. There are figures of Dakshinamurti seated in *veerasana*, Parvati, Anjaneya, Chamundeshvari, two images each of Kalabhairava and Ganapati and Yoganarasimha, and a large icon of Keshava which

perhaps belonged to some other temple. There is a small shrine of Veerabhadra with tiled roof.

Hiriyuru

Hiriyuru (T. Kadur; P. 3,267; A. 1,629), also called Chouli-Hiriyuru on account of the saline soil of the place (which is used as soap for washing of clothes by the poor), is 30 km north-east of Kadur town. It is said by the local people that one Bappa Gowda, a notable chieftain was administering this area during the time of the *palegars* of Tarikere and that he renovated the local Someshvara temple built during the Hoysala times. It has images of Sharadamba, Mahishasuramardini, Vishnu, Kalabhairava, Saptamatrikas and Ganapati. An inscription of 1,173 A.D. records a gift of land of Aladahalli by the Hoysala ruler Veera Ballala to this temple. An annual *jatra* of this temple takes place during March/April for about seven days. *Sharannavaratryotsava* is also held here during September/October.

There is also a temple of Bhoga-Nanjundeshvara which has the image of Bhoga-Nanjundeshvara, Mudiappa and Madihalappa. A *jatra* festival of this temple is held once in 12 years for about seven days during March/April. The place has also a Rudradeva temple which is said to have been constructed by Rudramma Heggaditi, a scion of the family of the chiefs of Tarikere. She is said to have donated some lands for keeping a "perpetual lamp" in the temple. There are also relics of a temple of Kalleshvara. There are *Dargahs* of Karim-Shah Wali and Budan Shah Wali. An *urus* in honour of these two saints is held for two days in the month of *Zikhaida*. There are also shrines of Anjaneya, Ranganatha, Ganapati, Kote-Basavanna and Antaraghattamma. An annual *jatra* of Antaraghattamma takes place for four days during February/March. There is a high school and an Ayurvedic dispensary at this place.

Hogarehalli

Hogarehalli (T. Kadur; P. 1,614; A. 1,837), is situated amidst attractive natural surroundings at the foot of a hill called Hogarekangiri about 16 km north-west of Kadur town. It has a temple of Narasimha and another of Siddheshvara, the latter being located on the bank of a pond called Basavateertha. An annual *jatra* of these two deities is held about the months of March and April respectively for four days. There is a Shivananda Ashrama here. The village has a primary health unit.

Horanadu

Horanadu (T. Mudigere; P. 1,466; A. 2,374), 68 km north-west of Mudigere town and eight km north-west of Kalasa, is situated in the midst of enchanting natural scenery and is surrounded by small hills. A stone inscription as also a copperplate epigraph, both of 1675 A.D.

found here record grant of funds and land respectively, by Venkatadri Nayaka, son of Krishnappa Nayaka (a chief of Aigur), to provide for certain services in the temple of Annapurneshvari of this place which was then called Horinad. The second record further states that a *dandige umbali* was also granted to Jatanna Heggade as he was entirely dependent upon his service of the palace. Recently, the old dilapidated temple of Annapurneshvari was renovated and was mostly reconstructed as a spacious one. A new image of Adi Shakti was also installed. Now the temple is called as that of Adi Shaktyatmaka Shri Annapurneshvari. A consecrated *Shrichakra* was put in the ground on which the new foundation was laid in the form of a *Koorma*, which is bounded by *Adi Shesha* in stone. The image of the goddess has a *prabhavali* which embodies the form of *Adi Shesha*. On the outer wall of the temple, some Vedic and Upanishadic sayings have been carved. Pilgrims visiting the temple are provided with free boarding and lodging. An annual *jatra* of this temple is held for one day during March/April. There is an old *Jaina basadi* in the village.

Horatti

This is a hamlet of Halike. See under Halike.

Huligere

Huligere (T. Kadur; P. 839; A. 1,022), is about 23 km to the south of Kadur. It has a Veerashaiva monastery called Huligere Dodda *Matha* which is said to be connected with the Kallumaradi *matha* of Sakrepatna. The *matha* has artistically carved doorframes and pillars. The village has shrines of Kashamma and Maramma which are *grama-devatas* and of Beeralingesvara and Kalledevaru. Under the auspices of the first two shrines a car festival is held in the month of *chaitra* when the rite of *sidi* is also performed.

Inam Dattatreya Peetha

Inam Dattatreya Peetha (T. Chikmagalur; P. 458; A. 2,516), a village of Jagara *hobli*, is situated on Baba-Budan Giri at a distance of about 30 km north of Chikmagalur town. Attigundi, which is eight km south-west, is a hamlet of the Inam Dattatreya Peetha village. The ancient name of the Baba-Budan range of hills is Chandra-Drona Parvata. It is said that saint Baba-Budan had taken up his residence on one of the southern slopes here. He is stated to have raised coffee seedlings here from the seeds he obtained from Yemen. The village has a well-known cave of laterite stone which is believed to have been sanctified by the residence of Dattatreya Swami, and Hazrat Dada Hayat Mir Khalandar and other saints is a venerated place of pilgrimage for both Hindus and Muslims. The reappearance of Dattatreya at the mouth of the cave into which in ancient times he is said to have vanished is

looked for as a sign prophetic of a coming *avatar* and introduction of a millennium.

The large cave which faces south and has a porch and verandah in the front measures about 15.25x4.58x1.97 metres. It is divided into two compartments by a stone wall which has a doorframe of 1.07x0.76 metres of Hindu workmanship. One has to descend a few steps into the cave to turn to the right to reach a small doorway. Within the doorway is a circular, wide area with another doorway. To the right this doorway is the seat of the saint which is 1.07 metres high with a spring to its right, which supplied water for ablutions of the saint. The spring is said to overflow during the rainy season. To the right of this spring, there is vacant platform intended for the disciples of the saint. Near the north wall, there are seats of four "sishyas". On the northern side of the outer hall, which has a padma lintel, what are said to be tombs of four disciples can be seen. To their south there is a cave through which it is said a tiger used to visit the place. The cave, which is to the west, is a little higher with 1.8 metres deep. Between these two caves is a corridor of stone measuring 4.5x3.5x2.4 metres having distinct traces of Hindu workmanship.

To the left this doorway is a niche of about 1.22 metres in which are kept a pair of silver-plated sandals. At a little distance from this cave on the left side, there is a platform where it is said that a certain princess, who was a devotee of the saint, used to distribute bread unseen. There is a dark well of about 1.5 metres known as *Gandada-bavi* (sandal well or well with sandal fragrance), because the earth taken out of it has the colour and smell of sandal paste. Childless women pilgrims pray and tie new bangles here and take old bangles from here for their wearing.

In front of the entrance to the cave, there is a thick slab of stone in a broken condition. Closeby, there is a short pillar containing an epigraph. Though this Persian inscription bears the date A.H. 396 (1005 A.D.), from its script and the words Dattatreya and Dada in English and modern Kannada characters at the end, it appears to have been of the modern period. A Persian epigraph dated A.H. 1246 (1830 A.D.) records the death of Hazrat Syed Miran Shah Khadri Sajjade. Another person epigraph at the entrance to the Bhandarkhana dated A.H. 1269 (1852 A.D.) commemorates in verse the construction of that building. Kannada inscriptions on two silver sticks of the *peetha* records its presentation by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Higher up to the south, there are several tombs on both sides of the flight of steps which lead to the local residence of the Sajjade Nisheen, the hereditary head of the institution. This residential building is said to have been constructed or rebuilt by Rani Channammaji of Keladi. Overlooking the whole complex, on the hill range, there is a beautiful bungalow, built by the Mysore ruler Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV.

It is said that it has been the practice since the time of an Adil Shahi king in the seventeenth century, for a married person of a particular Syed Khadri family to become the hereditary chief of the institution. He is designated as the Sajjade Nisheen. But the worship of the *peetha* is conducted by an unmarried man or *fakir*. Coconuts, plantains, sugar, sweetmeat, flowers, etc., are offered and incense is burnt in worship. Several Hindu and Muslim rulers are stated to have helped this institution with liberal grants. Tipu Sultan in his grant is said to have referred to about twenty villages given by the "kings of Anegondi", which he restored. An annual *jatra* or *urus*, which is held under the auspices of the *peetha* for three days after the holi festival according to Hindu calendar, is attended by both Hindus and Muslims. There is an adjoining village called Dattatreya *Peetha* which has a sparse population of 25 persons and an area of 258 hectares (as in 1971). It is sometimes called also as *Sarkari* (Government) Dattatreya *Peetha* village for the purpose of distinguishing it from this adjacent Inam Dattatreya *Peetha* village.

Fortifications—There was a large fortress about three km to the north of Inam Dattatreya *Peetha* village. Nearby, there is a deep lake of about 32.4x20.2 metres which is perennially fed by a spring flowing in from the east. This lake is called Galikere. Near the lake, there is a natural stone of conical shape which is called "Galikere Kencha" to whom offerings are made. Two lines of fortifications had enclosed the ridge to the south of the Galikere hill. Natural precipices on the east served as ramparts overlooking the large area including Sakrepatna and Madagadakere.

(See also under Baba-Budan Giri in this Chapter and under religions in Chapter III).

Ishvarahalli

Ishvarahalli (T. Chikmagalur; P. 2,040; A. 986), 27 km east of Chikmagalur town, has a temple dedicated to Lakshminarayana which was once a *trikutachala* structure. In place of the old ruined temple, a new one was constructed recently using mostly available materials of the old temple. It contains images of Lakshminarayana, Yoganarasimha and Nammalvar. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi*, an open *navaranga* and a covered portico. The image of Lakshminarayana is about 1.52 metres high including the pedestal and is in the sitting posture. A special festival called *kotarotsava* of Lakshminarayana is held for ten days about January. There is also a separate shrine of Aralimaradamma, which is frequently visited by the local devotees. A *jatra* of this deity is held for one week after the Yugadi festival. In a nearby hill, there is a cave of Ranganathaswami.

Jagara

Jagara (T. Chikmagalur; P. 249; A. 1,539), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, situated amidst coffee plantations and enchanting natural sceneries and paddy fields, is at a distance of about 39 km north-west of Chikmagalur town. The word *jagara* means peacock dance. A myth associates the place with the Pandava brothers of the Mahabharata epic, saying that they spent some nights here with *jagarane*. There appears to be another version that it was a *jahgir* village. A *jatra* of Malluramma shrine here takes place about February for two days. *Agni-archane* is a feature of this annual festival. The sunset scene as seen from this place is marvellous.

Jambittige

This is a hamlet of Hariharapura village. See under Hariharapura.

Javali

Javali (T. Mudigere; P. 1,305; A. 1,309) is 27 km west of Mudigere. The river Hemavati also called Yenne-hole, which is one of the chief tributaries of the river Cauvery, rises here from a spring which is now in a coffee plantation. The water of the spring is led through a stone bull into a square stone well. After running in a south-eastern direction for about 35 km, the Hemavati leaves Chikmagalur district near Hire-sagara in Mudigere taluk and enters the Hassan district. The village has a high school and a primary health unit. This is one of the Jayanti villages selected to mark the silver jubilee year of India's independence for all-round development.

Jayanthi villages

Certain villages are being developed as Jayanthi villages for which see Addenda.

Jayapura

Jayapura (T. Koppa; P. 2,915; A. 1,299), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, is 22 km south of Koppa town. It was known as Sollebailu ('Mosquito-plain') until 1937 when it was changed to Jayapura at the request of the inhabitants. The village is located on the bank of a small stream called the Seeta by the local people. At a short distance from the village, there is the Heggadde waterfall. A legend has it that the place had the hermitage of sage Valmiki, the celebrated author of the Ramayana. There are two temples of Hoysala workmanship dedicated to Lokeshwara and Channakeshava and shrines of Ganapati, Anjaneya and Durga. The image of Ganapati is called Varatekallu-Ganapati (Varatekallu=oozing stone), which is said to be an *udbhava-murti*. The Ganapati shrine is in the midst of small boulders in between which water oozes. The place has a Jain *basadi* (which has an image of Parshvanatha which is of emerald colour), a

Jumma Masjid and a Catholic St. Rita's Church. There are a high school, a primary health centre and a veterinary dispensary. This is one of the Jayanthi villages selected to mark the silver jubilee year of India's independence for all-round development.

Kabbali

Kabbali (T. Kadur; P. 465; A. 475), also called Kabli and Kabali, is 20 km south-east of Kadur town and five km north-west of Devanur village. An inscription dated 1139 A.D. found at this place refers to Jakka Gaunda, who with the approval of the feudatory chief Chattayya, made a grant to Brahmarshakti for the Moolasthan temple, which he had caused to be erected. The Someshvara temple here, which is a neat little structure, has three *garbhagrihas*, a *sukanasi* and a *navaranga*. The three *garbhagrihas* are on the west, north and east sides, while the entrance is on the south side. The *sukanasi* is attached to the west cell and the other two cells are open. The western cell contains a *linga*, while the eastern one has an image of Soorya. The northern cell is at present empty, but it is obvious that it had an image of Vishnu as indicated by the figure of Garuda carved on the pedestal. The doorway of the west *garbhagriha* is elegantly carved. There is a *Gajasuramardana* on the lintel, and there are *dwarapalakas* standing on either side. The west cell has a tower over it with well-proportioned and pleasing parts. The Sooryanarayana image is 1.5 metres tall and stands on a pedestal of 0.3 metre height.

Kadur

Kadur (P. 13,675; 1981-19,410; A. 2.59 sq.km; Lat. 13°33' 13"; Long 76°00' 38"), headquarters town of the taluk of the same name, is at a distance of 28 km south-east of Tarikere town, 39 km north-east of Chikmagalur town, 47 km south-east of Bhadravati town and 206 km north-west of Bangalore City. The Birur town is seven km north-west of Kadur. This place was the chief town of the then newly formed district from 1863 to 1865. It was the headquarters of the Kadur taluk till 1875 and was then absorbed into Banavar taluk. In 1882, it was again made the taluk headquarters. In 1886 Kadur taluk was reconstituted with the addition of Sakrepatna hobli taken from Chikmagalur taluk. In 1947, the name of the district was changed from Kadur district to Chikmagalur district. The Bangalore-Miraj railway runs through the Kadur taluk in a north-west direction with stations at Devanur, Kadur and Birur, where it turns north-east and enters the Tarikere taluk. The town has remains of an old fort.

Epigraphs and monuments indicate that there was a Jaina settlement at this place during the Ganga period. It was subsequently under the Hoysalas. During the Vijayanagara times in the 14th century, the lands around Yemmedoddi-gudda were conferred upon a chief named

Mada Nayaka. At that time, there was an *agrahara* named Naranapura, which occupied the present site of Kadur. According to a tradition, that Nayaka, when hunting one day in that direction, found that his dogs were turned back by an elk (Kadave) and impressed by this incident, he founded a fort called Kadave-uru (elk town). An epigraph of 1609 A.D. (Shaka 1531) found at Devanur (Kadur-14) calls this place as Kadaooru.

There are two temples, one dedicated to Ishavara and the other to Anjaneya, both on the north-west bank of a pond (called Sihineer Hōnda) outside the older town. Both these are structures of about the 17th century. In the former temple, here is a well-carved but mutilated image of Ganesha of the Hoysala period. In the front veranda of the Anjaneya temple, there are four pillars minutely carved with figure-sculptures which are of the Rashtrakuta times. These pillars are hewn out of soap-stone of a hard variety and are all square in shape. The sculptural friezes are worked in bands on all the four faces of the pillars. These friezes depict some *puranic* episodes such as various aspects of Ravana's penance to propitiate Shiva.

There is also a Channakeshava temple which is situated a few yards to the north-west of the pond referred to earlier. This is a plainly built structure. The image of Channakeshava here, which shows traces of fine workmanship, has well worked details of ornamentation as in Hoysala sculptures. There is also an image of Viththala which appears to be of about the 16th century A.D. An annual *jatra* of Channakeshava is held for four days about June. The town has a branch of Elanadu Shri Renuka *matha* and a Raghavendraswami *Brindavana*. There is a General Hospital and a Junior College here.

Kaimara.—This is a hamlet of Araluguppe. See under Araluguppe.

Kalahasti

Kalahasti or Kalhattigiri Waterfalls. See under Kalhattipura.

Kalasa

Kalasa (T. Mudigere; P. 7,523; A. 6,377), an old *agrahara* settlement, also called Mavinakere and Kalasapuri is the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, 60 km west of Mudigere town. It is situated on the right bank of the river Bhadra in a valley surrounded by lofty hills of the Western Ghats range and at the southern base of an imposing hill called Mertibetta of Kalasa. The Bhadra flows here in three directions and has made the place a peninsula. Very near to the Bhadra, there are *pancha teerthas* (five sacred ponds) called Kotiteertha, Rudra-teertha, Ambuteertha, Nagateertha and Vasisthateertha. Kalasa is looked upon as one of the *pancha-kshetras* (five sacred places) situated

on the banks of the Bhadra river, the three of the other four which are also in this district, being Khandya in Chikmagalur taluk, Hebbe in Narasimharajapura taluk and Somapura in Tarikere taluk, and the fifth one being Kudli in Shimoga district. According to the Tungabhadra-Kanda of *Skandapurana*, Mitra and Varuna, two *rishi* brothers, did penance at the place, facing some temptations. A legend says that from a *kalasha* (water pot, vase or goblet) consecrated by Indra and his associates, the renowned sage Agastya was born, and hence, he was called Kumbhodbhava or Kumbhasambhava (born in a pot) and that this Agastya had his hermitage on the bank of the Bhadra here.

The village has some mounds covering ruins which indicate the existence of a large town in former times. It was included in the principality of the Santaras of Humcha who later shifted their capital to Kalasa and Sisugali in this district and then to Keravase and Karkala in Dakshina Kannada district where they were known as Bhairarasa Wodeyars. They have left here several inscriptions. They speak of the place as the headquarters of an administrative division called Kalasa Saviraseeme. The place has a temple dedicated to Ishvara called Kalaseshvara and Agastyeshvara, which is a State-protected monument. The temple is said to have been originally got constructed by a chief named Shrutabindu "in order to atone for the sin of slaying animals in the chase".

Kalaseshvara temple.—The temple of Kalaseshvara stands on a small hillock to the east of the place and faces east. The outer *prakara* is a modern one except in the front which is made of stone, wood and tiles. The main building is in Vijayanagara style, being renovated by the Santara chief in 1512. It has a *garbhagriha* with a *linga* which is slanting towards the north. The *navaranga*, which has doors both to the north and south, has sixteen-sided wheel-topped granite pillars. The *mukha-mantapa* is supported by four plain pillars inside and two lion-pillars in front, of Vijayanagara style. The temple has a well-carved Bhuvaneshvari. At the entrance to the temple, which is approached by a flight of steps, on the right side, there is a small shrine described as of Ganapati, built round an elephant, of Hoysala workmanship. It is said that Ganapati took this form for subduing Kalasura, a local giant who was harassing the people. The main temple has a pyramidal stone *shikhara* with a metal *kalasa*. It is like most *malnad* stone temples, but of inferior workmanship.

In the neighbourhood of this temple is a Kshetrapala shrine made of soap stone. Running around this shrine is a row of animals about .610 metre (two feet) in diameter consisting of seven horses. Near the steps and main gate is a regarant lion about .610 metre (two feet) long. It is made of soap-stone and appears to be a Hoysala work. Just

opposite to the shrine of Kshetrapala, there is a small shrine of Parvati Devi also called Sarvanga-Sundari Ammanavaru. This shrine is also of the Vijayanagara style. There are two noteworthy sculptures of female lion-riders who guard the front door here. A festival called Girija-Kalyanotsava is held here in the month of *Kartika* (October/November) for two days and an annual *jatra* of Kalaseshvara takes place for three days during February/March. The Place has also various other shrines dedicated to Venkataramana, Anjaneya, Veeranarayana, Gopalakrishna, Gangadhareshwara, Ganapati, Channakeshava, Bindu Madhava, Durga, Kalabhairava and a Jaina *basadi* of Chandranatha. A Sanskrit inscription ascribed to the 12th century A.D., which is engraved on either side of the image of Chandranatha in the Chandranatha *basadi*, records installation of the image by Devachandra, disciple of Lalitakeerti Deva. A second epigraph, which is assigned to the 14th century A.D. and is in Kannada, is found on the pedestal of the Chaturvimshati-Teerthankara images of the same *basadi*. It states that those images were set up by one Adi Shetti, son of Antaka Setti.

Madhwacharya Bände.—At Ambuteertha alluded to earlier, the river Bhadra rushes very deep between some water-worn rocks. Here at one point, there is a large boulder which is a big square-shaped stone placed horizontally on another. The former, which is called Madhwacharyara Bände or Bheemana-Kallu has an inscription in Samskrita, stating that Shri Madhwacharya (the founder of the Dwaita school of philosophy) brought and placed it there with one hand. The length of this stone is 6.1 metres, breadth 3.6 metres and height 10.98 metres. The circumstances under which he brought the stone are mentioned in the *Madhwa-vijaya*. The saint saw a big rock which had been brought by about a thousand men for some *teertha* and abandoned through utter inability. He is stated to have enquired "why was the rock not conveyed (to its destination) for the good of the people". The crowd at the place replied that there were no men able to convey it there and that even Bheema were to try, it was doubtful if he could do it or not. It is stated that thereupon, he bore up the rock easily with one hand, "as in the form of Hanuman, he had borne up the mountain (Gandhamadana)", and placed it at the intended spot. There is a figure of Madhwacharya about 41 centimetres high, carved on the upper part of the rock.

The village has a Samskrita *Pathashala* which gives coaching for Samskrita examinations, a high school and a primary health unit. A Project Employment Exchange was started here in 1976 to meet especially the requirements of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project. Haluvalli, which is a hamlet of Kalasa, lies about four km north of the main village, on the left bank of the Bhadra. It has a temple of Subrahmanyeshwara, which is a modern structure with a tiled roof. Its annual *jatra* is held about November/December for one day.

Kalasapura

Kalasapura (T. Chikmagalur; P. 2,639; A. 1,066), lying about 22 km south-east of Chikmagalur town, is the headquarters of Lakhya hobli. There are two main temples, one dedicated to Cheluva-Narayana and the other to Mallikarjuna. The Cheluva-Narayana temple is an old one. It is very dark and the doorways are too narrow to admit any light inside. Its exterior has been newly built. The temple faces east and consists of a *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi*, *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa*. The image of Cheluva-Narayana, which is elegantly executed, is about 2.13 metres high (seven feet) including the pedestal. It holds *padma* and *gada* in the back hands and *chakra* and *shankha* in the front hands. It is flanked by Shridevi and Bhudevi and there is the usual Garuda carved on the pedestal. There are images of Garuda, Anjaneya and Nammalvar. A cell to the left of the *mukhamantapa* contains the icon of the goddess, which is about 1.22 metres tall (four feet) seated on a pedestal of about 0.305 metre high (one foot). She is holding *padma* in both of her back hands, while the two front hands are in the *abhaya* and *varada* attitudes respectively. A feature of this image is that the bodice-band runs round the bust. An inscription dated 1663 A.D. (E.C. VI, Chikmagalur 153) found here records the gift of Kalasahalli village of Kalasapura-sthala to this temple by one Ramanaraja-maharaja. This was done with the approval of Sri Ranga Raya, the fugitive Vijayanagara emperor, who had been given shelter in this area by Keladi Shivappa Nayaka. The Mallikarjuna temple is an early Hoysala structure with a well-carved Hoysala crest on the top. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi* and *navaranga* with an entrance doorway on the south. The lintel of the *sukanasi* doorway has a short epigraph which records a gift to the temple. The temple has in addition images of Sarasvati, Narayana, Kalabhairava, Surya, Mahishashuramardini, Ganapati and Saptamatrikas and Naga stones. The village has also shrines of Doddamma and Karalamma. About a km to the west of the village, there is a temple of Lakshmi-Ranganatha on a hill, said to have been constructed by a chief named Rangappa Nayaka. There is a high school and a primary health unit here.

Kalahasti or Kalhatti water falls

See under Kallattipura.

Kalhattigiri

See under Kalhattipura.

Kalhattipura

Kalhattipura (T. Tarikere; P. 840; A. 356), is 20 km south of Tarikere town. This is the nearest village to Kalhattigiri, a peak which is 1,877 metres (6,155 feet) in height. There is a shrine of Kattina Choudeshvari on Kalhattigiri. Two roads pass along the eastern face

from Chikmagalur to Tarikere, one over the summit and other at a lower level. Near Kalhattipura, there is a waterfall known as Kalahasti Falls or Kalhatti Falls which is about 10 km from Kemmannugundi. Water here cascades down from a height of 122 metres (400 feet) amidst fascinating natural scenery. It is said that this place had one of the hermitages of sage Agastya. A legend associates him with the deity Veerabhadra for whom there is a temple here constructed in a gap between rocks. This temple is said to have been built during the Vijayanagara times. From outside, it looks like a cave temple. In front of it there are figures of three elephants carved in rock. Passing over the heads of these figures, the water of the falls rushes down. The pilgrims bathe in this water and worship at the temple. An annual *jatra* of Veerabhadra is held for three days in April-May. About a km from this temple, there is a spot called Jakkerupudi which has a pond named Ganga, *teertha* which is surrounded by a group of beehives. There is a travellers' bungalow here maintained by the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works of Bhadravati.

Kamanadurga

Shantaveri, which is a hamlet of Kamanadurga village (T. Tarikere; P. 1,889; A. 1,456), is situated on the eastern face of the Baba Budan mountains, 32 km south of Tarikere town, on the Chikmagalur-Tarikere road, about midway between those two places. A big shandy used to be held once a week near the bank of a tank and the place was called Santeri (meaning shandy-hill). There are shrines dedicated to Karalamma and Piriya-Padmanandamma. The village has two *dargas* namely, Miyasha Kaliyan Darga and Kabarstan Matti Sayyad Sadat Darga. An annual *urus* in honour of Miyasha Kaliyan is held for one day. There is also a Catholic place of worship called St. Roque's Church.

Kanabur

See under Balehonnur—Kanabur.

Karchalli

Karchalli (T. Kadur; P. 706; A. 632) is 19 km south-east of Kadur town. There are two old popular shrines here one of Kalikamba and the other of Veerabhadra. It is said that the images in them are *udbhava-murtis*. The *jatra* of Kalikamba is held about March for two days.

Kelaguru

Kelaguru (T. Mudigere; P. 565; A. 377), 31 km west of Mudigere town, nestles amidst enthralling hilly surroundings which have tea plantations. There is also a tea factory here which processes the tea leaves.

Kelakuli

Siddharamatha, a hamlet of Kelakuli main village (T. Koppa; P. 833; A. 1,536), which lies about 11 km north-east of Koppa town, has fine natural scenery and a temple of Siddheshvara which was renovated about four decades back. The Siddheshvara *linga* is in a small, brass-metalled *mantapa* which is built around it. There is a separate *utsava-murti*. An oracular ceremony called *Gana-Darshana* is held at this temple on Saturdays, which attracts a large gathering. An annual *jatra* of Siddheshvaraswami is held for three days about March.

Kemmannugundi

Kemmannugundi is a hamlet of Tigada village. See under Tigada.

Keresante

Keresante (T. Kadur; P. 1,507; A. 1,048) is 18 km south-east of Kadur town. In olden days, the place had an alternative name as Hemavatipattana. Its ancient site is extensive. Old epigraphs call this place as immemorial *agrahara* Vishnusa mudra which was Keresante. The Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana constructed here a tank at the foot of the hill known as Hemagiri. The tank is even now called Vishnusa mudra. On the top of the hill, there is a temple of Ishvara locally called Mallikarjunaswamy. The Shivalinga here, which is said to have been naturally formed, faces south. An annual *jatra* of this temple takes place for 20 days about January, at the time of which a cattle fair is also held. The place has also ruins of the temples of Veerabhadra, Janardana and Shambulingeshvara. The village has a high school.

Khandya

Khandya is a hamlet of Devadana village. See under Devadana.

Kigga

See under Rishyashringapura.

Koppa

Koppa (P. 4,238; 1981-4,759; A. 1.55 sq km; Lat. 13° 32' 06"; Long. 75° 22' 05"), 90 km north-west of Chikmagalur town, is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. A stream called by the local people as Musurihalla is flowing adjacent to the town. The entire taluk abounds in vegetation. The Koppa town is surrounded by coffee and tea plantations. Formerly, there was severe prevalence of malaria in the Koppa area. So there used to be a saying "*tappu madidavanannu Koppakke haku*" meaning "send the errant person to Koppa", i.e. by way of punishment.

The Veerabhadra temple here is a small stone construction consisting of a *garbhagriha* which is surmounted by a tower, a *sukanasi* and a

porch. Besides the figure of Veerabhadra, there are also, in the temple, metallic figures of Veerabhadra and Bhadra-Kali who holds a sword and a shield. The outer walls have sculptures representing some of the *leelas* of Shiva. As narrated in the *Puranas*, Shiva is here represented as shooting the three celestial cities with an arrow in the shape of Vishnu, Vasuki serving as the bow-string, the earth as the chariot, Brahma as the charioteer, the Vedas as the horses and Meru, the golden mountain as the bow. One foot of Shiva is placed on the hump of his Nandi. There is also a Subrahmanya on a peacock to his right. The west wall has a panel in which Yama, the god of death, is represented as throwing his noose over Markandeya who embraces a linga out of which Shiva emerges and spears Yama. The north wall has Shiva and Parvati seated on Nandi enclosed by *prabha* (halo), with three-legged Bhringi to the left and a man and a woman with folded hands to the right. An annual *jatra* of this temple is held for two days about April. There are a Protestant church and a Roman Catholic church here. The town has a high school, a junior college and a primary health centre.

Kotevuru

Kotevuru (T. Chikmagalur; P. 396; A. 272), 21 km south-west of Chikmagalur town, is noted for its ancient inscriptions. Among them, one that is ascribed to about 800 A.D. gives details of a line of chiefs called Taryyallas or Kusha—Taryyallas. Several expressions in it resemble those of the Kadamba grants. At the Rameshvara temple here, there are Senavara epigraphs, mentioning Mara Senavarma who is said to have constructed several temples. There is also a *veeragal* near Mannirkatte at the entrance of the village. An annual *jatra* of Rameshvara is held for three days about March.

Kottigehara

Kottigehara is a hamlet of Taruve village. See under Taruve.

Krishna-Rajendra Hill Station

K.R. Hill Station is a hamlet of Tigada village. See under Tigada.

Kudluru

Kudluru (T. Tarikere; P. 2,676; A. 518), 23 km south-east of Tarikere town, has a temple of Maheshvara and two shrines of Hanumantha and Ishvara. Perhaps this place was the same as Kudalurapura of the Senavaras who were a minor ruling family in this area from the 7th to the 10th century A.D. An annual *jatra* of Maheshvara is held for a day about December-January. There are a high school and a primary health unit here.

Kudremukh

See Malleshvara (Mudigere taluk) in this Chapter, Chapter I under Mountains and Geology and ch V under Kudremukh Iron Ore Project.

Kuduvalli

Kuduvalli (T. Chikmagalur, P. 588; A. 507), 14 km south-west of Chikmagalur town, has enchanting natural scenery. As there are five Ishvara shrines here, the place has been hailed as Talkad of Chikmagalur district. This was an *agrahara* settlement founded during the Vijayanagara times. It was called also as Purushottamapura since it was granted to the Sringeri monastery during the time of its pontiff Purushottama Bharati Swami. The five Ishvara shrines are Oneshvara, Rameshvara, Harihareshvara, Someshvara and Gautameshvara of the neighbouring village of Gautameshvara. There are also shrines of Channakeshava and Mahalakshmi. All these shrines are ordinary structures with tiled roofs.

Kunchuru

Kunchuru (T. Koppa; P. 538; A. 630) is eight km south-west of Koppa town. The sunset as seen from this place is a spectacular and attractive sight; the setting sun is found to take different shapes and colours, so fascinating to watch that the visitors like to see it again and again. The period from November to January is considered the best season to watch the sunset from here.

Lakkavalli

Lakkavalli (T. Tarikere; P. 4,319; A. 391), 20 km west of Tarikere town, is on the right bank of the Bhadra river. Till 1882, it gave its name to a taluk which included the Baba-Budan mountains and parts of the Koppa and Balehonnur areas. The transition here from *malnad* to *maidan* is very abrupt and striking. The village is very close to the site of Ratnapuri which is said to have been the seat of a chief named Vajra-Makuta Rava in olden days.

The Bhadra Reservoir Project is located at Lakkavalli. The right bank of this project is in the Tarikere taluk of this district, while the left bank is in the Bhadravati taluk of Shimoga district. The idea of constructing a large reservoir across the Bhadra river for providing irrigational facilities to the dry tracts of Shimoga and Chitradurga districts was first thought of in 1856. Detailed investigations were taken up in 1927, and by 1939, a comprehensive scheme for the development of both irrigation and power from the Bhadra river was prepared. In 1947, the work of this project was commenced which was completed in 1959. (see ch. IV). The village has a high school and a primary health unit.

Lingadahalli

Lingadahalli (T. Tarikere; P. 3,635; A. 1,255), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, is 15 km south of Tarikere town. This place is the starting point of the mountain road leading to Krishna

Rajendra Hill Station (Kemmannugundi) from Tarikere side and lies on Chikmagalur-Tarikere road. It marks the transition from *malnad* to *maidan*. It has a temple of Veerabhadra and a shrine of Kariyanamma. Some paleolithic tools were unearthed at this place. An annual *jatra* of the Veerabhadra temple is held about May for 10 days. There is a high school and a primary health centre here.

Machcheri

Machcheri (T. Kadur; P. 1,004; A. 567), which is four km east of Kadur town, is a place of antiquity. About a km to the east of the place, the river Vedavati flows on a hard rock-bed cutting it in several places. It is locally called 'Kuntihole'. A myth says that it was at this place that Kunti met her sons, the five Pandavas, when they were in *ajnatavasa* (living incognito). Closely to the east Kuntihole, there is a hillock pointed out as the Keechakana-gudda, i.e., hillock of Keechaka who was brother-in-law of king Virata of the *Mahabharata* times. According to a legend, the place was Virata's capital known as Matsyapuri. On the hillock, there is a cave shrine having seven stones, out of which one is pointed out as representing Mailara-devaru or Mallideva. At the foot of the hillock, there is another village which is called Mallidevanahalli.

Machcheri has three main ruined temples of Yoganarasimha, Keshava and Ishwara (Kalideva). The Yoganarasimha temple is about a 1000 year old, with a prakara of the 17th century. Its main image of Yoganarasimha in the *garbhagriha* is fine sculpture. The front hands of this .610 metre (two feet) high icon are freely resting about the knees, while in the back hands, *shankha* and *chakra* are held. In the second temple, now there is no image of Keshava. The Ishwara temple appears to have been constructed in the early part of the 12th century A.D. The four pillars of its *navaranga* are bell-shaped and lathe-turned.

Madagadakere

Madagadakere see under Yemmedoddi village.

Malleshvaram

Malleshvaram (T. Kadur; P. 682; A. 733) lies two km east of Kadur town. It is said to derive its name from Mallasura, "a giant who was harassing the local people and who was subdued by Shri Ramachandra". The Mallideva temple here is ascribed to the 12th century A.D. An inscription dated 1125 A.D. mentions the name of its deity as Mallikarjuna and alludes to the village Malleshvaram as an *agrahara* known by name Vishnuvardhana-Brahmapura. The temple has a closed vestibule, a *navaranga* and a porch with a low roof and mud walls. Each of the four central pillars in the *navaranga* has cubical, eight-sided and cylindri-

cal mouldings. There is a prominent *padma* in the central ceiling. Inside the *garbhagriha*, there is a flat-topped *linga* which is .915 metre high including the pedestal.

To the south-west of the village, there is a temple of Swarnamba who is also called as Honnaralamma (Honnu (gold) + Arali (peepul tree) + Amma) and Malleshvaradamma. Inside the temple, however, there is no image, but only an anthill. The temple is pretty old and is of size-stones and masonry pillars, and is enclosed in a wide *prakara*. An annual *jatra* of the temple is held about March-April for eight days.

To the west of Swarnamba temple, there is a single-celled modern structure built for the goddesses Kenchamma and Chowdamma. Inside the cell, there are also some rough stones which are shaped like neolithic celts. At a little distance to the north of this shrine, there is another modern structure of mud and rubbles built for the goddess Matangi. It contains a form of Durga and is about .305 metre in height. Inside the village, there is another temple of perhaps the Palegar period that contains the metal images of Swarnamba temple. There are tapering pillars in its *navaranga*.

In between Kadur town and Malleshvara village, there is a jungle area called Mulegoni which has a temple of Rameshvaram. The walls here have been built of size-stones. But the inner view of the structure shows that the temple was originally constructed during the 13th century A.D. Its *garbhagriha* doorway is ornamented on the jambs with *kalasas* and vertical bands of floral and rope designs. It has an open vestibule. There are four short granite pillars in the centre of the *navaranga*. They have cubical 16 fluted and octagonal mouldings. During droughts, the local people offer special prayers at this temple for rains.

Malleshvaram

Malleshvaram (T. Mudigere; P. 7,855 in 1981) and floating population of about 20,000; A; 180 hectares), which lies in the Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamoola range of the Western Ghats, is 25 km south-west of Kalasa, 68 km west of Taruve (Kottigehara), 88 km west of Mudigere and 120 km south-west of Chikmagalur town. The place is also called Kudremukh Township. The distance from here to Mangalore as the crow flies is 64 km. Malleshvara, which was once a hamlet of Samse village, with about 60 families and a population of about 300 to 400, has now become the new township of the Kudremukh Mines area. The actual work of the project was commenced in 1976. Now (as in 1981) the permanent township has 1,668 houses and can accommodate in all about 2,520 houses of different types. It has been provided with various modern facilities, and has been widely connected by communications. Recently, a new highway has been constructed to link Malleshvara with Mangalore Port, reducing the distance from 170 km to 110

km. The township of Malleshvara continues to be under the municipal jurisdiction of Samse Panchayat. But the facilities pertaining to medical relief, sanitation, roads, etc., are provided at the cost of the Company. A new Radhakrishna temple, a non-denominational church and a mosque have been recently constructed in this mining town. The place has a Kendriya Vidyalaya high school (See also Samse).

Kudremukh, more correctly Kudremukha (Lat. 13° 13'08" Long. 75° 15' 03"), near Malleshvara, is a lofty peak in the Western Ghats signifying 'horse face' mountain. It is called so because of its such appearance from the sea, being a well-known landmark for navigators. Its summit is 6,215 feet (1,894.3 metres) above sea level. It is situated in the south-west border of the district adjoining Dakshina Kannada district, at the point where the line of the Ghats bends more inland. The approach from the confines of the Chikmagalur district is through Samse village. The Kudremukh mountain is sometimes called also as the Samse Parvata. Ascending the mountain is easy from the side of the Dakshina Kannada district. The Kudremukh iron ore deposits are located in Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamoola range of the Western Ghats. The iron ore is being mined by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. which is a Government of India undertaking (See ch. V).

The temperature of the place varies from 38°C in summer to 4°C in winter. There is a heavy mist and fog during winters. The humidity varies from 98 per cent to 50 per cent, the highest being in June. The highest wind velocity recorded so far is 100 km an hour, with the average ranging from 40 to 50 km an hour. The annual rainfall ranges from 6,000 to 8,000 mm. This is received mostly from the south-west monsoon from June to September, whereas there are occasional post-monsoon showers in October-November. Nearby, a dam called the Lakhya Dam has been constructed across the Lakhya stream, a tributary of the Bhadra river. Its construction work was taken up in 1977. The dam has a storage capacity of 91 M.Cmt. and will hold tailings (ore rejects) for 10 years (see ch. IV). It is proposed to declare a part of the Samse village as the Kudremukh Notified Area Committee under the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964.

Markal

See under Rishyashringapura.

Marle

Marle (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,884; A. 1,470), a place of antiquity noted for its temples, lies 12 km south-east of Chikmagalur town. It has an old tank, on the north-west side of which on a high ground stand two ancient temples side by side, built with a similar plan. The northern one facing east dedicated to Channakeshava, which is larger, is more artistically executed than the other one which is of Siddheshvara.

It was constructed by Rayana Dandanatha, a general of the Hoysala king Vishnuvardhana, in 1130 A.D. From an inscription dated in that year found in the premises of the temple, it is learnt that Vishnuvardhana visited this temple, probably at the time of its consecration, and made a grant to it. That epigraph states that Rayana, referred to above, made "Morale in Devalige-nad an agrahara". It is a large, fine slab standing between two pilasters which have *dwarapalakas* at the bottom and having at the top a semi-circular panel containing a figure of Lakshmi and narayana flanked by *chauri* bearers. Another inscription, which is of 1147 A.D., calls the place as "Vishnuvardhana-Keshavapura, which is the Morale agrahara". A later record dated Shaka 1114 (1192 A.D.) is a grant made by one Lokanathaiyah for keeping a perpetual lamp in the temple of Channakeshava. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, a closed *sukanasi*, a *navaranga* and a porch. The upper portions of the walls are ornamented with a number of turrets, some of which are of stepped pyramid kind of square pattern, while the others are of the multi-turreted type borne on tall double pilasters. Some of their designs are exquisite. Those on the north and south sides have standing groups of Vishnu (with *shankha*, *chakra*, *gada* and *padma*) and Keshava. Above the *garbhagriha* doorway, between Narayana and Keshava, there is a figure of Ugra-Narasimha who is in the act of killing the demon-Hiranyakashipu flanked by Garuda and Prahlada. Inside the *garbhagriha* under a flat ceiling finely ornamented with a *padma* surrounded by knobbed bands is a pedestal bearing a fine image of kneeling Garuda with his wings opened and his hands joined in reverence. The image of Channakeshava which stands on the pedestal is 1.8 metres high. It is flanked by consorts and has a *prabhavali* with the 10 *avataras*. The three small shrines on the outside of the *garbhagriha* are specially beautiful.

The *sukanasi* ceiling has in the centre a large panel carved with a figure of Lakshminarayana with ornamental work around. The *navaranga* has four fine round pillars of fine bead work. The flat ceilings, which are divided into several panels, bear relieve flowers with a *Dikpalaka* in the centre. The central ceiling has a Lakshminarayana group, surrounded by other *Dikpalakas*. There are sculptured groups of male and female dancers with accompaniments on the corner stones. The upper band has 24 forms of Vishnu. The porch is entered between two elephants bearing ornamental trappings. The two pillars of the porch, which are of the 32-fluted Hoysala type, are elegantly executed.

In the Siddheshvara temple of this place, there is an inscription dated 1147 A.D. belonging to the reign of Hoysala king Narasimhadeva mentioning the grant of the Mugali tank of the place for worship, ceremonies and offerings of god Channakeshava of Vishnuvardhana-Keshavapura which is the Morale agrahara in Devaligenad. Another inscription

found in the same temple, which is dated 1159 A.D., mentions that one Mahadeva, elder brother of Sovarasa and son of Lokanthamayya of the Kammekula, made a grant with the knowledge of all Morale to provide for the lamp and offerings to the god Siddheshvara. This temple of Siddheshvara has more of figure sculptures. The ceilings of the sukanasi which is an open one here has a projecting central panel carved with a figure of Tandaveshvara surrounded by eight lotuses. The *garbhagriha* ceiling has a large lotus with ornamental work around. The *navaranga* pillars here are less ornamental than those in the Channakeshava temple. The porch is similar to that of the other temple. It has Umamaheshvara flanked by Ganesha and Saraswati on the lintel, and Thandaveshvara surrounded by Dikpalakas in the ceiling.

In the north of the village, there are ruined shrines of Kamatheshvara and Bhairava which are ordinary structures. There are three *veeragals* and an *uyyale-kamba* in front of the Bhairava temple. Another *veeragal* stands a little to the south of the Kamatheshvara shrine, while to the west stand two *mastikals*, one showing in relief three projecting hands which is a rarity. There are also shrines of Karalamma and Deveeramma. A *jatra* of these two shrines is held annually for three days about April.

Mattavara

Mattavara (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,578; A. 719), five km south-west of Chikmagalur town, has an ancient Parshvanatha *basadi* which, according to an epigraph, was visited by the Hoysala king Vinayaditya about the middle of the 11th Century A.D. Another Jaina epigraph of about 1120 A.D. calls the place as Mattaooru. A later inscription of 1143 A.D. mentions the place as Mattavara. To the north of the *basadi*, there is a dilapidated Shiva temple with a ruined shrine to the north-east in which stands a fine figure of Bhairava about 1.2 metres high. Its body is split across by a stroke of lightning. In its right lower hand, there is an elegantly carved sword held across the body. There are also shrines of Anjaneya, Deveeramma and Chaudeshvari. An annual *jatra* of the Chaudeshvari is held for two days during September-October. The old Gazetteer records that a large number of cromlechs with pieces of pottery and some spears were found in the Government plantation to the south-west of the village.

Mavinakere

Mavinakere see under Kalasa.

Mertigudda

Mertigudda also called Mertikan Parvata, 42 km south of Koppa and 60 km west of Mudigere, is situated in the heart of the mountain region to the west and presents, especially towards the north, a grand

symmetrical outline, towering above several of the neighbouring heights. Its summit is 1,662.6 metres (5,451 feet) above the sea-level. It is the highest peak between the Baba-Budan and the Western Ghat ranges. It presents a majestic conical aspect to the north. Towards the south-west, it is connected with the two lower heights and is so surrounded on all sides by high hills that its true elevation does not appear except at a distance. The visitor can have from the top of this mountain views of enthralling natural scenes.

Mudigere

Mudigere (P. 4,980; 1981-7,083; A. 6.99 sq km; Lat. 13° 08' 02"; Long. 75° 38' 32"), a taluk headquarters town, is 32 km south of Chikmagalur town, 73 km south-west of Kadur town and 275 km north-west of Bangalore City. It was designated as headquarters of a taluk in 1876 which was formed with parts of Manjarbad (Sakleshpur) and Belur taluks of Hassan district and Vastara taluk of Chikmagalur district. The river Hemavathi has its source in this taluk and flows out to the south-east. This *malnad* taluk is well known for its attractive landscape, pleasant natural scenery and coffee plantations. The town has a temple of Gopalaswamy, Jamia Mosque, Jadeed Mosque and Badria Mosque out of which the first mosque is an old one, which has also an Arabic school, and a Catholic place of worship called St. Antony's Church. There are a junior college, a high school, a general hospital, a horticultural training centre and the Regional Cardamom Research Station.

Mudigere

Mudigere (T. Tarikere; P. 749; A. 388) is 30 km east of Tarikere town and 17 km south-east of Ajampura town. To the north of the village, there is a much dilapidated Singeshvara temple. In old epigraphs, the village is called Mudugere of Asandinad. An epigraph of 1173 A.D. records that *Adi Gaundan mahaprabhu* of Mudugere, made an incomparable temple of Rameshvara and gave grants of land to it. Another inscription of about 1233 A.D. states that the Shivalinga here, which it calls as Narasingeshvara, was installed by Bela Gavuda, Cheela Gavuda and Rama Gavuda, with their sons (named), who made also grants of land to the temple. The structure consists of a *garbhagriha* enshrining the *linga* on a round pedestal, a vestibule, a *navaranga* with a small shrine on the north which contains an image of Harihara and a porch on the east. The tower of the temple and the porch appear to belong to the 17th century A.D. There are four lathe-turned central pillars inside the *navaranga*, which are of typical Hoysala workmanship. Scroll and medallion ornamentation can be seen in the jambs of the vestibule doorway. Figures of damsels in dancing attitude or being at toilet appear on the cubical mouldings.

A well-worked image of Bhairava standing in *tribhanga* under a *prabhavali*, which has floral ornamentation is placed on a scorpion in the *navaranga*. There are male and female goblins which are dancing with full movement on either side of Bhairava. The north cell of the *navaranga* has an exquisitely carved standing image of Harihara in *samabhanga* about 1.2 metres high including the pedestal. There are figures of Parvati and Lakshmi on either side. There is the representation of Rudra on the right side and of the *Dashavatars* of Vishnu on the left side of the *prabhavali*. On either side of the pedestal are Nandi and Garuda.

Other temples.—To the south-west of this temple, there is another temple which is dedicated to Lakshminarayana and appears to be a structure of about the 14th or 15th century A.D. It stands on a high platform and has a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi* and *navaranga*. The *garbhagriha* contains a well-carved image of Lakshminarayana which is an imitation of Hoysala sculpture. To the north-west of the Narasingeshvara temple, there is the site of an old Rameshvara temple. An inscription dated 1173 A.D. mentions that the *linga* in this temple was consecrated by Bala Gavuda, the 'mahaprabhu' of the place, who was governing under the Ganga chief Konguli Varma Narasimha during the reign of the Chalukya king Trailokyamalla Vikramadityadeva. He donated some lands for conducting the daily rituals in the temple. The original structure has completely disappeared excepting only for the old Rameshwara *linga* for which at present a cell of size-stones has been built. The *linga* is 0.762 metre high. There is also an image of Vishnu represented as Venkatesha standing in *samabhanga* on a Garuda pedestal. It appears to belong to about the 11th century A.D. The village has also a shrine of Anjaneya under the auspices of which an annual jatra is held for about three days about April.

Mullaiyanagiri

See under Baba-Budan Giri.

Mundre

Mundre (T. Tarikere; P. 1,004; A. 1,647) lies 19 km south of Tarikere town. At a short distance of about a km from here there is a fort called Kaldurga (Kalludurga) on a rock elevation said to have been constructed by the Palegar chiefs of Tarikere. The height of the wall of this fort of "three rounds" is about three metres and the circumference is more than a km. The fort is in a dilapidated condition. The access to it is not easy. At the main gate of the fort, there is a shrine of Shiva said to have been the family deity of the Tarikere chiefs. There are also other small shrines at the four directions of the fort. By the side of the fort, there is a small hill which consists of two rocks out of

which one has fallen down. The rock measures 30 metres long and 15 metres wide. There is an image of Ishvara in the shadow of this rock in a cell called Bidda Kallappa shrine which is frequently visited by the villagers.

Muttinapura

Muttinapura (T. Chikmagalur; P. 450; A. 118), situated on the Bada-Budan hill range, is 20 km north of Chikmagalur town. It has Adi-Gaddige Shri Guru Dattatreya Phalahara *Matha* and a temple dedicated to Prasanna Virupaksheshvara. Two lithic records, one of the 13th century and the other of 1615 A.D., were found in this Virupaksha temple built of stone. The earlier of the two inscriptions, which is of the Hoysala period, states that all the Brahmins of the immemorial *agrarahara* Lakshmipura which was Lokki, with certain other persons (named) of its hamlet Sadarahalli, having, in *Shaka* year 1123 (A. D. 1202), erected a temple and installed an image of Brahmeshvara, the farmers made a grant of lands for its services and repairs. Thereafter, certain others (named) put up a *kalasa* on the temple and set up this *shasana*. The second inscription records that king Ramachandra Raya set up again the Virupaksha *linga*. The name of the temple Brahmeshvara appears to have been changed to Virupaksha later. This record also mentions that formerly Veera Ballala Raya (Hoysala king) had visited, renovated and consecrated, and had granted Suruguppe, Galipooje and nine other villages for services in the temple. From the fact that the said Ramachandra Raya is given imperial titles of Rajadhiraja Parameshwara, it seems that he was a Vijayanagara ruler of the Aravidu family.

There are four copper-plate inscriptions with this on *Veerashaiva Matha* dated in 1698, 1702, 1707 and 1717 A.D. respectively (numbered Chikmagalur-111, 110, 108 and 109 in E. C. VI). The first three of them record certain amicable arrangements between the Veerabhikshavati *Matha* of Shrishaila (Shripurvata) and this *Matha*, including their union with each other, and the former's renouncing of titles and offerings in these parts in favour of this *Matha*. This hill range is described as Galipooje, golden Chandradrona, Veda Parvata, containing *sanjeevana* and *siddha-rasa* and as terrible with caves, caverns, great forests, deer, tigers, immense serpents, demons, and evil spirits and having groups of ascetics, medical drugs, tonics and medicinal plants, protected by the eight Bhairavas, Ganeshwara, Mahankali, Veerabhadra, Narasimha, the nine Drugis and the nine Nathas and chilled with gushing springs, heavy rains, dense clouds, fogs and mists. The inscription of 1707 A.D. recalls that Veera Ballala Raya (Hoysala ruler) had been granted a boon by god Virupaksha of this place. This *Matha* is stated in the inscriptions of 1702 and 1717 A.D. as Adi-Gaddige Shri Guru Dattatreya Phalahara *Matha* (original seat of Shri Guru Dattatreya's Phala-

hara *Matha*). The Virupaksha linga of the monastery is mentioned as being in the midst of Galipooje twelve-*yojana* mountain and have been consecrated by Hanuman. This monastery has been also called as Galipooje *Matha* and *Matha* of Channaveeradeva, disciple of "the most honourable ancient Phalaharadeva of Galipooje". The term Galipooje connects the mountain with Vayu, the wind god, as this hill range is known for its strong winds. About two km from Muttinapura, at Devarahalli Village, there is a small tiled shrine called Galipooje *Matha*.

Nagadevanahalli

Nagadevanahalli (T. Kadur; A. 145) is an uninhabited village 10 km north-west of Kadur town and about three km west of Birur town. There are two temples here, one of Chaudeshvari and the other of Anjaneya. The first is noted for its oracular ceremony held on full-moon days. Special *poojas* are performed to Chaudeshvari during the Navaratri festival, and in the month of Kartika (October-November), *deepotsava* is celebrated.

Nandi

Nandi (T. Tarikere; P. 766; A. 1,517), seven km south-east of Tarikere town, has the *Gaddige* in a shrine of Nuliya Chandayya, an eminent *Shiva-sharana* of the 12th century A.D. who was an associate of Basaveshwara. It is stated that after the revolution at Basavakalyan in Bidar district, he came southwards and stayed at this place where some miraculous acts are attributed to him. There is a temple of Siddhalingeshvara which has also a meeting hall and resting rooms for pilgrims. A largely attended annual *jatra* in honour of Nuliya Chandayya is held here in October- November for about seven days.

The village has also a Malleshvara temple which has Hoysala doorways of a simple design. To the north of the village near a peepul tree, there stood another temple of Shiva. As it was in a very dilapidated condition, the villagers constructed a new building with mud walls and country tiles and enshrined the old Shivalinga in it. There is also a shrine of Anjaneya. The village has a veterinary dispensary.

Narasipura

Narve, a hamlet of Narasipura (T. Koppa; P. 1,167; A. 676), is situated on the bank of the river Tunga nine km south-west of Koppa. A legend has it that this place had a hermitage of the sage Vibhandaka, the father of Rishyashringa. The place has temples of Gopalakrishna and Ganga-Vishveshvara. The Gopalakrishna temple is of Hoysala workmanship. The image of its deity is of black stone. It is seen as playing on the flute. On either side of the image, there are Shridevi and Bhudevi, with cows and cowherds near the feet. An inscription dated 1588 A.D., which calls the place as Nari, mentions that this

icon of Gopalakrishna was set up by Appaji Senabova of Koppa, who made also a grant of land to the temple. The temple has also a Shivalinga called Kashi-Visveshvara in a niche. An annual *jatra* of this temple is held for three days in March-April. Another epigraph of about 1592 A.D. mentions the place as Narave. The temple of Ganga-Vishveshvara has a broad *kaisale* and there are elegant figures carved on the main door of the temple.

Narasimhapura

* This is a hamlet of Vidyaranyapura. See under Vidyaranyapura.

Narasimharajapura

Narasimharajapura (P. 5,911; 1981-6,099, A. 9.07 sq. km. Lat. 132° 36'37"; Long. 75° 30' 43"), previously called Yedehalli, is 88 km north-west of Chikmagalur town, 54 km west of Tarikere town, 42 km south west of Bhadravati town and 330 km north-west of Bangalore City. Till 1882, it was the headquarters of Lakkavalli taluk, and then till 1897 of the Yedehalli sub-taluk was called so, because a Shivachara monastery here was providing free food to travellers. The new name Narasimharajapura was given to Yedehalli in commemoration of the visit of Yuvaraja Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar to this place in 1915. The town consists of two portions, the fort and the *pete*. About the end of the 16th century, the place was administered by the chiefs of Tarikere, and afterwards it was taken over by the Nayakas of Keladi. The town was improved by the Keladi queens Channammaji and Veerammaji. The eastern portion of the place was till recently known as Channammajipete and a tank closeby this, continues to be called Veerammajikere. An officer of the Keladi Nayakas named Sugappa dug seven wells in different parts of the town for the use of the public. They are even now known after his name. A *matha* known as Sugappa's *matha* was built by him for his *guru* Gurushantasvami. The western portion of the town is known as *agrahara*. This place is stated to be one of the 11 seats of Bhattarikas presently surviving in India. The traditional name of Bhattarika at this place is Lakshmisena.

At Singanagadde here, there are three *basadis* and a Jaina *matha*. Singanagadde is a noted place where Jaina Acharyas did their meditation, and it has been considered as a place of pilgrimage by the Jains. One of the *basadis* contains an image of Chandranatha also called Chandraprabha, which is about 0.860 mtr. high. It is said to have been found long ago in the Bhadra river at Tadasa which is six km from Narasimharajapura. It is of white marble, has a knot in the centre of the chest and is in the *yogamudra*. It is a fine image and gives the idea that the seated figure is a boy of eight years. The pedestal has the moon, a symbol of Chandraprabha. This *basadi* has metallic icons which include Sarasvati and Shruta. The figure of Shruta which represents the

sacred Jaina scriptures, is in the shape of a tree, the *angas* being shown in lines below and the *purvas* in seven branches on either side of the above.

The Shantishvara *basadi* has a standing figure of the Jaina saint Shantinatha, which is about 0.915 metre high. It is of dark stone and of about the 13th-14th century A.D. with an inscription on the *prabhavali*, which is dated about 1300 A.D. The epigraph, which is in the Hoysala characters, states that the image was caused to be set up by a lady named Chandigabbe.

The temple of Yakshi Jwalamalini is a structure of about the 18th century A.D. The goddess is seated in the *sukhasana* posture. The icon, which has eight hands, holds *dana*, double arrow, *chakra*, *trishula*, *pasha*, flag, bowlet and *kalasa*. The image appears to be of the Vijayanagara period, with its rough drapery. It is moderately good and a rare icon. The image has a buffalo pedestal, and thus peculiarly combines certain features. An annual *jatra* of the *basadi* is held for five days about March. There are two Roman Catholic Churches called St. Theresa's Church and Little Flower Catholic Church. The town has a junior college, a primary health centre and a private nursing home.

Narve

This is a hamlet of Narasipura village. See under Narasipura.

Panchanahalli

Panchanahalli (T. Kadur; P. 2,326; A. 1,066) lies 30 km east of Kadur town. In the four directions of the village, there are four Ishvara shrines besides a Panchalingeshvara shrine in the north-east. The place appears to derive its name from the Panchalingeshwara shrine. There are also other shrines of Beeralingeshvara, Durgamba (also called Choudeshvari) and Basavanna. Boundaries of four districts of the State namely Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Hassan and Tumkur meet near here. The village has a junior college and a primary health unit.

Pandaravalli

Pandaravalli (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,482; A. 2,189) lies 39 km north-west of Chikmagalur town. A legend has it that the Pandavas, the heroes of the Mahabharata epic, stayed here for some time during their exile and hence the name Pandaravalli. The village has a shrine of Mallikarjuna. Many pilgrims visit Seetala Mallappana Kanive and Mullaiyanagiri via this place. There is a motorable road from this village which leads to Seetala Mallappana Kanive from where one can go by foot onward to Mullaiyanagiri (see under Baba-Budan Giri).

Patnagere

Patnagere (T. Kadur; P. 691; A. 747), called Nagaravati in olden days, is seven km south of Kadur town. To the north of the village, ruins of an old mud fort-wall, which appears to belong to about the 17th century A.D., are found. There are temples, in this village, dedicated to Lakshminarayana, Ballakki Narasimha and Katt-Holeyamma also called Doddamma. The Lakshminarayana temple, which faces east, appears to have been built in more than two periods. It has a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi* and a *navaranga* forming the original structure attributable to the Hoysala period. The *mukhamantapa* with its two cells (one of Yoganarasimha in the north and the other of Venugopala in the south) belongs to about the mid-Vijayanagara period as indicated by its pillars which are of granite and cylindrical with plain brackets. The parapet, which is of brick and mortar, appears to belong to about the 17th century. The main image of Lakshminarayana is gracefully worked and is about 1.3 metres high including the pedestal. The images in the cells of the *mukhamantapa* are fine works of art. The icon of Yoganarasimha in the northern cell appears to belong to about the 14th century A.D. It is said that it was brought over here from elsewhere. The attractive image of Venugopala in the southern cell seems to belong to about the 12th century A.D.

The Nagareshvara temple, which is situated a few metres to the south-east of the Lakshminarayana temple, is of a simple design and is low-roofed. It appears to be older than the Lakshminarayana temple of the village. The four central pillars of the *navaranga* consist of four-sided, 16 fluted, eight-sided and wheel mouldings like those in the temples of the eleventh century A.D. An annual *jatra* of Katt-Holeyamma is held with a cattle fair for fifteen days about the month of March. The village has Ayurvedic and veterinary dispensaries.

Pura

Pura (T. Kadur; P. 461; A. 851), situated on the left bank of the river Vedavati, is 26 km north-east of Kadur town. There is an old, spacious temple here dedicated to Prasanna-Mallikarjuna. Two epigraphs were found in this temple, recording grants to it. One of them dated in 1526 A.D. refers to Kareyahalli which had an alternative name as Tiyaipura. The other inscription, which is of 1599 A.D., mentions villages called Arentolal or Aravinatolal and Swastipura. A tradition says that the Shivalinga of the temple was secured by a headman of Kodihalli named Veera Shetty from an anthill and that he built a small shrine for it to begin with. The present *mahadwara* and the *gopura* over it were constructed very recently. An annual *jatra* of the temple is held for five days about March.

Rambhपुरi

See under Balehonnur-Kanabur.

Rishyashringapura

Rishyashringapura, also called Markal and popularly known as Kigga (T. Sringeri; P. 1,074; A. 2,529), lies eight km west of Sringeri town. The ruins of an old fort can be seen in the village. Five epigraphs recording some grants, four of which are of about the 8th century A.D. and the fifth of about the 11th century A.D., were found here. The first two, which are ascribed to about 675 A.D., refer to the deity Kilganesvara of the place. Kilga seems to be an old name of this village which is of considerable antiquity.

* There is now a temple here dedicated to Rishyashringeshvara. It is a pretty large granite structure built probably during the early Vijayanagara period (14th century A.D.) It has two *prakaras*, an inner one and an outer one. There is an excellent figure of Nandi very natural-looking, and of much sculptural significance. The two front pillars of the *mantapa* have man-ridden lions rearing upon elephants. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, a plain *sukanasi*, a *pradakshina* and a *navaranga*. On either side of the *garbhagriha* doorway, is a small shrine, the one on the right containing a rare image of Ganapati which has two hands with trunk turned to the right, and that on the left having an image of Mahishasuramardini. The main *linga* in the *garbhagriha*, which is 1.5 metres high, is called Shringeshvara; because it was set up in the name of the sage Rishyashringa, son of sage Vibhandaka or according to another account, he (Rishyashringa) was absorbed in the *linga*. A legend says that Rishyashringa was a freak of nature with horns and face of an antelope (see ch. III). The *linga* has three small projections, one on the top like a horn (representing Rishyashringa), another to its left like a lady (representing Rishyashringa's wife Shanta) and a third in the front representing Nandi.

The pillars of the *navaranga* have octagonal shafts with square mouldings below and round ones above. On the panels of these mouldings, there are, in low relief, some beautiful figures of early Vijayanagara workmanship. The *navaranga* has three entrances and four sculptured pillars, some of the sculptures showing an ingenious combination of men, animals, etc. One of them is noteworthy as representing the incident of the sage Rishyashringa being carried by women to the capital of Lomapada, ruler of Angadesha. The palanquin formed by the women themselves is shown here as being supported by two antelopes. The two pillars forming the inner porch of the temple are very old, and one of them has an Early Chalukyan (Alupa) inscription. People pray at this temple for timely rains. An annual *jatra* of Shanta-Rishya-

shringeshvara is held for two days about March. The village has a high school.

At a distance of about three km from here, there is a hill called Narasimha Parvata which is climbed up by a hill pathway. Standing on it, one can have panoramic views of fascinating natural surroundings. Near the top just to the east, there is a plain having in its eastern part a water tank from which three streams, namely, Nandi, Nalini and Seeta flow. The rivulet Nandini joins the Nalini near Nemmar village. The Nalini flows into the Tunga river at Nemmar. The Seeta flows into Dakshina Kannada district. On the top of the hill, there is a natural boulder, 1.8 metres high. The upper part of this boulder has several natural and very faint depressions, which together are pointed out as representing Ugra-Narasimha (about 0.91 metres in height) in the act of tearing the demon Hiranyakashipu. On the boulder to the right, there are two sets of foot-prints which are shown as representing Rishyashringa. People pray to Ugra-Narasimha and Rishyashringa here for timely rains. There are several spots near about which are looked upon as sacred.

Sachchidanandapura

Sachchidanandapura is a hamlet of Sringeri town for which see under Sringeri.

Sakrepatna

Sakrepatna (T. Kadur; P. 3,684; A. 3,135), which is sometimes also called Sakharayapatna, is 17 km south-west of Kadur town. A Telugu copper plate grant of about 1864 found at this place calls the village as Galipooje-Sankarapatanam. Myths have it that giant Shambarasura and a pious king named Ambareesha ruled here and that hence this place was called Shambarapuri and Ambareesha-*kshetra*. Another legend says that Anjaneya, who had come here in search of the Sanjeevini herb, which was needed to save the life of Lakshmana, killed here a giant named Kalanemi and further that, as he found a good omen (*shakuna*) about the success of his mission of finding the herb, he called the nearby hill as Shakuna Giri. While climbing up the Shakuna Giri one can see a Kencharayaswami shrine, two swinging stone poles and a pond called Haluvarte.

According to another traditional tale, this place was the capital of a king named Rukmangada Raya. In a much effaced inscription found at Sadarhalli (Chikmagalur-145) of Krishnappa Nayak, son of Venkata Nayaka, who appear to be Aigur Chief, one Shakuniraya, who is also called therein as Shakuni Nayaka, is mentioned. Another epigraph (Chikmagalur-29) which is also worn out, noticed at Tirugana in its shrine of

'Saganiranga', states that Krishappa Nayaka granted the village of Tirugana to Sakooniraya. Shakuniraya thus appears to have been a local chief of this tract. Shivappa Nayaka, a powerful Keladi ruler, had established Srirangaraya III, the fugitive king of Vijayanagara, at this place and at Belur. Later, the Keladi queen Channammaji had her residence here for some time. There are two ruined lines of fortification. An inner citadel stands on a high ground. Round the second fortwall, there was a deep moat.

Ranganatha temple.—An epigraph of 1391 A.D. found here records gift of a grove of trees to the temple of Shakuni-Rangesha. Its *prakara*, *sukanasi*, *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* belong to the Nayaka period and in late Vijayanagara style. The *garbhagriha* on the west and the statue of Channakeshava in it are of Hoysala workmanship. This image is of a height of 1.5 metres holding *padma*, *shankha*, *chakra* and *gada*. The north cell has a deity known here as Ranganatha and *Chaturbhuja* Rama. This icon, which belongs to the Vijayanagara period, holds *chakra*, *bana*, *dhanus* and *shankha*, while on the sides, Sridevi and Bhudevi are standing. Shakuniraya, referred to earlier, is said to have brought this image from a neighbouring hill called Shakuna Giri and installed it here hence its name as Shakuna Ranganathaswami. The temple has also fine bronze images of *Chaturbhuja* Rama, Navaneeta Krishna and Bhashyakara. An epigraph of 1812 A.D. records that the *garudagamba* was set up by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III and another inscription engraved below it states that a brass-covering for that pillar was donated by the military officials stationed at the place. The place is called Madhavikapura in this inscription. An Annual *jatra* of Shakuna Ranganathaswami is held for nine days about January. In the next compound there are ruins of a Jaina temple which has a fine soap-stone broken image of standing Parshvanatha about 1.5 metres high, with seven-hooded cobra and a well-done *makara-torana-prabhavali* behind. Three Jaina epigraphs of about the Vijayanagara period were also found at Sakrepatna.

Other temples.—There is a Veerabhadra temple close to the east fort-wall. The image of Veerabhadra in its *garbhagriha*, which is about 1.5 metres high, is of the Vijayanagara period. The temple has also Shivalingas, Nandi and Ganapati and metal images of Ishvara and Veerabhadra. The other monuments in the village are the temples of Kalahasteshvara, Balleshvara, Lakshmi, Rameshvara, Sannakki Veerabhadra and Someshvara. The Balleshvara temple near the Ayyanakere tank is a Hoysala structure with fine sculptures. The pillars of the Lakshmi shrine in the same compound are also of the Hoysala period, though the image of Lakshmi is a rough one which may be attributed to the 14th century. The Rameshvara temple has two *lingas*, Rameshvara and Lakshmaneshvara, images of Parvati and Ganapati and a Nandi of the Hoysala period. The

Sannakki-Veerabhadra shrine, probably of the Hoysala days, has lathe-turned pillars which were common during that period. To the west of the citadel, there is a large pond. There is a *mantapa* with lathe-turned pillars of the Hoysala period. The Someshvara temple has pillars of the days of the Hoysalas. To the west of the village, there is a large soap-stone slab supported on four pillars. It is called Veera Ballala Chauki which is said to have been a royal seat of justice of a Hoysala ruler. The place has also a *matha* called Garike Phalaharaswami *Matha* which has many Shivalingas. At a short distance, there is another *matha* known as Kallumaradi *Matha* which has the *samadhi* of Ajjayaswami, an eminent Sharana saint. It is visited by a number of devotees and has spacious accommodation. The village has a junior college and a primary health unit.

Samse

Samse (T. Mudigere; P. 3,580; A. 19,898) is 68 km west of Mudigere town. It is said that it had the hermitage of a Jaina *muni* named Shambhunatha. A copper-plate epigraph of 1675 A.D. found here records *gauda-umbali* and *dandige-umbali* granted by Venkatadri Nayaka, son of Krishnappa Nayaka (a Chief of Aigur), in favour of Gummanna Heggade of the place which was then called Sause. The copper-plate further states that a land was also granted by that chief for certain services in the temple of goddess Padmavati of Sause. The place has an old *basadi* dedicated to Chandranatha and Padmavati. Adjoining it there is a Bhoota shrine. The rivers Bhadra, Netravati and Tunga originate at Gangamoola which is attached to Samse village. The hill from which they issue is called the Varaha Parvata. Gangamoola is in the midst of a thick forest called the Bhagavati forest which has a shrine of Bhagavati. According to a legend, goddess Bhagavati killed several giants who were harassing the people. Gangamoola is in a cave and the visitor has to travel about 1.8 metres to reach a rough image of Varaha. It is difficult to approach Gangamoola during the rainy season. Malleshvara, the new township of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project area, comes under the municipal jurisdiction of Samse Panchayat (see under Malleshvara).

Sectala Mallappana Kanive

See under Baba-Budan Giri.

Shantaveri

This is a hamlet of Kamanadurga for which see under Kamanadurga.

Shingapura

This is a hamlet of Somapura village for which see under Somapura.

Siddharahalli

Siddharahalli (T. Kadur; A. 579), now an uninhabited village, 18 km south of Kadur town. It is said that many Veerashaiva saints lived here in olden days and that it was the birth-place of Marula-Siddha.

Siddharamatha

This is a hamlet of Kelakuli village for which see under Kelakuli.

Simhagiri

This is a hamlet of Vidyaranyapura. See under Vidyaranyapura.

Singanagadde

See under Narasimharajapura.

Sindigere

Sindigere (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,566; A. 1,403) called after Sindhamma a Jaina lady, is 32 km east of Chikmagalur. Two inscriptions have been noticed in the Brahmeshvara temple at the Jain *basadi* here. One epigraph (dated 1103 A.D.) mentions that Hoysala Ballala wedded the three daughters (*viz.*, Padmala Devi, Chavala Devi and Boppa Devi) of Mariyane Dandanayaka of this place in *Shaka* year 1025. The other one dated 1137 A.D. records land grants made by the Hoysala ruler Vishnuvardhana to the *basadi*. There is also a temple of Revana-siddheshvara under the auspices of which an annual *jatra* is held for four days about March.

Sollapura

Sollapura (T. Tarikere; P. 1,143; A. 391), 32 km east of Tarikere town, has a famous temple dedicated to Siddharameshvara. There is a pond, and a tank called Giryammajikere near the temple. The *linga* of Siddharameshvara in the *garbhagriha* is said to be an *udbhavalinga*. It is sometimes covered with *trimurti* figures representing Allama Prabhu, Siddharama and Channabasavanna who were the celebrated associates of Basaveshvara. Special *poojas* are performed during the Navaratri festival and a *jatra* is held for 15 days once in 12 years. The village has a high school and a primary health unit.

Somapura

Somapura (T. Tarikere; P. 172; A. 180) is 20 km west of Tarikere town. A legend relates that the place had the hermitage of sage Jamadagni, the father of Parashurama and that latter washed here his axe which had the last drop of blood, after a campaign. The place is one of the *pancha-kshetras* situated on the banks of the river Bhadra, the others being Kalasa (Mudigere taluk), Khandya (Chikmagalur taluk), Hebbe

(Narasimharajapura taluk) and Kudli (Shimoga taluk of Shimoga district). There is a temple dedicated to Prasanna-Someshvara, which was originally built in the 12th century A.D. It consists of a *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi*, *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa*. The pillars in the *navaranga* are elegantly carved and are lathe-turned ones. The pillars of the *mukhamantapa* which were set up much later, show a transitional stage between the Hoysala and southern styles, which is very pleasing. From the fact that in the main temple of Someshvara, there is an ornamental frieze of rhomboidal flowers, it can be said that it has affinity with the late Chalukyan temples and hence it may be assigned to about the 12th century A.D. The pillars of the temple have several minarets and are provided with conduits of the plantain-bud shape. On the tower are found several small arches which indicate the influence of Indo-Sarsenic style. The parapet and the tower, though of stone, might have been constructed not earlier than the 15th or 16th century.

The Someshvara *linga* in the *garbhagriha* has a special, interesting feature. The earlier *linga* was stolen some years back. A similar new *linga* was consecrated in its place by the present Jagadguru of Sringeri in 1976. On the pattern of the old Shivalinga, the new *linga* has also an elliptic hole in it through which a seated figure with three heads and four hands called Dattatreya can be seen; a Nandi (holy bull) is seen sitting near the foot of the image. The *stalapurana* of the place states that this image represents the *Trimurtis*, *viz.*, Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshvara. This shows that there has been an old tradition of Dattatreya *upasana* in the area. The temple faces west which is a rare feature. An annual *jatra* of the temple is held for three days about January.

Shingapura, an uninhabited hamlet of Somapura village, has a very dilapidated temple of Yoganarasimha which appears to belong to the 14th century A.D. Its stone tower rises in the form of a bulbous dome over a square pyramidal tier. The temple has a square *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi* and *navaranga*. The pillars of the *navaranga* have cubical mouldings, on either side of a sixteen-fluted shaft and an octagonal band in the middle. There was an image of Yoganarasimha seated on a Garuda pedestal with crossed legs secured by a *yogapatta* about the knees. It is now kept in the museum at Shimoga.

Sringeri

Sringeri (P. 3,739, 1981-4,272; A. 3.89 sq km; Lat. 13° 25' 05"; Long. 75° 15' 14"), situated on the banks of the Tunga river, is 88 km west of Chikmagalur, 102 km south-west of Shimoga, 122 km south-west of Tarikere, and 334 km north-west of Bangalore city. It is the headquarters of the taluk of the same name. A legend associates the place with sage Vibhandaka and his son sage Rishyashringa who figures in the

Ramayana as the chief priest at a great sacrifice performed by king Dasharatha, father of Ramachandra (*see* ch. II). The place is said to have been named after Rishyashringa as Rishyashringagiri (mountain of Rishyashringa) which was shortened into Shringagiri and Sringeri. Sringeri is widely known for its Matha called Jagadguru Shankaracharya Mahasamsthanam-Dakshinamnaya Shri Sharada Peetham, which is of *Advaita* school of philosophy and of Smarta tradition, various temples, enthralling natural scenery and salubrious climate.

Jaina Basadi.—Sringeri has an old *basadi* situated about the middle of the main road of the town. It is dedicated to Parshwanatha Teerthankara. It has two inscriptions dated in the year 1150 A.D. and 1160/1161 A.D., *i.e.*, of the times of the Hoysala kings Vishnuvardhana and Narasimha I respectively. Both of them extoll *Jina-shasana*. The first of them being partly worn out, its purport is not clear. The second records grant of certain lands made to the *basadi* constructed in memory of Mari Setty, a descendant of Shrimannidugoda Vijayanarayana Shanti Shetti. It further states to the effect that the *banajas* and *nanadeshis* (merchants) also agreed to pay to the *basadi* certain taxes on the goods sold by them. This means that the Jaina temple was already there in 1161 A.D. when there was obviously considerable Jaina influence at the place. Even now there are some Jaina families at Sringeri. The *basadi* consists of a *garbhagriha*, *sukanasi*, *pradakshina*, *navaranga* with pillars having octagonal shafts and wheel-shaped mouldings. The *mukhamantapa* does not seem to have originally belonged to this *basadi* but to have been brought over from elsewhere and set up here. The main building has a peculiar sloping roof made of granite slabs. The *garbhagriha* contains an image of Parshwanatha in black-stone which is 0.305 metre high. Seven hoods of two inter-twined serpents are carved on the *prabhavali* of the image. The *sukanasi* contains an image of Padmavati which is about 0.305 metre high. The temple has several other stone and metal icons of *teerthankaras*, etc., including a bronze panel of Vardhamana with 23 other Teerthankaras and an image of Kshetrapala.

Matha.—The next inscriptional evidence found at Sringeri is of 1346 A.D., *i.e.*, after a gap of 185 years after the occurrence of the second Jaina epigraph referred to above. In 1346 A.D., *i.e.*, 10 years after the traditional year of founding of Vijayanagara in 1336 A.D., Harihara with his four brothers, his son-in-law Ballappa Dannayaka, Kumara Sovanna (the latter's son) and others came over here to celebrate the fulfilment of the great objective of establishment of the kingdom of Vijayanagara. The epigraph begins with obeisance to Vidyateertha *guru*. The inscription records that king Harihara along with those kinsmen made a grant of nine villages (belonging to Kelanad in Santaligenad) to Bharati Teertha

Shripada for the purpose of performance of rites and service by Bharati Teertha Sripada, his disciples and others and the 40 Brahmins residing at Sringeri. The next epigraph is of 1356 A.D. when Bukka I of Vijayanagara visited Sringeri and "had *darshan* of Vidyateertha". It relates to a grant of land which fetched an income of 300 *gadyanas*. More land grants were added in course of time. The spiritual attainments of Vidyateertha were so great that he was specially honoured and revered by the early Vijayanagara kings. It is found that a land grant was made under the order of Vidyaranya Shripada in 1378 A.D. (*vide* E. C. VI epigraph Koppa-30). King Harihara II, the successor of Bukka I, also granted lands in 1380 A.D. to Vidyaranya who was the pontiff of the *Matha*. Later in 1387 A.D. and 1389-90 A.D. he made additional grants of lands. The same ruler established an *agrarah* in the name of Vidyaranya near Sringeri in 1387 A.D. and named it as Vidyaranya-pura to commemorate the great sage Vidyaranya. With the several grants of villages and lands, the Sringeri Matha developed with an autonomous administration of its own over these villages without interference from governments and came to be known as a *samsthana*. The successors of Harihara II continued to patronise the *matha* (*see* Addenda). The Nayakas of Keladi also kept up this close affinity with the *Matha* after the fall of Vijayanagara. Venkatappa Nayaka I of Keladi extended munificent help to the *Matha* and earned the title of "Re-establisher of Sringeri" (*punar pratistheyam madida*). Bhairasa, the chief of Karkala in Dakshina Kannada, who looted Sringeri was put down by Keladi Veerabhadra Nayaka. Other Keladi kings also continued the tradition of helping the *Matha* liberally and came to its rescue whenever it was in difficulties. An epigraph of 1652 A.D. of the time of Keladi Shivappa Nayaka records that the Vijayanagara ruler Harihara (obviously Harihara II) made a petition to Vidyaranya Sripada that there should be a *matha* and an *agrarah* at Sringapura (Sringeri) for the worship of Mallikarjuna, Vidyashankara Swami and Sharada ammanavaru and for the performance of religious services in accordance with the Vedas and *shastras* and for the purposes set apart certain landed property, established the *agrarahs* of Shringapura and Vidyaranya-pura and forming 250 shares made them over to Vidyaranya Bharati Swami. The epigraph further states that the landed properties at this time (1652 A.D.) were in a state of disorder and dues were not paid to the *matha* and that the Keladi Shivappa Nayaka took effective steps to restore them in order that the religious duties of the *matha*, *agrarah*, temples and other institutions might be carried on. The various other ruling houses including the Marathas who held the monastery in high veneration, used to send valuable presents to it occasionally. In 1739-40, the Peshwa had ordered that *agra-pooja* should be offered to the Sringeri *peetha* in religious assemblies. Individual devotees and local bodies were also showering gifts on the *Matha*. They included the rulers of Mysore and Tipu Sultan.

Once when the Maratha army was marching to Bidanur (Shimoga district) in 1791-92 A.D. during the Third Anglo Mysore War (1790-92 A.D.) the Pindaris and other marauders attached to it plundered the Sringeri *matha* of its valuable images and articles worth about Rs 60 lakhs and committed the sacrilege of displacing the image of Sharadamba. Some priests are also stated to have been killed during this attack. Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore, on hearing about the plunder sent financial help and certain articles to the *matha* for making arrangements for resuming the services. The pontiff proceeded to Pune to seek reparation for the pillage. The Peshwa instructed the Maratha general Parashuram Bhau that the looted articles should be returned and compensation should be given to the *matha*. The *matha* has a tiara (like the pope's) covered with pearls and precious stones, stated to have been presented to the *guru* by one of the Peshwas.

Several letters addressed in Kannada on behalf of Tipu Sultan to the Jagadguru of Sringeri have been found in which he is styled as "Badashah" (king/emperor). They show high regard for the *matha* and seek the blessings of the pontiff for his welfare and success of his military campaigns. In one of the letters addressed in 1795-96 A.D. it was stated that he was proud of three factors—(i) he had the full grace of God, (ii) blessings of preceptors "like you" (i.e., Sringeri *guru*) and (iii) military weapons. In another letter sent in 1798-99, it was recalled that as a result of *Chandī havana* performed at Sringeri earlier, enemy was suppressed and it was requested that *Chandī havana*, *japa*, etc. might be performed again for the destruction of his enemy and victory of his government and that he had ordered the *Asaf* of Nagar to supply the needed materials for the purpose.

On a small hill, there is a temple dedicated to Mallikarjuna also known as Malahanikareshvara. It is a middle-sized temple with two *prakaras* which appears to have been constructed during the early Vijayanagara period (14th century A.D.). It has a square *garbhagriha*, a square *sukanasi* and a square *navaranga*. The Mallikarjuna *linga* in the *garbhagriha* is about 1.2 metres high. According to a tradition it was worshipped by sage Rishyashringa. His father sage Vibhandaka is said to have been absorbed into it; hence it is called also as Vibhandaka *linga*. At the entrance of *sukanasi* doorway, there are *dwarapalakas* and *chauri*-bearers. At the end of the west wall of the *navaranga* are Ganapati on the south and Durga or Mahishasuramardini on the north. A fine image of Bhuvaneshvari has been carved on the central ceiling in granite stone. The *navaranga* and *mukhamantapa* consist of pillars which are 16 sided and have four-sided bases, all well ornamented with *relievo* figures of gods and goodesses. The stone *deepastambha* has a figure of Ganapati said to have been drawn by Narasimha Bharati Swamigalu. According to an epigraph of 1621 A.D., one Puttappaiah repaired this temple and gave a land grant. To the east of the Mallikarjuna temple is the Honne temple

said to have been built in the 17th century by Honnana Shetty. It is a good structure with a *linga* called Vishveshvara. Nearby is a Nilakanthesvara temple said to have been constructed by one Rajagopala Bhatta in 1695 A.D.

Vidyashankara Temple.—The Vidyashankara temple, which is a Centrally-protected monument, is the finest monument at Sringeri. It is built of granite and faces east and is situated parallel to the river Tunga. Constructed on a picturesque spot, the temple appears to have been built in memory of Vidyateertha (mentioned in inscriptions of 1346 and 1356 A.D.) in about 1357 or 1358 A.D. The river Tunga rushing down from the hills makes a loop here, flowing first towards the west, then towards the north and finally it turns to the east.

The plan of the temple is extraordinarily interesting and peculiar. It is highly noteworthy both for its synthetic design and execution. A general glance at the temple gives the impression that it is somewhat like the famous Hoysala monuments. But it embodies a unique blending of features drawn from the Chalukyan, Hoysala, Dravidian and Indo-Aryan styles. It is a fine example of artistic transition from Hoysala to Vijayanagara style. The temple also reminds the visitors of the Buddhist *chaitya*. As it has six doors, the platform has six sets of steps each of which is flanked by a pair of elephants. Each of the six doors has supporting *dwarapalakas*, two of whom are Shaiva, two Shakta and two Vaishnava, thus synthesising the three aspects. The temple has no *mukhamantapa*. It is erected on a basement, more than 1.5 metres in height, which with another set of cornices, goes upto a height of about 2.4 metres.

The bands and cornices present a pleasing contrast of light and shade as in Hoysala workmanship. The outer walls have from the bottom friezes of horses, elephants, lions, *puranic* scenes etc., and dwarfs. On all the door-ways, large images have been carved, which are generally under *toranas*; the more important figures are enshrined in niches with ornamental towers. The first frieze has a few camels here and there. The sixth band has hundreds of small panels which illustrate the *puranas*, traditions and so forth. Among the notable sculptures may be mentioned what looks like the Ashwamedha episode of Arjuna depicted on the sixth band which further extends itself along the south and south-western walls. Arjuna is shown as performing penance among the *rishis* of Indrakeela. Arjuna fights unsuccessfully with Shiva who is in the form of a hunter. Then Shiva and Parvati bestow Pashupatastra on Arjuna. On the north wall an *acharya* is depicted as teaching his disciples. He is sitting on a high seat wearing a necklace and a conical *kirita*. His right hand is in *chinmudra*, while his left hand is holding a book. Then there are *yogis* in various *yogi* postures. On the eighth band there are groups of *yakshas*

and dancers in various dancing postures accompanied by drums, pipes etc. Above the frieze of dwarfs there is a row of a number of large figures of gods etc. There is a figure with a garland having a five-hooded snake at each end. He is said to be Mrityu deva. In addition there is four-handed yama. There is a dog (*dharmā*) and Mrityu on each side and he-buffalo on the pedestal. There is naked Bhairava wearing serpents with rod and bowl in his two hands. A scorpion is carved on his pedestal. Goddess Savitri is depicted in *padmasana* in a circular *mandala*. She has four heads and 10 hands while three heads of this goddess are in one row, the last one is in the upper row. This is something extraordinary. The Buddha in nude form stands like a Jina with four others on the pedestal. The medieval Brahmanical representation of the Buddha was like this. Kalki is depicted two-handed, holding a sword in one and the bridle of the horse he is riding in the other. There is a warrior on his pedestal. Parasurama also figures here with a battle axe in the right hand and arrow in the left hand. There are Garuda and snakes on his pedestal. There are also notable figures of Shiva as Ardhanarishwara, Tripurantaka, Nataraja, Gajasamharamurthi and Kamari, Vishnu as Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana and Venugopala, Veerabhadra, dancing Ganesha and Shankaracharya.

Two semi-circles (apses) form the eastern and western ends of the temple, which are connected by an oblong block so that the whole shape is roughly that of two semi-circles connected by a square. The temple has a *garbhagriha*, a wide *sukanasi* with which is connected a semi-circle *pradakshina* (a passage for circumambulation) and a *navaranga*. The *navaranga* has three entrances on the east, north and south as also the *pradakshina*, but in the latter case the entrances face three niches on the outer walls of the *garbhagriha* containing good seated figures about 0.915 metre high of four-headed Brahma with Sarasvati on the south, Lakshminarayana with four hands on a pedestal on the west and Umamaheshvara with four hands on the north and a *nandi* on a pedestal and eight-handed Durga as Mahishasuramardini on a lion pedestal and an image of Kalabhairava. The caves which are double as in the Hoysala temples have knob-like drops at their fringes and chains of stone. The roof is of stone, sloping down by stages and well jointed so as to prevent leakage of water.

Navaranga.—The *navaranga* is a structure having 12 highly ornate pillars of the Vijayanagara type. Each pillar has ornate base, a square shaft with fine relief sculptures on the cubical mouldings and mango-drop pendent brackets, and a large bracket group on the front side. Each of these groups has smaller groups like an elephant with upraised trunk at bottom, a large rearing lion with a heroic rider in the middle and a heavy projecting bracket of elephants, lions, and *sarabhas* above. The whole

pillar is generally a highly ornate piece, perhaps too heavy in its brackets. On the backside, each pillar has an ornamental pilaster rising out of a *kalasa*. The pillars have 12 signs of the zodiac, one on each, such as ram (*Mesha*), bull (*Vrishabha*) etc., and rising sun's rays fall only on a particular pillar in a particular solar month (eg: On pillar with ram in the month *Mesha*, and so on). The lions have large stone balls in their mouths and these can be rolled though they cannot be taken out. The central ceiling of the *navaranga* is more than 4.9 metres high and has a fine design with a *padma* in its dome and a large pendent at the centre, the chief ornamentation of which are the birds pecking at the bud in an upside down posture. There are several metallic figures, marble *lingas* etc., among which the images of Nambi-Narayana, Tandaveshvara and Srinivasa show a very good workmanship. (A figure of Vishnu holding the discus and conch to the front in lower hands is known among the Shrivaishnavas as Nambi-Narayana). Tandaveshvara with its ring of fire and with Ganga seated with folded hands on *jata* to the right is also notable for its movement and elegance of execution.

The *pradakshina* separates the *navaranga* from the *sukanasi*. At the sides of the latter are two small shrines of Ganapati and Mahishasuramardini. There is in the Ganapati shrine a small figure of the planet Saturn which is always immersed in oil; vows are made to it and it is only on occasions of special worship that it is brought out to the *navaranga* and bathed in oil. In the *sukanasi*, there is the metallic *utsava vigraha* of Harihara. At the back of the *navaranga*, there are three doors leading into the *pradakshina*, the main door having two Shaiva *dwarapalakas*. The *pradakshina* is a narrow passage about 1.5 metres wide which goes round the *sukanasi* and the *garbhagriha*. In this *pradakshina* facing south, west and north, there are three niches having respectively Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshvara. The *sukanasi* doorway supported by Nandikeshvara in the south and Bhringi in the north leads into the *sukanasi* which leads on to the *garbhagriha*.

The *garbhagriha* has a *linga* called Vidyashankara, 0.46 metre in height. It was installed in memory of Guru Vidyateertha who is stated to have engaged himself in a meditation called *Lambika yoga* and departed from life. There are five cells in the *garbhagriha* dedicated to Vidya Ganapati, Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshvara and Durga. The image of Vidya Ganapati very much resembles a Hoysala one.

Vimana.—The *Vimana* is a remarkable piece combining the features of Chalukyan, Dravidian and North-Indian styles. It is made up of three sets of cornices rising like a stepped pyramid. Each cornice has ornamental drops on its fringes and the top most one has small stone bulls facing the cardinal points. The pyramid is broken by three storeys of Dravidian types. The finial is a large golden *kalasa* with smaller

ones around unlike the stone ones of the Chalukyan period. The tower has a frontal projection (*sukanasi*) in front with a *kirtimukha* having an image of Shiva standing as Sadashiva. A car festival of Vidyashankara is held in the month of *Kartika* (October-November).

Sharadamba Temple.—There was formerly a small Sharada temple to the north of the Vidyashankara temple. It was replaced by a large stone structure, the work of which was commenced in 1906 and completed in 1915. Some of the skilled craftsmen who had worked in the construction of the new palace of the Maharaja at Mysore were engaged in building this new temple. They were from Tanjore, Bombay and Rajaputana. The plan of this new temple is an adaptation of the Dravidian style. But the main changes relate to the *prakara*, courtyard and an open *ranga mantapa*. The temple now has a small shrine of polished black basalt (*Turuvkere Kallu*). The rest of the structure is of fine-grained granite from a quarry that is few km away from Sringeri town.

The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi*, a *navaranga* and a *prakara*. It faces east and has three entrances on the north, south and east. The eastern door which is the main entrance, has two open *mantapas* on either sides, inside. The *navaranga* is an open hall with two rows of four pillars at the sides, all the pillars except two being carved with large female figures in relief in front. Of the latter, two are *dwarapalakas*, and two more facing each other are Mahishasuramardini and Rajarajeshvari, all well wrought.

There is a narrow open *pradakshina* around the main shrine, which is extended eastward to form the *ranga mantapa*, the *prakara* courtyard is surrounded by a pillared verandah which develops in the east to a *mukha mantapa* with a *patalankana* near the doorway. To the east of the main doorway is a small porch. The *mukha mantapa* and porch are similar in character. It consists of composite pillars with three sets of brackets, the designs of which are floral, a lion bracket and a *makara* with pendent mango buds. Some of these have pecking parrots in an upside down posture. The pillars are intricately designed, the brackets being generally in imitation of those of the *navaranga* in the Vidyashankara temple. The pillars of the *prakara* verandah are less ornate.

Eight of the 10 pillars of the *ranga mantapa* have received ample attention of the sculptor. The eastern-most of them have *relievo* sculptures nearly 1.8 metres high of Parvati and other goddesses. The western-most pillars have *dwarapalikas*. On the pair next to them on the east are rearing lion brackets. The north pillar has a figure of Mahishasuramardini with the head of a buffalo on the pedestal and the figure of a lion behind the standing goddess who has eight hands. The grandest

sculpture is that of Rajarajeshvari on the corresponding pillar to the south, with four hands, seated in *sukhasana*, wearing a crescent-bearing crown and several garments some of which have rose flowers. There is Gandharva lady over her head, with appearance of a European. The goddess below her right elbow has an imitation of a gorgon's head.

The main Sharada shrine is comparatively less ornamental. Its wall has octagonal pilasters and mango drop brackets. The surface is well polished and on the basement cornices are uncarved outlines of imitation of *kirtimukhas*. There are two metallic images of Sharada or Sarasvati, one slightly larger than the other, about 0.91, metre (3 feet) and 0.76 metre (2½ feet) high respectively. Vidyateerthaswami who is said to have set up the larger image on spot where, it is believed, a mystical diagram (*yantra*) had been previously fixed by Shankaracharya and the smaller one at its side. The existence of these two images since the time of Vidyateertha is accounted for by the statement that not being satisfied with the size of the smaller image, he got made the larger one under his supervision. They are seated with four hands the attributes of three of them being a rosary, a vessel of nectar and a book, while the remaining hand is in the *abhaya* attitude with *chinmudra*. These attributes appear to be peculiar to the image of Sarasvati at Sringeri, seeing that a noose and an elephant goad invariably form two of the attributes of this goddess elsewhere. For processional purposes, there are two smaller images - one a fine seated figure of silver about 0.305 metre high and the other a standing bronze image about 0.610 metre high. Both of these have the same attributes as the larger figures. There is a lofty *deepastambha* about 10.7 metres high with a female figure with folded hands on the south face. A few years back a pretty *gopura* was constructed over the main entrance. In 1978, a pair of new doors with brass covering moulded with various figures was made for the main entrance of the temple. An annual *jatra* of Sharadamba is held for ten days about September-October.

Janardana temple.—The small temple of Janardana is to the north of Vidyashankara temple and it appears to have been constructed in the early Vijayanagara period in the 14th century. It has a *garbhagriha*, a *sukanasi*, a small *navaranga* and a porch, with a Garuda shrine on the north and a Hanuman shrine on the south. The pillars have 16 fluted shafts connecting two cubical mouldings with the wheel shaped top moulding. The roof is peculiar in that its side *ankanas* are sloping out. The frontal porch is of three *ankanas*. The large image of Janardana is a good figure about 1.3 metres high. To the right of the *navaranga* of the temple is a small niche containing a figure of Shankaracharya which is about 0.610 metre high with the hands in the *abhaya* and *chinmudra* attitudes, his four disciples being shown on the pedestal.

Behind the Vidyeshvara temple are several *samadhigudis* mostly built on the tombs of the former *Swamis* of the *matha*, with a *linga* in each. Near about there are several other shrines of this *matha* and temple complex, such as those dedicated to Kodandarama, Vageshvari, Hari-hareshvara, Shankaranarayana, Shankaracharya, Sureshvaracharya, Narasimha Bharati, Abhinava Sachchidananda Bharati, Sachchidananda Bharati and Brahmarakshasa (also called "Malayala Brahma"). There is a *Pravachana mandira* constructed in 1973. It has many recently drawn paintings depicting the events of life of Shankaracharya. Closeby are Samskrita Pathashala, library and guest houses. There is a large and well-constructed bathing *ghat* adjoining the Tunga river. Across the river, there is another complex of the *matha* called the Narasimhavana where generally the pontiff resides. Here, amidst a fine garden with a serene environment, there are Sachchidananda Vilasa Ashrama and shrines of Kalabhairava, Sachchinanda Shivabhinava Narasimha Bharati and Chandrashekhara Bharati and a *goshala*. There is a noted figure of Shankaracharya, which is about 0.610 metre high. Ratnagarbha Ganapathi, Chandramoulisvara *linga*, Shri Yantra, Sharada, Dakshinamurthy, Lakshmi Narasimha, Vishnusaligrama etc. are also worshipped by the Acharya. There are also a number of other shrines in the town. Sachchidanandapura, a hamlet of Sringeri town has a shrine of Sachchidanandeshvara and Subrahmanya.

It is stated that the *matha* has branches, shrines, *pathasalas*, affiliated institutions, etc., in several other parts of the country also. (Various other aspects of the *matha* have been already related in chapters III and XV). The town has a *dargah* of Zahir Shah Wali in whose honour an *urus* is held for one day in the month of Saffar. There is a degree college called Shri Jagadguru Chandrashekhara Bharati Memorial College, a primary health centre and Shri Sharada Dhanvantri Hospital (see ch. XVI). (See also under Vidyaranya-pura, Bettagere and Rishyashringapura).

Tangali

Tangali (T. Kadur; P. 1,196; A. 659), 10 km south-east of Kadur town, appears to have been an ancient *agrahara* town of Hoysala times. It is said that as travellers used to halt here frequently it was called Tangali. It has an Ishvara temple which is a granite structure and Yoganarasimha temple. The first stands to the north-east of the village and is of about 1,200 A.D. The temple consists of a *garbhagriha*, a vestibule and a *navaranga* with a doorway and a porch to the south. Above the *garbhagriha* a tower rises in the form of a stepped pyramid, with a partly dilapidated stone projection over the vestibule. The outer walls of the temple are of plain slabs set on edges. The pillars of the porch are cylindrical. There are Hoysala figures of Nandi and Sarasvati in the temple.

The Yoganarasimha temple has two shrines - one of Yoganarasimha and the other of Keshava. It is stated that the image of Yoganarasimha which is of the Vijayanagara period was brought from somewhere and installed here sometime back. But the image of Keshava is said to have existed earlier. It appears to be of the Hoysala period though its smile and pitted face are similar to the images of the Paleyagar period. The image wears *yajnopavita*.

At a distance of about three km to the east of Tangali is a group of rocky boulders called by the villagers as the area of Hulikal (meaning tiger stone). On the north-western face of one of the boulders several panels of sculptures are carved in two rows. The upper row consists of five nude standing figures of Jaina saints and the lower one has eight figures of seated saints. The standing figures are carved below arches, which are of Indo-Sarcenic character. Below the eight larger figures in the lower row, names of the saints are inscribed in Kannada characters which appears to be of about the 15th-16th century A.D. Between these names, there is also a middle panel with smaller figures of four other saints whose names are not mentioned.

Tanikodu

Tanikodu is a hamlet of Bettagere village for which see under Bettagere.

Tarikere

Tarikere (P. 20,022; 1981-23,927; A. 2.12 sq km; Lat. 13° 42' 18"; Long. 75° 49' 00"), headquarters of the taluk and sub-division of the same name, is situated at a distance of 56 km north of Chikmagalur town and 235 km north-west of Bangalore. The name of the place appears to be derived from *tari* trees (*mimosa catechu*) which grew there. *Kere* means tank (lake). From the fact that *tari* in Kannada also means to cut off and to pluck, wet land, sword, a young lady, etc., there are also other conjectured versions about the origin of the name of the place. A railway line connecting Birur in Kadur taluk and Talaguppa in Sagar taluk of Shimoga district runs through Tarikere town. Tarikere appears to have had its origin in an old town called Katur to the north-west founded by a Hoysala ruler. It is an ancient place which was an *agrahara* as mentioned in epigraphs of the 12th century A.D. An inscription dated in the year 1158 A.D. found at Haleyr records a grant to 102 Brahmins at Tariyakere (called also as Amaravatipura therein) and installation of an image of Moolasthanada Amriteshvara and certain grants providing for services and repairs of the temple. Later grants (1166 to 1169 A.D.) of the same place refer to Haleya-Tareyakere (Haleya meaning old). A later inscription assigned to 1181 A.D. (*vide* MAR-1932) states that an image of Prasanna-Keshava was set up,

a temple was built for it and certain grants were made for its services. Another record of 1279, mentions "Amaravatipura which is Taliyanakere" and that one Keshava-Deva made Hosa-Tariyakere, installed an image in the name of his *guru* Amritananda Deva and made a grant for it. During the Hoysala period, the greater part of this taluk appears to have formed a principality. The town and the neighbouring area were bestowed, it is said, on a chief named Kanchada Arasu during the Hoysala times. A descendant of his named Kama Chakreshvara Raya fortified Kaman-durga. Later, Bukka Raya of Vijayanagara gave the territory to one of his generals. The latter was succeeded by Saluva Narasinga Raya who transferred it to his brother Kartika Raya, and retired to Bhadravati. Krishna Raya, the son of Kartika Raya, constructed some useful irrigation work. After the fall of Vijayanagara, the chiefs of Basavapatna in Channagiri taluk of Shimoga district being driven south by the invasions of the Bijapur (Adil Shahi) army, established themselves at Tarikere. The territory eventually became subject to the Mughal government of Sira and later passed into the possession of Haidar Ali in 1761 and became a part of the Mysore kingdom.

At the entrance to Purnaiya's choultry in the town are set up two soap-stone Hoysala pillars. A well-carved *motif* of Sala killing a lion is also found here. It is stated that they once adorned the palace of the Palegar, which was a large tiled structure, with a well-carved wooden doorway and some old-fashioned wooden screens on the upper floor. The Keshava shrine is of the Nayaka times, containing a soap-stone image of Keshava which is of Hoysala workmanship and is 1.5 metres high. There is another shrine which is dedicated to Subrahmanya. It is said to have been founded by Yajaman Manavarte Lakshmi Narayanappa during the time of Sarja Hanumappa Nayaka. An annual *jatra* of this deity is held for three days about November. By the side of the Chikka-kere here, there is what is said to be the *gaddige* of saint Siddha-veeraswami, and in the south of the town on the bank of the Enne-hole, there is what is pointed out as "Akkana Gaddige", the *samadhi* of sharane Akka Nagamma. Recently a *matha* has been revived here and it is called Enne-hole Sheela Sampadana *Matha*. The town has Lakshmana Yogindra Ashrama, St. Thomas Church and Divya Jyoti Ashrama Church of the Catholics and St. Peter's Church of the Protestants, a junior college and general hospital. At Haliyur near Tarikere, there is the Vignyan Industries Ltd., a "Deemed Government Company" which manufactures steel and alloy-steel castings and ingots (see ch. V).

Taruve

Kottigehara, a hamlet of Taruve (T. Mudigere; P. 339; A. 875), which is noted for heavy rainfall, is 17 km west of Mudigere town. It is

a road junction from which routes deviate towards Kalasa and the coastal district of Dakshina Kannada.

Teguru

Teguru (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,076; A. 297) is three km south of Chikmagalur town, on the left bank of the river Yagachi. It has an old temple of Anjaneya whose icon has three hands and a striking warrior posture. It attracts a large number of devotees. A festival called 'Peru' is held and prayers are offered for rains here.

Tigada

Kemmannugundi also called Krishna Rajendra Hill Station, a hamlet of Tigada village (T. Tarikere; P. 2,836; A. 1,003) is 35 km south of Tarikere, 32 km south-west of Birur, 48 km north of Chikmagalur and on the Baba-Budan range with an elevation of 1,434 metre (4,702 feet) and 252 km north-west of Bangalore. It is a hill station. It has a salubrious climate throughout the year. Its maximum temperature is 28°C and minimum 8°C. It receives, on an average rainfall of about 254 cm (100 inches). Being attracted by this exhilarative, picturesque spot Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, who visited it in 1932, used to camp here during summers. Thereafter, it came to be called after him. This popular health resort is surrounded by thick forests which have a wealth of flora and fauna. Standing on the top of this hill, one can have fine panoramic views of the enchanting surrounding landscapes. The State Department of Horticulture, which is managing this hill station, has laid out a beautiful garden of roses of a number of varieties. Kemmannugundi has several well furnished lodges maintained by Government. Nearby, iron ore is mined and taken down by ropeways to Tanigebailu from where it is carried by tramway to Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Works Ltd., Bhadravati.

About two km from Kemmannugundi there is a small water falls named Shanti (also called Gauri) Falls (descent of nine metres —30 feet). At a distance of about eight km from the hill station, there is the Hebbe Waterfalls. Here the water rushes down from a height of about 168 metres (550 feet) in two stages. While the larger of the two stages is called Dodda Hebbe Falls, the other is known as Chikka Hebbe Falls. The water of this falls joins the Bhadra river. The State Government has drawn up a comprehensive and ambitious programme to develop facilities near this Hebbe Falls to cope up with the increasing number of tourists. About ten km from Kemmannugundi, there is another waterfalls called Kalahasti Falls for which see under Kalhattipura (see also Ch. IV and Ch. V).

Tippana Koppa

This is a hamlet of Bettagere for which see under Bettagere.

Turuvanahalli

Turuvanahalli (T. Kadur; P. 476; A. 523) is five km north of Kadur town. Its name means cattle-village. An inscription of 1110 A.D. found in a local Kalabhairava shrine states that one Rama set up an image of Rameshvara in the Chaturmukha mountain to the east to Turuganur and made a land-grant. There is also a *veeragal* with an epigraph of about 1116 A.D. There is a cave here on a hillock which is stated to have been hallowed by the presence of a renowned saint named Nirvana-swami in the early part of the 18th century A.D. Several miraculous events are attributed to him. Inside the cave, there is an Ishvara *linga* called Siddheshvara. In front of the cave, there is Huligaddige ('tiger-seat'). Some rooms have been recently constructed here for the convenience of pilgrims who visit the place to pay homage to Nirvana-swami.

Uppalli

Uppalli (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,153; A. 388) lies about three km south-west of Chikmagalur town. The place appears to have been of some importance, at one time, as evidenced by a Ganga land-grant inscription dated 959 A.D. While this epigraph and another of 1190 A.D. call this place as Uppavalli, a third inscription of 1193 A.D. refers to the village as Vupavalli. Some well-carved but mutilated figures of Veera-bhadra, Subrahmanya, Ganapati, etc., are found in Hale-uppalli. A simple *veeragal* here belonging to the early part of the eleventh century A.D. has a standing figure of a man armed with bow and arrow at the top. A figure of Mahishasuramardini (Bagilu-maramma) found here on a pedestal must have replaced a former image of Ganapati, as indicated by the symbol of rat.

Vappunise

Vappunise (T. Kadur; P. 940; A. 784), nine km north-east of Kadur town, has a *matha* called Marula-Siddheshwara *Matha*, said to have been founded by an eminent Veerashaiva saint named Marula-Siddha, who, according to a tradition, had his hermitage here. The *matha* is frequently visited by devotees.

Vastare

Vastare (T. Chikmagalur; P. 1,130; A. 1,321), ten km south-west of Chikmagalur town, was the headquarters of the taluk of the same name

from 1863 A.D. to 1875 A.D. The place was founded by a Santara chief of Humcha (Hosanagar taluk of Shimoga district) and it was subsequently held by their descendants. The chiefs of Balam (Aigur) and the Keladi Nayakas in turn possessed it. Though taken by the Mysore army in 1690 A.D., it was one of the places restored to the Keladi Nayakas by the treaty of 1694 A.D. With the fall of the Keladi kingdom in 1763 A.D., the place became a part of Mysore territory. There are two obscure inscriptions assigned by Mr. B. L. Rice to about the middle of the eighth century and to about 900 A.D. respectively. They are engraved on a stone near the shrine of Padmavati. One of them states that the "sole ruler" Sundari gave the Sundari-Charetti temple free of all imposts to Maravarma Swami of the Bharadwaja-vanga-*gotra*. The second also records a grant and gift of pasture lands. Vastare was selected for coffee cultivation at the early stage by a European who successfully extended his operations and made a big fortune. Other Europeans followed his example quickly and settled down in the region as coffee-planters.

Vidyaranyapura

Vidyaranyapura (T. Sringeri; P. 829; A. 1,321) is about a km to the south of Sringeri town. It is called so since it was granted as an *agrarahara* by the Vijayanagara king Harihara II in memory of Vidyaranya. According to a legend, sage Vashishttha had a hermitage here. *Guru Vidyateertha* is stated to have performed penance at this place. Here, the river Tunga flows towards the north-west. The village has several shrines with tiled roofs in addition to a stone temple of Sadashiva and Parvathi, which is stated to have been built in 1657 by Keladi Shivappa Nayaka. The Adi-Shankara shrine has a fine granite image made a few decades back. The image of Lakshminarasimha in the Lakshminarasimha shrine is roughly executed and is about .915 metre high. The temple Hari-harashvara here has a *garbhagriha* and *mukhamantapa*. Its granite image of Harihara is about 1.5 metres high and appears to be of the 14th century A.D. According to an inscription dated 1547 A.D., the Vighneshvara temple here was built by Purohita Narasimha, son of Linga Bhatta, who made also a land grant for the daily worship. Narasimhapura, a hamlet of Vidyaranyapura, is about four km south of Vidyaranyapura. It has shrines of Lakshminarasimha and Venkateshvara.

Hale Sringeri (Old Sringeri) also called Simhagiri, which is a hamlet of Vidyaranyapura, has a shrine of Vidyashankara (the celebrated *guru Vidyateertha*) which is known also as Chaturmoorti Vidyeshvara shrine. It has a unique sculpture with two Shivalingas and several figures. The Vidyashankara *linga* is about 1.8 metres in height. It is in the form of a square pillar on a pedestal which is about 0.46 metre high. In the front facing the east, there is a seated figure of monk Vidyashankara about 0.46 metre in height with the right hand in *yogamudra* with a *sanyasi* disciple

on either side. The *prabhavali* thereon has figures of Lakshminarasimha with Shridevi and Bhudevi on either side, and Surya and Chandra, respectively beyond them, while on the south face is a three-headed seated figure of Brahma with the eight Dikpalas on *prabhavali*, on the west face a figure of Vishnu is carved; then there is Maheshvara on the north face. On the top of this pillar *linga*, another complete *linga* is placed.

Yagati

Yagati (T. Kadur; P. 2,301; A. 670), the headquarters of the hobli of the same name, is situated on the bank of the river Vedavati, 24 km from Kadur town. A tradition says that a certain Rangappa Nayaka, who ruled over the place, had a dancer called Venkati and that from her name, the place-name is derived. But during the period when Sadashiva Raya (1542-1570) was reigning in Vijayanagara, the place was already known as Yagati. The village is surrounded by a fort-wall which had a moat outside. Near the fort-gate, there are shrines of Hanuman and Ganapati. The image in the Hanuman shrine is of Veeranjaneya which appears to belong to the Nayaka period. The village proper has Veerananarayana temple and also shrines of Mallikarjuna, Basaveshvara and Kalleshvara. The Veerananarayana temple, which seems to be of about the 14th century A.D., has plain outer walls and thick Dravidian-style pillars in the *navaranga*. The image in the main cell is about 1.52 metres high excluding the pedestal on which it is standing in *samabhanga*. The stone *prabhavali* behind the image is ornamented with floral and scroll designs. On the cubical mouldings of the pillars of the *navaranga*, *relievo* figures of Hanuman, Garuda, etc., are carved. The temple has also images of Ganesha (which is on a mooshaka—rat—pedestal), Yoganarasimha and Veeranjaneya. The village has a high school and a primary health unit.

Yedehalli

See under Narasimharajapura.

Yallambalase

Yallambalase (T. Kadur; P. 1,862; A. 612) lies ten km east of Kadur town. The place-name is said to be derived from the name of a dancer who was in the court of a local chief. The village appears to be of considerable antiquity. An epigraph of 1089 A.D. found here records a grant for a Gangeshvara temple of 'Elambunise'. The village has a Keshava temple and two Kalleshvara temples. The Keshava temple is a *trikutachala* with Keshava in the main cell, Venugopala in the south cell and Lakshminarasimha in the north cell. The Keshava cell is the earliest one. It has been built of soap-stone and has distinctly different basement and cornices and right-angled pilasters on the outer walls. The outer cells

are built of grante and their outer walls are relieved by flat right-angled pilasters.

The images in all the three cells are of Hoysala workmanship, the image of Lakshminarasimha being the best of them. The Venugopala image stands cross-legged under a *tamala-torana*, playing on the flute in a graceful attitude. The doorway of the Venugopala cell appears to belong to a temple of the tenth century A.D. There is an elegant image of Dakshinamurti of the Hoysala times. He is seated with his right leg on the ground and the left one folded up and placed on the seat. The pillars of the *navaranga* have square bases and octagonal shafts. There is a *jagati* (platform) on either side in front of the *navaranga*.

To further front, there is an open *mantapa* of the Palegar period. *Relievo* figures of two devotees appear on the cubical mouldings of two of the pillars in this *mantapa*. The *mahadwara* of the temple is to the further east.

One of the two Kalleshvara temples is on the western bund of the tank. Its *garbhagriha* appears to be very old. The *linga* in the main cell is large and flat-topped. A *navaranga* was added to the temple some decades back. Another Kalleshvara temple, which is in the north-east of the village, consists of a *garbhagriha*, a *vestibule* and a *navaranga*. Its *navaranga* doorway has attractive ornamentation. There are vertical bands on the jambs consisting of floral and rope designs. The pilasters on either side are cylindrical and coiled by a highly floriated creeper. The village has a high school and a primary health unit.

Yemmedoddi

Yemmedoddi (T. Kadur; P. 1,847; A. 8,664) is 16 km south-west of Kadur town. About 3.5 km from this village, there is the Madagadakere tank which is constructed across the Tayihalla (Avati) stream. Leaving the tank and after flowing further, the Avati joins the Veda stream at Tangali, near Kadur, and the combined stream is called the Vedavati. The tank-bund has an image of Kenchamma. An area of 2,039 hectares of land is irrigated by the Madagadakere (see also Ch. I and IV). Previously, the place was well known for oranges. There were formerly forests with wild animals near about the place.

APPENDICES

GENERAL

TABLE—I
Table showing the taluk-wise area and population (rural and urban) of Chikmagalur District as in 1971.

S. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban Total	Area in Sq. kms.	Population in 1971		Density per sq. km.	Population in 1961	Percentage increase/decrease over 1961
				Males	Females			
1	Chikmagalur	R U T	1,601.9 7.3 1,609.2	68,469 21,611 90,080	65,157 20,028 85,186	83 5,743 109	1,12,095 30,253 1,42,348	+ 19.21 + 37.64 + 23.12
2	Kadur	R U T	1,405.5 9.1 1,414.6	81,206 14,422 95,628	78,241 13,411 91,652	113 3,089 132	1,29,345 22,322 1,51,667	+ 23.27 + 24.69 + 23.48
3	Koppa	R U T	570.8 1.6 572.4	33,184 2,279 35,463	30,144 1,959 32,103	111 2,734 118	59,400 3,406 62,806	+ 6.61 + 24.43 + 7.58
4	Mudigere	R U T	1,156.6 7.0 1,163.6	42,932 2,730 45,662	38,655 2,250 40,905	71 712 74	71,450 3,723 75,173	+ 14.19 + 33.76 + 15.16
5	Narasimharajapura	R U T	795.7 9.1 804.8	19,533 3,084 22,617	17,633 2,827 20,460	47 5,911 54	28,304 5,130 33,434	+ 31.31 + 15.22 + 23.84
6	Sringeri	R U T	429.8 3.9 433.7	12,420 2,028 14,448	11,473 1,711 13,184	56 3,739 961	11,437 3,343 14,780	+ 108.91 + 11.85 + 86.96
7	Tarikere	R U T	1,222.4 2.4 1,224.8	62,572 13,827 76,399	59,950 12,911 72,861	100 11,095 122	95,802 21,295 1,17,097	+ 27.89 + 25.56 + 27.4
	District Total	R U T	7,182.7* 40.4 7,223.1	3,20,316 59,981 3,80,297	3,01,253 55,097 3,56,350	87 2,861 102	5,07,833 89,472 5,97,305	+ 29.40 + 28.62 + 23.33

* This is the reporting area of the district for land utilisation purpose as worked out by the State Survey Department. But the provisional geographical area of the district as computed by the Survey of India is 7,199.0 sq. kms. This slight difference is due to different methods employed in measuring the area.
(See also Chapter I and III)

Source: Census of India, General Population Tables.
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TABLE—II
Table showing the Taluk-wise (Rural and Urban) Primary Census figures as in 1931 in Chikmagalur District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in sq. km.	Rural Urban Total	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)		Density of population per sq. km.	Females per 1000 males	Percentage growth rate of population 1971 to 81
				Males	Females			
1	Chikmagalur		R U Total	85,068 31,471 1,16,539	81,877 29,102 1,10,979	1,66,945 60,573 2,27,518	962 925 925	24.93 45.47 29.81
				(M)				45.47
	Kadur	1,527.43	U Total	31,471 98,316 19,339	29,102 95,202 18,152	60,573 1,93,518 37,491	925 968 939	45.47 21.37 34.70
				(M)				23.35
	Birur	1,382.93	T U Total	1,17,655 9,224 10,145	1,13,354 8,857 9,295	2,31,009 18,081 19,410	963 916 919	27.71 41.94 11.74
3	Koppa		U Total	35,765 2,489 38,254	35,000 2,270 37,270	70,765 4,759 75,524	979 912 912	12.29 11.78 12.29
		572.10	T U Total	(M) 2,489 50,537 8,809	2,270 47,511 6,129	4,759 98,048 14,938	912 940 696	12.29 20.18 19.96
4	Mudigere		U Total	59,346 5,000 64,346	53,640 2,855 56,495	1,12,986 7,855 120,841	904 571 960	30.52 — 42.23
		1,067.01	T U Total	(SA) 5,000 3,809 8,809	2,855 2,274 5,129	7,855 7,083 14,938	571 960 960	— 42.23 19.92
5	Kudremukh Mines area (SA) Mudigere		U Total	22,737 3,172 25,909	21,831 2,927 24,758	44,568 6,099 50,667	923 956 923	3.18 17.62 3.18
		803.19	T U Total	(M) 3,172 13,984 17,156	2,927 13,363 16,290	50,667 27,347 78,014	956 819 936	17.62 14.46 14.43
6	Sringeri		U Total	2,349 16,333 18,682	1,923 15,286 17,209	4,272 31,619 35,891	819 936 970	14.26 14.26 20.54
		442.05	T U Total	(M) 2,349 74,979 77,328	1,923 72,707 74,630	4,272 1,47,686 151,952	819 970 949	14.26 20.54 18.25
	Tarikere		U Total	16,223 91,202 107,425	15,394 88,101 103,495	31,617 1,79,303 2,10,920	966 994 935	20.13 14.50 19.50
		1,255.39	T U Total	(M) 3,856 12,367 16,223	3,834 11,560 15,394	7,690 23,929 31,617	966 994 935	20.13 14.50 19.50
	Ajjampura		U Total	3,856 12,367 16,223	3,834 11,560 15,394	7,690 23,929 31,617	966 994 935	20.13 14.50 19.50
	Tarikere		U Total	3,856 12,367 16,223	3,834 11,560 15,394	7,690 23,929 31,617	966 994 935	20.13 14.50 19.50
	Chikmagalur District		R U Total	3,81,386 83,852 4,65,238	3,67,491 75,897 4,43,388	7,48,877 1,59,749 9,08,626	964 905 933	20.48 38.82 23.35
		7,201.00	T Total					

Source : Census of India 1981, Series — 9 Karnataka Paper — 2 of 1981. Provisional Population Totals.

TABLE—III

Figures of Rainfall (rain gauge station-wise) for some years from 1959 to 1979, pertaining to Chikmagalur District

Sl. No.	Rain gauge Station	Annual average rainfall in mm.	Average for No. of years
1	Ajjampura (P.S.)	630.12	15
2	Ajjampura (C.B.S.)	705.14	9
3	Aldur	1,867.50	3
4	Attigundi	1,767.00	3
5	Balehonnur (O.B.)	2,402.53	20
6	Balehonnur (P.S.)	2,520.71	19
7	Basur	476.98	9
8	Bukkambhudi	508.06	8
9	Chikmagalur	749.62	20
10	Gonibeedu	2,543.49	10
11	Hariharapura	3,010.30	14
12	Hirebailu	3,116.17	8
13	Kadur	604.97	20
14	Kalasa	3,579.14	20
15	Kalasapura	779.63	15
16	Koppa	2,860.67	20
17	Kottigehara	4,636.14	19
18	Lakkavalli	1,024.32	13
19	Lingadahalli (S.F.)	690.93	9
20	Lingadahalli (P.S.)	701.77	18
21	Malalur	882.43	4
22	Mallandur	1,945.58	5
23	Mudigere	2,380.48	29
24	Mudigere (C.R.S.)	2,392.75	10
25	Narasimharajapura	1,636.32	20
26	Panchanahalli	550.79	10
27	Sakrepatna	658.39	19
28	Sigehalli	2,494.34	17
29	Singatagere	567.67	9
30	Sivani (P.S.)	455.01	18
31	Sivani R.S.)	452.35	4
32	Sringeri	3,931.68	20
33	Tarikere	880.13	20
34	Yagati	612.62	10
35	Yemmedoddi	755.55	8
36	Kudremukh Mines Area	1976 5,565	
		1977 6,711	
		1978 8,733	
		1979 6,069	
		1980 9,808	
		1981 6,690	

N.B.: The data have been compiled for the available number of years. As the rain gauge station in Kudremukh Mines Area was installed in the year, 1976, its rainfall figures for each year since then is given.

C.B.S. = Cattle Breeding Station
C.R.S. = Cardamom Research Station
O.B. = Observatory
P.S. = Police Station
R.S. = Railway Station
S.F. = Seed Farm

TABLE-IV
Statement showing the taluk-wise decade variation of population from 1901 to 1981 in Chikmagalur District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Year	POPULATION			Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
			Males	Females	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chikmagalur	1901	46,758	43,923	90,681	—	—
		1911	42,566	39,478	82,044	- 8,637	- 9.52
		1921	41,807	38,462	80,329	- 1,715	- 2.13
		1931	42,593	37,499	80,092	- 237	- 0.29
		1941	43,833	39,172	83,005	+ 2,918	+ 3.64
		1951	50,482	45,862	96,344	+ 13,339	+ 16.07
		1961	74,650	67,718	1,24,348	+ 46,004	+ 47.75
		1971	90,080	85,185	1,75,265	+ 50,917	+ 40.95
		1981	1,16,539	1,10,979	2,27,518	+ 52,353	+ 29.81
		1991	38,743	38,679	77,422	—	—
2	Kadur	1901	40,568	40,445	81,013	+ 3,591	+ 4.64
		1911	41,094	40,917	82,011	+ 998	+ 1.23
		1921	45,753	42,458	91,211	+ 9,200	+ 11.22
		1931	50,954	49,277	1,00,231	+ 9,020	+ 9.89
		1941	60,626	58,089	1,18,715	+ 18,484	+ 18.44
		1951	77,382	74,285	1,51,667	+ 32,952	+ 27.76
		1961	95,628	91,652	1,87,280	+ 35,613	+ 23.48
		1971	1,17,655	1,13,354	2,31,009	+ 43,729	+ 23.35
		1981	21,633	15,501	37,134	—	—
		1991	20,037	14,906	34,943	- 2,191	- 5.90
3	Koppa	1901	20,176	15,742	35,918	+ 975	+ 2.79
		1911	19,059	14,351	33,410	- 2,508	- 6.98
		1921	19,336	14,588	33,924	+ 514	+ 1.54
		1931	23,313	18,093	41,406	+ 7,482	+ 18.07
		1941	34,293	28,508	62,806	+ 21,400	+ 51.68
		1951	35,463	32,103	67,566	+ 4,360	+ 6.94
		1961	38,254	37,270	75,524	+ 7,958	+ 11.78
		1971	25,336	20,876	46,212	—	—
		1981	23,686	19,667	43,353	- 2,859	- 6.19
		1991	24,060	19,923	43,983	+ 330	+ 0.76
4	Mudigere	1901	25,861	19,965	45,826	+ 2,173	+ 4.97
		1911	23,872	19,412	43,284	- 2,572	- 5.61
		1921	27,152	21,874	49,026	+ 5,742	+ 13.21
		1931	41,049	34,124	75,173	+ 26,147	+ 56.33
		1941	45,862	40,905	86,767	+ 1,394	+ 1.56
		1951	59,346	53,640	1,12,986	+ 26,419	+ 30.52
		1961					
		1971					
		1981					
		1991					

TABLE - IV - (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Narasimharajapura	1901	9,608	8,085	17,693	-	- 5.55
		1911	9,150	7,560	16,710	- 983	+ 2.40
		1921	9,438	7,674	17,112	+ 402	+ 3.78
		1931	10,083	7,676	17,759	+ 617	- 40.18
		1941	9,761	7,255	17,016	- 743	+ 16.07
		1951	10,918	8,832	19,750	+ 2,734	+ 63.29
		1961	17,989	15,495	33,484	+ 13,684	+ 28.84
		1971	22,617	20,460	43,077	+ 9,643	+ 17.62
		1981	25,909	24,758	50,667	+ 7,590	-
6	Sringeri	1901	5,753	4,903	10,656	-	- 7.13
		1911	5,484	4,432	9,916	- 760	- 6.39
		1921	4,876	4,388	9,264	- 632	- 2.38
		1931	4,879	4,164	9,043	- 221	+ 0.23
		1941	4,956	4,108	9,064	+ 21	+ 13.44
		1951	5,750	4,532	10,282	+ 1,218	+ 43.78
		1961	8,074	6,706	14,780	+ 4,502	+ 86.96
		1971	14,448	13,184	27,632	+ 12,852	+ 14.43
		1981	16,333	15,286	31,619	+ 3,987	-
7	Tarikere	1901	40,542	38,930	79,472	-	- 11.29
		1911	35,803	34,895	70,698	- 8,974	- 7.48
		1921	33,104	32,117	65,221	- 5,277	- 7.85
		1931	35,161	34,183	70,344	+ 5,123	+ 2.02
		1941	36,644	35,122	71,766	+ 1,422	+ 14.28
		1951	41,980	40,025	82,016	+ 10,249	+ 42.77
		1961	60,423	56,774	1,17,097	+ 35,182	+ 27.47
		1971	76,399	72,861	1,49,260	+ 32,163	+ 20.13
		1981	91,202	88,101	1,79,303	+ 30,043	-
		1901	1,88,373	1,70,897	3,59,270	-	- 5.79
		1911	1,77,074	1,61,383	3,38,457	- 20,813	- 1.45
		1921	1,74,615	1,58,923	3,33,538	- 4,919	+ 4.25
		1931	1,84,382	1,63,326	3,47,715	+ 14,177	+ 3.04
		1941	1,89,356	1,68,934	3,58,290	+ 10,575	+ 16.54
		1951	2,20,231	1,97,300	4,17,538	+ 59,248	+ 43.05
		1961	3,13,795	2,83,10	5,97,305	+ 1,79,767	+ 23.33
		1971	3,80,297	3,56,350	7,36,647	+ 13,9342	+ 23.35
		1981	4,65,238	4,43,388	9,08,626	+ 1,71,979	-

Chikmagalur District

(See also Chapter III for Decade variation of population of Chikmagalur District from 1901 to 1971.)

Sources : District Census Hand Book — Chikmagalur — 1961 and 1971 — P. 35.
Census of India 1981, Series-9 Karnataka, paper-2 of 1981, provisional population totals.

TABLE—V
Towns in Chikmagalur District classified by population in 1981 with variations since 1901

Sl. No.	Town	Taluk	Year	Males	Females	Total	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ajjampur	Tarikere	1901	1,076	1,088	2,164	—	—
			1911	—	—	Declassified	—	—
			1921	1,223	1,129	2,352	—	—
			1931	1,700	1,555	3,255	+ 903	+ 38.39
			1941	1,860	1,856	3,716	+ 461	+ 14.16
			1951	2,424	2,393	4,817	+ 1,101	+ 29.63
			1961	2,929	2,746	5,675	+ 858	+ 17.81
			1971	3,423	3,293	6,716	+ 1,041	+ 18.34
			1981	3,856	3,834	7,690	+ 974	+ 14.50
2	Birur	Kadur	1901	2,967	2,734	5,701	—	—
			1911	2,477	2,376	4,853	—	—
			1921	2,063	2,144	4,207	—	—
			1931	2,628	2,481	5,109	+ 902	+ 21.44
			1941	3,368	3,311	6,679	+ 1,570	+ 30.73
			1951	5,021	4,492	9,513	+ 2,834	+ 42.43
			1961	5,956	5,585	11,541	+ 2,028	+ 21.32
			1971	7,263	6,805	14,158	+ 2,617	+ 22.68
			1981	9,224	8,857	18,081	+ 3,923	+ 27.71
3	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	1901	4,974	4,541	9,515	—	—
			1921	4,496	4,041	8,537	—	—
			1931	5,488	4,719	10,207	+ 1,670	+ 19.56
			1941	6,711	5,148	12,225	+ 2,018	+ 19.77
			1951	8,140	7,243	15,383	+ 3,158	+ 25.83
			1961	11,475	10,269	21,744	+ 6,361	+ 41.35
			1971	15,968	14,285	30,253	+ 8,509	+ 39.13
			1981	21,611	20,028	41,639	+ 11,386	+ 37.64
				31,411	29,102	60,513	+ 18,934	+ 45.47

TABLE—V (contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Kadur	Kadur	1901	2,012	1,869	3,881	—	—
			1911	1,505	1,395	2,900	+ 981	+ 25.28
			1921	1,642	1,513	3,155	+ 255	+ 8.79
			1931	1,935	1,887	3,822	+ 667	+ 21.14
			1941	2,322	2,162	4,484	+ 662	+ 17.32
			1951	4,050	3,633	7,683	+ 3,199	+ 71.34
			1961	5,702	5,079	10,781	+ 3,098	+ 40.32
			1971	7,159	5,516	13,675	+ 2,894	+ 26.84
			1981	10,115	9,295	19,410	+ 5,734	+ 41.94
5	Koppa	Koppa	1901	605	413	1,018	—	—
			1911	738	460	1,198	+ 180	+ 17.68
			1921	519	339	858	+ 340	+ 28.38
			1931	536	335	871	+ 13	+ 1.52
			1941	903	575	1,478	+ 607	+ 69.69
			1951	1,197	804	2,001	+ 523	+ 35.39
			1961	1,948	1,458	3,405	+ 1,405	+ 70.21
			1971	2,279	1,959	4,238	+ 832	+ 24.43
			1981	2,489	2,270	4,759	+ 521	+ 12.29
6	Mudigere	Mudigere	1901	938	737	1,675	—	—
			1911	781	609	1,390	+ 285	+ 17.01
			1921	702	576	1,278	+ 112	+ 8.06
			1931	911	696	1,607	+ 329	+ 25.74
			1941	1,154	807	1,961	+ 354	+ 22.03
			1951	1,527	1,099	2,626	+ 665	+ 33.91
			1961	2,95	1,628	3,723	+ 1,097	+ 41.77
			1971	2,730	2,250	4,980	+ 1,257	+ 33.76
			1981	3,309	3,214	6,523	+ 2,103	+ 42.23
7	Narasimharajapura (formerly called Yedehalli)	Narasimharajapura	1901	1,121	1,145	2,266	—	—
			1911	965	890	1,855	+ 411	+ 18.14
			1921	1,071	926	1,997	+ 142	+ 7.65
			1931	1,212	1,020	2,232	+ 235	+ 11.77
			1941	1,419	1,170	2,589	+ 357	+ 15.99
			1951	1,589	1,468	3,067	+ 478	+ 18.46
			1961	2,729	2,401	5,130	+ 2,063	+ 67.26
			1971	3,084	2,827	5,911	+ 781	+ 15.22
			1981	3,172	2,927	6,099	+ 188	+ 3.18

TABLE — V (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Sringeri	Sringeri	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981	1,283 1,639 1,968 1,372 1,312 1,529 1,839 2,028 2,349	1,14 1,332 921 1,207 1,181 1,266 1,504 1,711 1,923	2,430 2,971 1,889 2,579 2,493 2,794 3,343 3,739 4,222	— 541 — 1,082 — 690 86 301 549 396 533	— + — + — + — + + + + —
9	Tarikere	Tarikere	1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981	5,769 3,521 4,282 4,293 4,566 6,389 8,131 10,404 12,367	4,395 3,097 3,576 3,918 4,292 5,954 7,489 9,618 17,560	10,164 6,618 7,858 8,211 8,558 12,543 15,620 20,022 23,927	— 3,546 — 1,240 353 647 3,485 3,277 4,402 3,905	— + — + + + + + + + —
10	Kudremukh Mines area Mudigere		1981	5,000	2,855	7,855	—	—

Source : Census of India — General Population Tables, Part II A — page 200.

TABLE—VI

Table showing the growth rate of towns in Chikmagalur District during 1961-71 and 1971-81

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Class	Population		growth rate		
			1961	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81
1	Ajjampura	V	5,675	6,716	7,690	18.34	14.50
2	Birur	IV	11,541	14,158	18,081	22.68	27.71
3	Chikmagalur	II	30,253	41,639	60,573	37.64	45.47
4	Kadur	IV	10,781	13,675	19,410	26.84	41.94
5	Koppa	VI	3,406	4,238	4,759	24.43	12.29
6	Kudremukh Mines Area	V	—	—	7,855	—	—
7	Mudigere	V	3,723	4,980	7,083	33.76	42.23
8	Narasimharajapura	V	5,130	5,911	6,099	15.22	3.18
9	Sringeri	VI	3,343	3,739	4,272	11.85	14.26
10	Tarikere	III	15,620	20,022	23,927	28.18	19.50

TABLE—VII

Table showing the taluk-wise distribution of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and their percentages in Chikmagalur District as in 1971

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban Total	Scheduled Castes			Per- centage	Scheduled Tribes			Per- centage
			Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
1	Chikmagalur	R U T	14,088 1,662 15,750	13,619 1,658 15,277	27,707 3,320 31,027	3.76 0.45 4.21	233 113 346	243 99 342	476 212 688	0.06 0.03 0.09
2	Kadur	R U T	13,643 2,146 15,789	12,787 1,843 14,630	26,430 3,989 30,419	3.59 0.54 4.13	3 3 6	12 1 13	15 4 19	— — —
3	Koppa	R U T	4,183 103 4,286	3,654 86 3,740	7,837 189 8,026	1.06 0.03 1.09	856 12 868	852 18 870	1,708 30 1,738	0.23 — 0.23
4	Mudigere	R U T	8,634 159 8,793	8,006 83 8,089	16,640 242 16,882	2.26 0.03 2.29	2,572 — 2,572	2,579 — 2,579	5,151 — 5,151	7.49 — 7.49
5	Narasimharajapura	R U T	2,232 253 2,535	2,083 234 2,317	4,365 487 4,852	0.59 0.07 0.66	351 18 369	356 15 371	707 33 740	0.10 0.00 0.10
6	Sringeri	R U T	1,021 10 1,031	903 6 909	1,924 16 1,940	0.26 0.00 0.26	691 — 691	642 — 642	1,333 — 1,333	0.18 — 0.18
7	Tarikere	R U T	12,707 959 13,666	12,070 851 12,921	24,777 1,810 26,587	3.36 0.25 3.61	165 26 191	203 29 232	368 55 423	0.05 0.00 0.05
	District Total	R U T	56,558 4,761 61,850	53,122 4,761 57,883	1,09,680 10,053 1,19,733	14.89 1.36 16.25	4,871 172 5,043	4,887 162 5,049	9,758 334 10,092	1.32 0.05 1.37

(Source : Census of India—General Population Tables, Part IIA—1971 pp. 414-415)
(See also Chapters III and XVII)

TABLE—VIII

Table showing the Taluk-wise Primary Census figures as in 1971 in Chikmagalur District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban Total	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population (including institutional and houseless)			Literate and educated persons		
					Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Chikmagalur	Rural 21,881 Urban 7,139 Total 29,020	21,881 7,139 29,020	25,870 8,053 33,923	68,469 21,611 90,080	65,157 20,028 85,185	1,13,626 41,639 1,75,265	26,666 13,802 40,468	13,574 10,201 23,775	40,240 21,003 61,243
2	Kadur	Rural 25,128 Urban 4,417 Total 29,545	25,128 4,417 29,545	26,763 5,010 31,773	81,206 14,422 95,628	78,241 13,411 91,652	1,59,447 27,833 1,87,280	31,932 7,572 39,504	13,095 4,555 17,650	45,027 12,127 57,154
3	Koppa	Rural 10,987 Urban 521 Total 11,508	10,987 521 11,508	11,828 844 12,672	33,184 2,279 35,463	30,144 1,959 32,103	63,328 4,238 67,566	14,835 1,596 16,431	8,783 1,144 9,927	23,618 2,740 26,358
4	Mudigere	Rural 12,715 Urban 933 Total 13,648	12,715 933 13,648	14,761 1,065 15,826	42,932 2,730 45,662	38,655 2,250 40,905	81,587 4,980 86,567	17,038 1,917 18,955	9,439 1,324 10,763	26,477 3,241 29,718
5	N. R. Pura	Rural 6,473 Urban 783 Total 7,256	6,473 783 7,256	7,479 1,013 8,492	19,533 3,084 22,617	17,633 2,827 20,460	37,166 5,911 43,077	7,466 1,963 9,429	4,433 1,496 5,929	11,899 3,459 15,358
6	Sringeri	Rural 3,504 Urban 667 Total 4,171	3,504 667 4,171	3,732 742 4,474	12,420 2,028 14,448	11,473 1,711 13,184	23,893 3,739 27,632	5,880 1,477 7,357	3,630 1,082 4,712	9,510 2,559 12,069
7	Tarikere	Rural 20,630 Urban 4,276 Total 24,906	20,630 4,276 24,906	21,767 4,758 26,525	62,572 13,827 76,399	59,950 12,911 72,861	1,22,522 26,738 1,49,260	26,810 7,936 34,746	12,712 4,947 17,659	39,522 12,883 52,405
	District Total	Rural 1,01,318 Urban 18,736 Total 1,20,054	1,01,318 18,736 1,20,054	1,12,200 21,485 1,33,685	3,20,316 59,981 3,80,297	3,01,253 56,097 3,56,350	6,21,569 1,15,078 7,36,350	1,30,627 36,263 1,66,890	65,666 24,749 90,415	1,96,293 61,012 2,57,305

TABLE—VIII (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban Total	Total workers			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Chikmagalur	Rural	37,671	12,062	49,733	16,751	1,148	17,899	4,802	1,835	6,637
		Urban	10,287	1,502	11,789	623	21	644	409	158	567
		Total	47,958	13,564	61,522	17,374	1,169	18,543	5,211	1,993	7,204
2	Kadur	Rural	44,088	3,897	47,985	33,593	1,535	35,128	4,380	1,526	5,906
		Urban	7,448	1,018	8,466	1,371	45	1,416	600	146	746
		Total	51,536	4,915	56,451	34,964	1,580	36,544	4,980	1,672	6,652
3	Koppa	Rural	17,928	7,383	25,311	5,257	851	6,108	4,825	2,997	7,822
		Urban	1,155	212	1,367	45	2	47	18	6	24
		Total	19,083	7,595	26,678	5,302	853	6,155	4,843	3,003	7,846
4	Mudigere	Rural	25,140	10,564	35,704	7,051	1,072	8,123	4,184	1,991	6,175
		Urban	1,370	184	1,554	81	13	94	75	22	97
		Total	26,510	10,748	37,258	7,132	1,085	8,217	4,259	2,013	6,272
5	N. R. Pura	Rural	10,381	3,596	13,977	3,572	528	4,100	3,441	1,540	4,581
		Urban	1,410	144	1,554	218	12	230	161	36	197
		Total	11,791	3,740	15,531	3,790	540	4,330	3,202	1,576	4,778
6	Sringeri	Rural	5,986	1,501	7,487	2,520	304	2,824	1,243	518	1,761
		Urban	913	121	1,034	53	6	59	29	6	35
		Total	6,899	1,622	8,521	2,573	310	2,883	1,272	524	1,796
7	Tarikere	Rural	34,216	6,978	41,194	17,544	1,140	18,684	8,757	3,477	12,234
		Urban	6,930	836	7,766	1,225	47	1,272	875	175	1,050
		Total	41,146	7,814	48,960	18,769	1,187	19,956	9,632	3,652	13,284
	District Total	Rural	1,75,410	45,981	2,21,391	86,288	6,508	92,866	31,232	13,884	45,116
		Urban	29,513	4,017	33,530	3,616	146	3,762	2,167	549	2,716
		Total	2,04,923	49,998	2,54,921	89,904	6,724	96,628	33,399	14,433	47,832

TABLE—VIII (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban Total	Livestock, Forestry, etc.			Mining and Quarrying			Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Chikmagalur	Rural	8,083	5,492	13,575	70	11	81	389	208	597
		Urban	397	36	433	3	1	4	448	82	530
		Total	8,480	5,528	14,008	73	12	85	837	290	1,127
2	Kadur	Rural	1,473	184	1,657	43	1	44	774	140	914
		Urban	646	103	749	3	1	4	355	101	456
		Total	2,119	287	2,406	46	2	48	1,129	241	1,370
3	Koppa	Rural	4,701	3,174	7,875	14	3	17	332	8	340
		Urban	61	25	86	—	—	—	2	—	2
		Total	4,762	3,199	7,961	14	3	17	334	8	342
4	Mudigere	Rural	9,248	6,642	15,890	284	7	291	300	25	325
		Urban	50	19	69	—	—	—	30	3	33
		Total	9,298	6,661	15,959	284	7	291	330	28	358
5	N. R. Pura	Rural	2,197	1,319	3,561	4	1	5	158	10	168
		Urban	45	—	45	1	—	1	91	14	105
		Total	2,242	1,319	3,561	5	1	6	249	24	273
6	Sringeri	Rural	810	244	1,054	1	2	3	83	9	92
		Urban	17	4	21	—	—	—	17	—	17
		Total	827	248	1,075	1	2	3	100	9	109
7	Tarikere	Rural	1,889	1,024	2,913	770	292	1,062	698	119	817
		Urban	602	51	653	3	—	3	393	77	470
		Total	2,491	1,075	3,566	773	292	1,065	1,091	196	1,287
	District Total	Rural	28,401	18,079	46,480	1,186	317	1,503	2,734	519	3,253
		Urban	1,818	238	2,056	110	2	112	1,336	277	1,613
		Total	30,219	18,317	48,536	1,196	319	1,515	4,070	796	4,866

TABLE—VIII (Contd.)

S. No.	Taluk	(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (b) Other than Household Industry						Trade and Commerce					
		Rural			Urban			Construction Workers			Males		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38		
1	Chikmagalur	Rural	638	64	702	437	64	501	837	37	874		
		Urban	1,597	229	1,826	586	118	704	2,602	94	2,696		
		Total	2,235	293	2,528	1,023	182	1,205	3,439	13	3,570		
2	Kadur	Rural	805	94	899	225	24	249	705	91	796		
		Urban	877	198	1,075	309	118	517	1,227	80	1,307		
		Total	1,682	292	1,974	624	142	766	1,932	171	2,103		
3	Koppa	Rural	390	21	411	357	61	418	753	34	787		
		Urban	140	5	145	107	31	138	342	20	362		
		Total	530	26	556	464	92	556	1,095	54	1,149		
4	Mudigere	Rural	473	25	498	619	60	679	1,050	28	1,078		
		Urban	106	11	117	106	6	112	458	6	464		
		Total	579	36	615	725	66	791	1,508	34	1,542		
5	N. R. Pura	Rural	241	17	258	196	61	257	436	20	456		
		Urban	79	—	79	85	22	107	273	14	287		
		Total	320	17	337	281	83	364	709	34	743		
6	Stringeri	Rural	131	16	147	88	12	100	223	5	228		
		Urban	129	7	136	75	21	96	252	12	264		
		Total	260	23	283	163	33	196	475	17	492		
7	Tarikere	Rural	943	136	1,079	369	123	492	820	86	906		
		Urban	475	20	495	329	90	419	1,300	101	1,401		
		Total	1,418	156	1,574	698	213	911	2,120	187	2,307		
	District Total	Rural	3,621	373	3,994	2,291	405	2,696	4,824	301	5,125		
		Urban	3,403	470	3,873	1,687	406	2,093	6,454	327	6,781		
		Total	7,024	843	7,867	3,978	811	4,789	11,278	628	11,906		

TABLE—VIII (Concl.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Transport, Storage and Communications						Other Services					
		Rural			Urban			Males			Females		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47		
1	Chikmagalur	Rural	134	3	137	5,530	3,200	8,730	30,798	53,095	83,893		
		Urban	1,348	132	1,480	2,274	631	2,905	11,324	18,526	29,850		
		Total	1,482	135	1,617	7,804	3,831	11,635	42,122	71,621	1,13,743		
2	Kadur	Rural	142	1	143	1,948	301	2,249	37,118	74,344	1,11,462		
		Urban	914	79	993	1,056	147	1,203	6,974	12,393	19,367		
		Total	1,056	80	1,136	3,004	448	3,452	44,092	86,737	1,30,829		
3	Koppa	Rural	155	8	163	1,144	226	1,370	15,256	22,761	38,017		
		Urban	206	48	254	234	75	309	1,124	1,47	2,871		
		Total	361	56	417	1,378	301	1,679	16,380	24,508	40,888		
4	Mudigere	Rural	138	3	141	1,793	711	2,504	17,792	28,091	45,883		
		Urban	45	17	112	369	87	456	1,360	2,066	3,426		
		Total	233	20	253	2,162	798	2,960	19,152	30,157	49,309		
5	N. R. Pura	Rural	75	—	75	461	100	561	9,152	14,037	23,189		
		Urban	150	2	152	307	44	351	1,674	2,683	4,357		
		Total	225	2	227	768	144	912	10,826	16,720	27,546		
6	Stringeri	Rural	38	1	39	849	390	1,239	6,434	9,972	16,406		
		Urban	68	19	87	273	46	319	1,115	1,590	2,705		
		Total	106	20	126	1,122	436	1,558	7,549	11,562	19,111		
7	Tarikere	Rural	247	1	248	2,179	580	2,759	28,356	52,972	81,328		
		Urban	637	135	772	1,091	140	1,231	6,897	12,075	18,972		
		Total	884	136	1,020	3,270	720	3,990	35,253	65,047	1,00,300		
	District Total	Rural	929	17	946	13,904	5,508	19,412	1,44,906	2,55,272	4,00,178		
		Urban	8,418	432	8,850	5,604	1,170	6,774	30,468	51,080	81,548		
		Total	4,347	449	4,796	19,508	6,678	26,186	1,75,374	3,06,352	4,81,726		

Source : District Census Hand Book — Chikmagalur 1971 pp. 140-146.

TABLE-IX

Table showing the Taluk-wise (Rural and Urban) Primary census figures as in 1981 in Chikmagalur District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban popu- Total ation		Main workers and percentage population			Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			
		Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	Chikmagalur	R 1,66,945 U 60,573 T 2,27,518 U 2,67,575	49,139 15,327 64,466 15,327	57.76 48.70 55.32 48.70	22,527 2,708 25,235 2,708	71,666 18,035 39,701 18,035	42.93 29.77 29.77 29.77	21,606 812 22,418 812	3,780 95 3,875 95	25,386 907 26,293 907	5,309 303 5,612 303	4,575 161 4,736 161	9,884 464 10,348 464
2	Kadur	R 1,93,518 U 37,491 T 2,31,009	55,329 10,115 65,444	56.28 52.30 55.62	11,940 2,587 14,527	67,269 12,702 79,971	34.76 33.88 34.62	41,224 1,841 43,065	5,229 387 5,616	46,453 2,228 48,681	6,546 1,102 7,648	5,288 937 6,225	11,834 2,039 13,873
	Birur	U 18,081 T 4,702	4,702 4,702	50.98 50.98	1,212 1,212	5,914 5,914	32.71 32.71	928 928	73 73	1,001 1,001	699 699	518 518	1,217 1,217
	Kadur	U 19,410 T 5,413	5,413 5,413	53.51 53.51	1,375 1,375	6,788 6,788	34.97 34.97	913 913	314 314	1,227 1,227	403 403	419 419	822 822
3	Koppa	R 70,765 U 4,759 T 75,524	20,091 1,243 21,334	56.18 49.94 55.77	9,963 1,911 11,874	30,054 1,434 31,488	42.47 30.13 41.69	7,057 50 7,107	1,368 1 1,369	8,425 51 8,476	5,221 33 5,254	4,200 24 4,224	9,421 57 9,478
	(M)	U 4,759 T 1,243	1,243 1,243	49.94 49.94	1,911 1,911	1,434 1,434	30.13 30.13	50 50	1 1	51 51	33 33	24 24	57 57
4	Mudigere	R 98,048 U 14,938 T 1,12,986	29,488 5,783 35,271	58.35 65.65 59.43	14,707 6,425 21,132	44,195 6,425 50,620	45.07 43.01 44.80	8,291 109 8,400	1,116 6 1,122	9,407 115 9,522	3,543 25 3,568	2,541 10 2,551	6,084 35 6,119
	Kudremukh	U 7,855 T 1,243	3,735 3,735	74.70 74.70	294 294	4,029 4,029	51.29 51.29	15 15	—	15 15	1 1	—	1
	Mines area (SA)	U 7,083 T 44,568	2,048 12,582	53.77 55.34	348 5,979	2,396 18,561	33.83 41.65	94 5,041	6 985	100 6,026	24 3,597	10 2,971	34 6,568
5	Narsimharaja pura	R 44,568 U 6,099 T 50,667	12,582 1,542 14,124	48.61 54.51	5,979 3,404	18,561 20,428	30.61 40.32	189 5,230	16 1,001	205 6,231	165 3,762	119 3,090	284 6,852
	(M)	U 6,099 T 1,542	1,542 1,542	48.61 48.61	325 325	1,867 1,867	30.61 30.61	180 180	16 16	205 205	165 165	119 119	284 284
6	Sringeri	R 27,347 U 4,272 T 31,619	7,421 1,155 8,576	53.07 49.17 52.51	2,909 1,68 4,587	10,330 1,323 11,653	37.7 30.97 36.85	4,178 93 4,271	1,236 12 1,248	5,414 105 5,519	1,586 25 1,611	1,339 3 1,342	2,925 28 2,953
	(M)	U 4,272 T 1,155	1,155 1,155	49.17 49.17	1,68 1,68	1,323 1,323	30.97 30.97	93 93	12 12	105 105	25 25	3 3	28 28
7	Tarikere	R 147,686 U 31,617 T 1,79,303	42,097 8,135 50,232	56.15 50.14 55.08	17,412 1,296 18,708	59,509 9,431 68,940	40.29 29.83 38.45	24,665 1,692 26,357	6,297 134 6,431	30,962 1,826 32,788	9,771 920 10,691	8,700 482 9,182	18,471 1,462 19,933
	Ajjampura (M)	U 7,690 T 23,927	1,913 6,222	49.61 50.31	401 895	2,314 7,117	30.09 29.74	541 1,151	88 46	629 1,197	271 703	177 305	394 1,008
	Tarikere (M)	U 23,927 T 6,222	6,222 6,222	50.31 50.31	895 895	7,117 7,117	29.74 29.74	1,151 1,151	46 46	1,197 1,197	703 703	305 305	1,008 1,008
	Total	R 7,48,877 U 1,59,749 T 9,08,626	2,16,147 43,300 2,59,449	56.67 51.94 55.77	85,437 7,917 93,354	2,32,064 51,271 2,83,335	40.27 32.06 38.83	1,12,062 4,786 1,16,848	20,011 651 20,662	1,32,073 5,437 1,37,510	35,573 2,573 38,146	29,614 1,736 31,350	65,187 4,309 69,496
	Chikmagalur District	T 9,08,626	2,59,449	55.77	93,354	4.05	3,52,801	38.83	1,16,848	20,662	1,37,510	31,350	69,496

TABLE-IX-(concl.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban popu- Total ation	House hold Industry manufacturing, process- ing, servicing and repairs			Other labourers			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
			Males	Percent	Females	Total	Percent	Females	Total	Percent	Females	Total	Percent	Females
1	Chikmagalur	R 1,66,945 U 60,573 T 2,27,518 U 2,67,575	621 403 1,024 403	883 493 1,376 493	262 90 352 90	883 493 1,376 493	21,603 13,809 35,402 13,809	35,513 16,171 51,684 16,171	425 90 515 90	4,841 79 5,435 79	5,266 169 5,435 169	35,504 16,054 51,558 16,054	54,509 26,315 80,824 26,315	90,013 42,369 1,32,382 42,369
2	Kadur	R 1,93,518 U 37,491 T 2,31,009	1,332 535 1,867	477 174 651	1,809 637 2,446	1,809 637 2,446	6,227 1,089 7,316	7,173 2,886 10,059	2,886 180 3,066	27,055 844 27,899	29,941 844 30,785	40,101 9,044 49,145	56,277 14,901 71,178	96,308 23,945 1,20,253
	Birur	U 18,081 T 4,702	225 225	104 104	329 329	2,850 2,850	517 517	3,361 3,361	83 83	315 315	388 388	4,439 4,439	7,330 7,330	11,769 11,769
	Kadur	U 19,410 T 5,413	310 310	380 380	70 70	3,787 3,787	572 572	4,359 4,359	97 97	349 349	446 446	4,605 4,605	7,571 7,571	12,176 12,176
3	Koppa	R 70,765 U 4,759 T 75,524	364 28 392	62 11 73	426 39 465	7,449 1,132 8,581	4,333 1,155 5,486	11,182 1,287 12,469	53 2 55	187 2 189	242 2 244	16,619 1,246 17,865	24,850 2,077 26,927	40,469 3,323 44,792
	(M)	U 4,759 T 1,243	1,243 1,243	392 392	73 73	8,581 8,581	4,488 4,488	13,069 13,069	55 55	189 189	244 244	16,865 16,865	26,927 26,927	43,792 43,792
4	Mudigere	U 14,938 T 1,12,986	65 393	5 112	5 505	14,938 1,12,986	65 393	6,205 34,474	13 372	9 1,111	22 1,483	3,013 23,703	5,478 37,180	8,491 60,883
	Kudremukh Mines Area (SA)	U 7,855 T 1,243	6 6	— —	— —	7,855 1,243	294 294	4,007 4,007	2 2	1 1	3 3	1,263 1,263	2,560 2,560	3,823 3,823
	Mudigere (M)	U 7,083 T 44,568	59 160	5 30	64 190	7,083 44,568	327 1,993	2,198 5,777	11 217	8 1,255	19 1,472	1,750 9,938	2,918 14,597	4,668 21,535
5	Narasimharaja-pura	R 44,568 U 6,099 T 50,667	1,546 164 1,710	467 35 1,752	2,013 199 2,212	11,638 991 12,629	2,013 991 3,004	14,266 1,092 15,358	2,008 66 2,074	11,288 194 12,482	13,326 260 13,586	38,962 1,877 40,839	58,105 3,239 61,344	97,067 5,116 102,183
	(M)	U 6,099 T 1,546	1,546 1,546	35 35	199 199	7,635 7,635	1,099 1,099	1,258 1,258	23 23	15 15	38 38	1,607 1,607	2,587 2,587	4,194 4,194
6	Sringeri	R 27,347 U 4,272 T 31,619	149 16 165	47 3 50	196 19 215	1,508 150 1,658	287 150 437	1,795 1,171 2,966	43 5 48	306 3 309	349 3 352	6,520 1,189 7,709	10,148 1,752 11,900	16,668 2,941 19,609
	(M)	U 4,272 T 1,155	16 16	3 3	19 19	1,658 1,658	150 150	1,171 1,171	5 5	3 3	8 8	1,189 1,189	1,752 1,752	2,941 2,941
7	Tarikere	R 1,47,686 U 31,617 T 1,79,303	1,065 481 1,546	352 115 467	1,417 596 2,013	6,596 5,042 11,638	2,063 5,042 7,105	8,659 5,607 14,266	1,985 73 2,058	11,063 225 12,288	12,998 298 13,296	30,947 8,015 38,962	44,232 13,873 58,105	75,179 21,888 97,067
	Ajjampura	U 7,690 T 23,927	164 317	35 80	199 397	7,690 8,337	1,091 1,091	1,092 1,092	66 7	194 31	260 38	1,877 6,138	3,239 10,634	5,116 16,772
	Tarikere (M)	U 23,927 T 6,222	317 6,222	80 6,222	397 6,222	8,337 12,444	1,091 1,091	1,092 1,092	7 7	31 31	38 38	6,138 6,138	10,634 10,634	16,772 16,772
	Total	R 7,48,877 U 1,59,749 T 9,08,626	4,019 423 4,442	1,337 423 1,760	5,356 2,046 7,402	64,493 34,324 98,817	34,475 5,101 39,576	98,968 39,425 1,38,393	5,920 384 6,304	45,809 997 46,806	51,729 1,381 53,110	1,59,319 4,401,168 1,64,720	2,36,245 66,983 3,03,228	3,95,564 1,07,151 5,02,715

TABLE—X
Table showing the Literate Population and Literates as per cent of Total Population as in 1931 in Chikmagalur District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural Urban Total	Total Population	Literate Population with percentage total Population					
				Males	Per cent	Females	Per cent	Total	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chikmagalur	R	166,945	39,919	46.92	22,709	27.73	62,628	53.55
		U	60,573	21,513	68.36	16,915	58.12	38,428	63.44
		T	227,518	61,432	52.71	39,624	35.73	101,056	44.42
		(M)	60,573	21,513	68.36	16,915	58.12	38,428	63.44
2	Kadur	R	193,518	47,915	45.74	23,884	25.69	71,799	37.19
		U	37,491	11,026	57.81	7,627	42.01	18,653	49.75
		T	231,009	58,941	50.09	31,511	27.79	90,452	39.16
		(M)	18,081	5,289	57.34	3,716	41.96	9,005	49.80
		U	19,410	5,737	56.72	3,911	42.08	9,648	49.71
3	Koppa	R	70,765	19,527	54.59	13,408	33.31	32,935	46.51
		U	4,759	1,953	78.46	1,500	66.08	3,453	72.55
		T	75,524	21,480	66.15	14,908	40.00	36,388	48.18
		(M)	4,752	1,953	78.46	1,500	66.08	3,453	72.55
4	Mudigere	R	98,048	23,105	45.72	14,371	30.25	37,476	38.22
		U	14,938	6,643	75.41	3,461	56.47	10,104	67.63
		T	112,986	29,748	50.13	17,832	33.24	47,580	42.11
		(SA)	7,855	3,763	75.26	1,371	48.02	5,134	65.36
5	Narasimharajapura	R	7,083	2,880	75.61	2,090	63.84	4,970	70.17
		U	44,568	11,582	50.94	9,236	42.26	20,808	46.69
		T	6,099	2,271	71.59	1,733	59.21	4,004	65.65
6	Sringeri	R	50,667	13,853	53.47	10,959	44.26	24,812	38.97
		U	6,099	2,271	71.59	1,733	59.21	4,004	65.65
		T	27,347	8,055	60.82	6,022	45.06	14,527	53.12
		(M)	4,272	1,932	82.25	1,340	69.68	3,272	73.59
7	Tarikere	R	31,619	10,437	63.93	7,362	48.16	17,799	56.29
		U	4,272	1,932	82.25	1,340	69.68	3,272	73.59
		T	147,686	37,475	49.98	21,416	29.46	58,891	39.87
		(M)	31,617	10,802	66.48	7,524	48.88	18,126	57.86
		U	179,303	48,277	52.93	28,940	32.85	72,217	40.28
		T	7,690	2,440	63.28	1,658	43.24	4,098	53.29
		(M)	23,927	8,362	67.62	5,866	50.74	14,228	59.46
		U	748,877	188,028	49.30	111,036	30.21	299,064	39.93
		T	159,749	66,140	66.95	40,100	52.83	96,240	60.24
		Total	908,626	244,168	52.48	151,136	34.09	395,304	43.51

Source : Census of India 1931 Series — 9 Karnataka paper. — 2 of 1931. Provisional Population Totals.

TABLE—XI

Table showing the taluk-wise figures of land utilisation in Chikmagalur District as in 1978-79

Taluk	Classification of area													
	Total geographical area				Land available for cultivation							uncultivated land excluding fallow land		
	According to professional survey				Forest papers	Barren & Cultivable		Perman-ent pastu-res.	misc. trees, crops & groves	Current fallow	Land under			
						Land put to non-agriculture	un-cultiv-able waste				Other fallow land	Net sown area	Total cropped area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1 Chikmagalur	1,13,052	1,63,052	47,910	6,168	7,439	7,111	26,818	6,471	2,733	4,334	54,908	54,802	794	
2 Kadur	1,41,101	1,41,101	89,88	8,658	7,831	7,181	12,254	41,28	6,035	9,386	76,640	82,585	5,945	
3 Koppa	57,220	57,220	5,022	1,302	5,803	1,843	22,714	3,938	1,307	754	15,037	15,775	738	
4 Mudigere	1,15,495	1,15,495	25,099	9,181	2,281	5,567	30,137	3,021	1,420	6,258	32,536	32,865	339	
5 N.R. Pura	80,448	80,448	31,259	4,059	4,809	2,831	25,694	12	20	1,247	1,057	10,517	194	
6 Sringeri	44,284	44,284	16,384	1,155	878	682	11,362	8,511	81	182	5,049	5,254	205	
7 Tarikere	11,20,475	1,20,475	43,463	4,945	3366	753	10,237	695	4,034	8,488	44,494	54,289	9,795	
District Total	7,22,075	7,22,075	1,78,125	35,468	32,407	25,463	1,39,276	26,776	15,630	30,649	2,38,281	2,56,281	18,000	

Source : Bureau of Economics & Statistics. General Table.

TABLE—XII

Table showing the number, area and average size of operational holdings in 1970-71 and 1976-77 in Chikmagalur District

Category	Size Class (Hect)	Number of holdings		Area of holdings (Hect)		Percentage variation		Average size (Hect)	
		1970-71	1976-77	1970-71	1976-77	1970-71	1976-77	1970-71	1976-77
Marginal Small	Below 0.5	10,456	17,807	70.30	5 253	67.88	0.30	0.29	0.29
	0.5—1.0	17,866	20,134	12.69	13,450	10.81	0.75	0.74	0.74
	Below 1.0	28,322	37,941	33.96	16,579	21.58	0.59	0.53	0.53
	1.0—2.0	26,563	27,501	3.53	38,257	2.95	1.44	1.43	1.43
Semi-Medium	2.0—3.0	14,278	14,639	2.53	33,980	2.05	2.38	2.37	2.37
	3.0—4.0	7,397	7,530	1.80	25,306	—	3.42	3.17	3.17
	4.0—5.0	21,675	22,169	2.28	59,286	—	2.74	2.64	2.64
	5.0—10.0	4,659	4,651	—	20,509	—	4.40	4.43	4.43
Large	10.0—20.0	7,605	7,992	5.09	51,035	9.10	6.71	6.97	6.97
	20.0—30.0	12,264	12,643	3.09	71,544	6.64	5.83	6.03	6.03
	30.0—40.0	2,340	2,394	2.31	30,702	1.66	13.14	13.04	13.04
	40.0—50.0	435	429	—	10,320	—	23.72	23.32	23.32
Total	50.00 & above	142	188	32.39	13,514	52.32	85.17	109.49	109.49
	10.00 & above	3,143	3,200	1.81	63,115	8.98	20.08	21.49	21.49
	Total	91,967	1,03,454	12.49	2,48,781	5.79	2.71	2.54	2.54

Source : Agricultural Census 1976-77, Number and Area of Operational Holdings (Provisional results) issued by State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Bangalore, 1978.

TABLE—XIII

Livestock Population in Chikmagalur District as per the Livestock Census of 1977

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle		Buffaloes		Sheep		Goats	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Chikmagalur	46,010	49,409	95,419	2,886	7,528	10,414	9,662	12,284
2	Kadur	58,027	55,273	1,13,300	4,086	20,102	24,188	58,408	26,042
3	Koppa	20,448	30,213	50,661	3,320	5,459	8,779	1,058	1,811
4	Mudigere	27,016	26,171	53,187	5,350	4,876	10,226	4,937	2,304
5	Narasimharajapura	20,326	25,697	46,023	1,282	2,372	3,654	757	3,021
6	Sringeri	11,169	14,009	25,178	833	2,086	2,919	8	323
7	Tarikere	52,345	47,126	99,471	2,839	14,419	17,258	5,677	13,925
District Total		2,35,341	2,47,898	4,83,239	20,596	56,842	77,438	80,507	59,710

Sl. No.	Taluk	Horses and Ponies		Donkeys		Pigs		Poultry		Total Livestock in 1977		Total Livestock in 1972	
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Chikmagalur	34	364	4,740	70,157	1,32,917	1,32,876	1,32,876	1,32,876	1,32,876	1,32,876	1,32,876	1,32,876
2	Kadur	34	252	1,054	43,046	2,23,278	2,23,187	2,23,187	2,23,187	2,23,187	2,23,187	2,23,187	2,23,187
3	Koppa	22	6	2,480	41,222	64,817	59,503	59,503	59,503	59,503	59,503	59,503	59,503
4	Mudigere	—	30	6,952	72,569	77,639	69,724	69,724	69,724	69,724	69,724	69,724	69,724
5	Narasimharajapura	—	10	2,727	48,592	56,192	47,535	47,535	47,535	47,535	47,535	47,535	47,535
6	Sringeri	—	—	780	16,558	29,208	30,157	30,157	30,157	30,157	30,157	30,157	30,157
7	Tarikere	6	350	666	38,740	1,37,353	1,37,324	1,37,324	1,37,324	1,37,324	1,37,324	1,37,324	1,37,324
District Total		96	1,012	19,399	3,34,897	7,21,401	7,00,306	7,00,306	7,00,306	7,00,306	7,00,306	7,00,306	7,00,306

Source : Final figures of Twelfth Quinquennial Livestock Census, 1977, Chikmagalur District. Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Bangalore.

TABLE—XIV

Statement showing the total number of artisans of various Village Industries
in Chikmagalur District as on March, 1976

Sl. No.	Name of the Village Industry	Total no. of artisans
1	Carpentry	966
2	Blacksmithy	467
3	Pottery	656
4	Leather Industry	515
5	Lacquer	2
6	Basket making	32
7	Weaving	279
8	Oil Industry	17
9	Food Processing	9
10	Others	176
Total		3,119

Source : Artisans and their credit needs in Karnataka, Economic Advisor's Division (Planning Department), March, 1976

TABLE—XV

Metric Weights and Measures

Length :	10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre
	100 centimetres	= 1 metre
	1,000 metres	= 1 kilometre
	1,852 metres	= 1 nautical mile (international)
Area :	100 square millimetres	= 1 square centimetre
	10,000 square centimetres	= 1 square metre or centiare
	100 square metres	= 1 are
	100 ares	= 1 hectare
Volume :	1,000,000 square metres	= 1 square kilometre
	1,000,000 cubic centimetres	= 1 cubic metre
Capacity :	1,000 millilitres	= 1 litre
	1,000 litres	= 1 kilolitre
Weight :	1,000 milligrams	= 1 gram
	1,000 grams	= 1 kilogram
	100 kilograms	= 1 quintal
	1,000 kilograms	= 1 tonne
	200 milligrams	= 1 carat

Conversion Factors

Length :	1 inch	= 2.54 centimetres
	1 foot	= 30.48 centimetres
	1 yard	= 91.44 centimetres
	1 mile	= 1.61 kilometres
	1 nautical mile (UK)	= 1,853.18 metres
	1 nautical mile (International)	= 1,852 metres
Volume :	1 cubic foot	= 0.028 cubic metre
Area :	1 square foot	= 0.093 square metre
	1 square yard	= 0.836 square metre
	1 square mile	= 2.59 square kilometres
	1 acre	= 0.405 hectare
Capacity :	1 gallon (Imperial)	= 4.55 litres
	1 seer (80 tolas)	= 0.937 litre
	1 Madras measure	= 1.77 litres
Temperature :	1 Fahrenheit	= $9/5$ (To centigrade) + 32
Paper :	Ream, quire, etc.—	
Betel leaves :	25 leaves	= one kavalige
	4 kavalige	= one soodi

(see also Chapter VI)

(Source : Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.)

Statement showing the number of industries (unit-wise) coming under the Khadi and Village Industries and disbursement of loans and grants during 1979-80 in Chikmagalur District.

Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	*No. of units	**Loans in rupees	**Grants in rupees
1	Khadi Industry	10	21,250	6,700
2	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	9	26,500	500
3	Oil Industry	11	53,900	2,900
4	Cottage Match Industry	1	91,000	4,200
5	Village Pottery	12	68,325	11,700
6	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	22	71,525	10,250
7	Lime Industry	16	1,33,800	7,500
8	Leather Industry	6	22,500	2,500
9	Gur and Khandasari	1	—	—
10	Non-edible Oils and Soap	1	—	—

Source : *Action Plan of the Karnataka State Khadi and Village Industries Board
**Disbursement of funds during 1979-80 for the Year 1980-81

TABLE—XVI

Table relating to commercial dry capacity measures (for measuring only uncured coffee) and the denominations of the dry measures with details regarding the diameter and depth of vessels and thickness of materials according to the Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Amendment Rules 1975.

Sl. No.	Denominations in cms.	Depth in cms.	Internal diameter in cms.	Thickness of material
1	40 litres	40.00	35.3	10 mm or 18 S.W.G.
2	20 litres	30.7	29.9	10 mm or 18 S.W.G.
3	10 litres	30.00	20.65	16 mm or 18 S.W.G.
4	5 litres	25.00	15.97	16 mm or 18 S.W.G.
5	2 litres	17.50	12.00	18 S.W.G.
6	1 litre	15.00	9.20	20 S.W.G.
7	500 ml.	10.00	7.98	20 S.W.G.
8	200 ml.	7.00	5.83	20 S.W.G.
9	100 ml.	6.00	4.60	20 S.W.G.

Source : Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Bangalore.

TABLE—XVII

Old System of Land Measure

Quantity of seed sown	Square yards	Equivalent area of land		
		*Acres	Guntas	Sq. yds.
I. Dry land				
1 Payili or Padi	200	—	1	79
2 Payili — 1 Seer	400	—	3	37
2 Seers — 1 Balla	800	—	6	74
4 Ballas — 1 Kudu	3,200	—	26	54
20 Kudas — 1 Khandagu or Khandi	64,000	—	8	112
II. Wet and Garden land				
1 Payili or Padi	31-1/4	—	—	31-1/2
2 Payili — 1 Seer	62-1/2	—	—	62-1/2
2 Seers — 1 Balla	125	—	1	4
4 Ballas — 1 Kudu	500	—	4	16
2 Kudas — 1 Khandaga or Khandi	10,000	2	2	78

*An acre consisted of 40 guntas, each gunta being 121 square yards.

TABLE—XVIII

Weights in existence in Chikmagalur district prior to the introduction of metric weights and their equivalents.

Tolas	Grams	Tolas	Grams
1-1/2	17.5	13-1/2	157.5
3	35	15	175
4-1/2	52.5	16-1/2	192.5
6	70	18	210
7-1/2	87.5	19-1/2	227.5
9	105	21	245
10-1/2	122.5	22-1/2	262.5
12	140	24	280

Maunds	Seers	Tolas	Kilograms	Grams
1	40	960	37.324	37,324
2	80	1,920	74.648	74,648
3	120	2,880	111.973	1,11,972
4	160	3,840	149.297	1,49,297
5	200	4,800	186.621	1,86,621
6	240	5,760	223.945	2,23,945
7	280	6,720	261.269	2,61,269
8	320	7,680	298.593	2,98,593
9	360	8,640	335.918	3,35,918
10	400	9,600	373.242	3,73,242

TABLE—XIX
Physical aspects and location of towns of Chikmagalur District as in 1971

Sl. No.	Name of town	Physical aspects			Nearest City with population of one lakh or more	Road distance (kms) from				
		Altitude (in metres)	Annual rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade)		State Hqs.	District Hqs.	Taluk Hqs.	Railway Station	
				Max						Min
1	Ajjampura	745	612.05	38.1N	13.1N	Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration-41	Bangalore City-232	Chikmagalur-62	Tarikere-22	Ajjampura-1
2	Birur	796	558.51N	36.5N	12.9N	-do-	-do-213	-do-	47	Kadur-7
3	Chikmagalur	1,021	803.08	36.2N	11.1N	Shimoga City-120	-do-248	-do-	0	Chikmagalur-0
4	Kadur	762	538.51	36.5N	12.9N	Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration-47	-do-206	-do-	39	Kadur-0
5	Koppa	889N*	2,957.20N*	34.1N*	11.0N	Shimoga City-65	-do-338	-do-	90	Koppa-0
6	Mudigere	945	2,503.89	34.1N	11.0N	Mangalore City-120	-do-275	-do-	33	Mudigere-0
7	Narasimha- rajapura	693	1,703.33	38.1N	13.1N	do-150	-do-330	-do-	84	Narasimha- rajapura-0
8	Sringeri	634	4,009.04	40.2N	13.0N	Shimoga City-102	-do-334	-do-	90	Sringeri-0
9	Tarikere	678	861.21	41.5N	12.8N	Bhadravathi Urban Agglomeration-19	-do-235	-do-	56	Tarikere-0

N = The corresponding available data of nearest town.

N* = Data relate to Balehonur Station as furnished by the Meteorological Department.

Source : Census Hand Book Chikmagalur 1971 pp. 10 & 11.

TABLE—XX

Table showing the taluk-wise disabled population by type of disability in Chikmagalur District as in 1981.

District/Taluk/urban	Rural/urban total	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1 Chikmagalur Taluk	R 79 U 4	97 6	114 10	
Chikmagalur (m)	T 83 U 4	103 6	124 10	
2 Kadur Taluk	R 110 U 19 T 129	86 16 102	126 11 137	
Birur (m)	7	10	8	
Kadur (m)	12	6	3	
3 Koppa Taluk	R 19 U 2 T 21	40 1 41	32 — 32	
Koppa (m)	2	1	—	
4 Mudigere Taluk	R 34 U 1 T 35	15 2 17	27 — 27	
Kudremukh mines area	U 1	1	—	
Mudigere (m)	U 1	1	—	
5 Narasimharajapura Taluk	R 13 U 2 T 15	25 7 32	19 3 22	
Narasimharajapura (m)	U 2	7	3	
6 Sringeri Taluk	R 7 U 1 T 8	16 4 20	16 2 18	
Sringeri (m)	U 1	4	2	
7 Tarikere Taluk	R 44 U 7 T 51	52 10 62	97 19 106	
Ajjampura (m)	R 4	4	6	
Tarikere (m)	R 3	6	5	
8 Chikmagalur District	R 306 U 36 T 34	331 46 377	431 35 466	

List of Towns and Revenue Villages of Chikmagalur District *

Abbinaholalu (T. V.)	ಅಬ್ಬಿನ ಹೊಳಲು
Abbur-kodige Estate (M. V.)	ಅಬ್ಬುರು ಕೊಡಿಗೆ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Addada (K.O.V.)	ಅದ್ದಡ
Addagadde (S. V.)	ಅದ್ದಗದ್ದೆ
Adigebailu (K.O.V.)	ಅದಿಗೆ ಬೈಲು
Adigere (K.V.)	ಅದಿಗೆರೆ
Aduvalli (N.V.)	ಅಡುವಳ್ಳಿ
Agalagundi, (K.O.V.)	ಅಗಲಗುಂಡಿ
Agrahara (K.V.)	ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Ajjampur (T. T.)	ಅಜ್ಜಂಪುರ ಟೌನ್
Aladahalli (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಅಲದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Aladahalli (K.V.) (Birur Hobli)	ಅಲದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Aladahalli (K.B.) (Kadur Hobli)	ಅಲದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Aladagudde (C.V.)	ಅಲದಗುಡ್ಡೆ
Alaghatta (K.V.) (Kadur Hobli)	ಅಲಘಟ್ಟ
Alaghatta (K.V.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ಅಲಘಟ್ಟ
Aldur (C.V.)	ಅಲ್ದುರು
Alekhana Estate (M.V.)	ಅಲೆಕಾನ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Alehalli (N.V.)	ಅಲೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Allampura (C.V.)	ಅಲ್ಲಂಪುರ
Ammadi Estate (K.O.V.)	ಅಮ್ಮದಿ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Ambina Kodige (M.V.)	ಅಂಬಿನ ಕೊಡಿಗೆ
Amble (C.V.)	ಅಂಬಲೆ
Amritapura (T.V.)	ಅಮೃತಾಪುರ
Annapura (T.V.)	ಅನ್ನಾಪುರ
Anajuru (M.V.)	ಅಣಜೂರು
Annegere (K. V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಅಣ್ಣೆಗೆರೆ
Annegere (K.V.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ಅಣ್ಣೆಗೆರೆ
Anne-kaval (T.B.)	ಅಣ್ಣೇಕಾವಲು
Angadi (M.V.)	ಅಂಗಡಿ
Angajana halli (K.B.)	ಅಂಗಜನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Aniganahalli (C.V.)	ಅನಿಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Annindadike (C.V.)	ಅನ್ನಿಂದಡಿಕೆ

C—Chikmagalur Taluk ; K—Kadur Taluk ; KO—Koppa Taluk ;
M—Mudigere Taluk ; N—Narasimharajapura Taluk ; S—Sringeri Taluk ;
T—Tarikere Taluk ; T—Town ; V—Village ; B—Bechirak Village.

*Source: (1) District Census Hand book, Chikmagalur District, 1971.
(2) The village list is received from the Tahsildars and Block Development officers of the various taluks. The Kannada version has also been ascertained from the same sources.

Anoor (C.V.)	ಆನೂರು
Antaraghatta (K.V.)	ಅಂತರಘಟ್ಟ
Anuvana halli (T.V.)	ಅನುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arabala (T.V.)	ಅರಬಲ
Arabidcool Estate (C.V.)	ಅರಬಿದ್‌ಕೂಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Aradavalli (C.V.)	ಅರದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Aralaguppa (C.V.)	ಅರಳಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Aralikoppa (N.V.)	ಅರಳಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Aramballi (N.V.)	ಅರಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
A. Rangapura (T. B.)	ಎ. ರಂಗಾಪುರ
Arasikere (T.V.)	ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ
Arasinaguppe (C.V.)	ಅರಸಿನಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Arehalli (K.V.)	ಅರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arekallahalli (C.B.)	ಅರೇಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arenahalli (C.V.)	ಅರೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Arenuru (C.V.)	ಅರೆನೂರು
Armanetalaguru (M. V.)	ಅರಮನೆ ತಲಗೂರು
Asagodu (K.O.V.)	ಅಸಗೋಡು
Asanabalu (S.V.)	ಅಸನಬಾಳು
Asandi (K. V.)	ಅಸಂದಿ
Asunde (T.V.)	ಅಸುಂಡೆ
Attiganalu (T. V.)	ಅತ್ತಿಗನಾಳು
Attigere (M.V.)	ಅತ್ತಿಗೆರೆ
Attighatta (T.V.)	ಅತ್ತಿಘಟ್ಟ
Attigiri (C.V.)	ಅತ್ತಿಗಿರಿ
Attikodige (K.O.V.)	ಅತ್ತಿಕೊಡಿಗೆ
Attimogge (T.V.)	ಅತ್ತಿಮೊಗ್ಗ
Avati (C.V.)	ಅವತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವತಿ
Badagabailu (N.V.)	ಬಡಗಬೈಲು
Bagamane (C.V.)	ಬಾಗಮನೆ
Bagane Heddal (C.V.)	ಬಗನೆ ಹೆದ್ದಾಳು
Bagayatu (K. B.)	ಬಾಗಯ್ಯಾ
Baggavalli (T. V.)	ಬಗ್ಗವಳ್ಳಿ
Baggavalli Kaval (T.B.)	ಬಗ್ಗವಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Baggasagodu (M.V.)	ಬಗ್ಗಸಗೋಡು
Baiduvalli Estate (M.B.)	ಬೈದುವಳ್ಳಿ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Bairagondana halli (K.V.)	ಬೈರಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bairapura (T.V.)	ಬೈರಾಪುರ
Bairapura (N.V.)	ಬೈರಾಪುರ
Bairapura (M.V.)	ಬೈರಾಪುರ
Bairapura Estate (M.V.)	ಬೈರಾಪುರ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Baiduvalli (M.V.)	ಬೈದುವಳ್ಳಿ

Bairavalli (C.V.)	ಬೈರವಳ್ಳಿ
Bhairedevaru (KO.V.)	ಭೈರೇದೇವರು
Bakki (M.V.)	ಬಕ್ಕಿ
Balagere (S.V.)	ಬಾಳಗರೆ
Bale (N.V.)	ಬಾಳೆ
Balehalli (C.V.) (Aldur Hobli)	ಬಾಳೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Balehalli (C.V.) (Chikmagalur Hobli)	ಬಾಳೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Balekadi (S.V.)	ಬಾಳೆಕಡಿ
Balekoppa (N.V.)	ಬಾಳೆಕೊಪ್ಪ
Balenahalli (C.V.)	ಬಾಳೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Balige (M.V.)	ಬಲಿಗೆ
Ballavara (T.V.)	ಬಳ್ಳಾವರ
Balekere (K.V.)	ಬಳ್ಳೇಕೆರೆ
Balliganaru (K.V.)	ಬಳ್ಳಿಗನೂರು
Baluru (M.V.)	ಬಾಳೂರು
Baluru Estate (M.V.)	ಬಾಳೂರು ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Banavara (C.V.)	ಬಾಣಾವರ
Banakal (M.V.)	ಬಣಕಲ್
Bananahalli (K.V.)	ಬಾಣನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bandigadi (KO.V.)	ಭಂಡಿಗಡಿ
Bandre (T.V.)	ಬಂಡೆ
Bankanakatte (T.V.)	ಬಂಕನಕಟ್ಟೆ
Banjenahalli (K.V.)	ಬಂಜೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bankenahalli (M.V.)	ಬಂಕೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bannihatti (K.B.)	ಬನ್ನಿಹಟ್ಟಿ
Bannuru (C.V.)	ಬನ್ನೂರು
Bannuru (N.V.)	ಬನ್ನೂರು
Banoor (T.V.)	ಬಾಣೂರು
Banuru (K.V.)	ಬಾಣೂರು
Bantaganahalli (K.V.)	ಬಂಟಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Baragenahalli (T.V.)	ಬರಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Baramanahalli (T.V.)	ಬರಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Baremale Estate (M.B.)	ಬಾರೆಮಾಲ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Basagallu (C.V.)	ಬಸಗಲ್ಲು
Basagodu (C.V.)	ಬಸಗೋಡು
Basapura (C.V.)	ಬಾಸಾಪುರ
Basavanahalli (T.V.) (Amrithapura Hobli)	ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Basavanahalli (T.V.) (Lakkavalli Hobli)	ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Basavapura (T.V.) (Ajampura Hobli)	ಬಸವಾಪುರ
Basavapura (T.V.) (Shivane Hobli)	ಬಸವಾಪುರ
Basuravalli (C.V.)	ಬಸುರವಳ್ಳಿ
Basuru (K.V.)	ಬಾಸೂರು

BasuruKavalu (K.V.)	ಬಾಸೂರು ಕಾವಲು
Baratikere (K.B.)	ಬರಟಿಕೆರೆ
B. Basavanahalli (K.V.)	ಬಿ. ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
B. Bommanahalli (K.V.)	ಬಿ. ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Begaru (S.V.)	ಬೇಗಾರು
Beguru (T.V.)	ಬೇಗೂರು
Beejavalli (M.V.)	ಬೀಜವಳ್ಳಿ
Beekanahalli (C.V.)	ಬೀಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beekanahalli Kaval (C.B.)	ಬೀಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Beeranahalli (T.V.)	ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beeranahalli (C.V.)	ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Beeranahalli (K.V.)	ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Belagula (K.V.)	ಬೆಳಗೂಳ
Belanduru (S.V.)	ಬೆಳಂದೂರು
Belavadi (KO.V.)	ಬೆಳವಡಿ (ಬೆಳವಾಡಿ)
Belavadi (C.V.)	ಬೆಳವಾಡಿ
Belavina Kodige (KO.V.)	ಬೆಳವಿನ ಕೊಡಿಗೆ
Belenaahalli (T.V.)	ಬೇಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Belibasavanahalli (T.B.)	ಬೇಲಿ ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Belluru (N.V.)	ಬೆಳ್ಳೂರು
Beranagodu (C.V.)	ಬೆರಣಗೋಡು
Bettadahalli (T.V.)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bettadamane (M.V.)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದಮನೆ
Bettadavarekere (T.V.)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದಾವರೆಕೆರೆ
Bettada Kolalu (KO.V.)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಕೊಳಲು
Bettadamalali (C.V.)	ಬೆಟ್ಟದ ಮಾಲಿ
Bettagera (S.V.)	ಬೆಟ್ಟಗರೆ
Bettagera (M.V.)	ಬೆಟ್ಟಗರೆ
Bhaktanakatte (T.V.)	ಭಕ್ತನಕಟ್ಟೆ
Bhaktharahalli (C.V.)	ಭಕ್ತರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhavikere (T.V.)	ಭಾವೀಕೆರೆ
B. Hosahalli (M.V.)	ಬಿ. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bhuvanakote (KO.V.)	ಭುವನಕೋಟೆ
Bhutanahalli (K.B.)	ಭೂತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bidare (C.V.)	ಬಿದರ
Bidarhalli (M.V.)	ಬಿದರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Biggadevanahalli (C.V.)	ಬಿಗ್ಗದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bigganahalli (C.V.)	ಬಿಗ್ಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bikkarane (C.V.)	ಬಿಕ್ಕರಣೆ
Bikkemane (C.V.)	ಬಿಕ್ಕಿಮನೆ
Bilagadde (KO.V.)	ಬಿಲಗಡ್ಡೆ
Bilagali (M.V.)	ಬಿಳಗಲಿ

Bilagola (M.V.)	ಬಿಳಗೋಳ
Bilalkoppa (N.V.)	ಬಿಳಾಲಕೋಪ್ಪ
Bilekallahalli (C.V.)	ಬಿಳೇಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Billanahalli (T.V.)	ಬಿಲ್ಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Billenahalli (C.V.)	ಬಿಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Biluvala (K.V.)	ಬಿಳುವಾಲ
Biluvala Kaval (K.B.)	ಬಿಳುವಾಲ ಕಾವಲು
Bindiga (C.V.)	ಬಿಂಡಿಗ
Binnadi (M.V.)	ಬಿನ್ನಡಿ
Bintravalli (K.V.)	ಬಿಂತ್ರವಳ್ಳಿ
Birur (K.T.)	ಬೀರೂರು ಟೌನ್
Birur Kavalu (K.V.)	ಬೀರೂರು ಕಾವಲು
B. Kanaboora (N.V.) (Balehonnur)	ಬಿ. ಕಣಬೂರು (ಬಾಳಹೊನ್ನೂರು)
B. Kodihalli (K.V.)	ಬಿ. ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
B. Mallenahalli (K.V.)	ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bisalere (K.V.)	ಬಿಸಲೆರೆ
Bisagnimutt (C.V.)	ಬಿಸಗ್ಗಿಮುಡ
Bisalehalli (K.V.)	ಬಿಸಲೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bittenahalli (K.V.)	ಬಿಟ್ಟೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bogase (C.V.)	ಬೋಗಸೆ
Bokikere (T.V.)	ಬೋಕಿಕೆರೆ
Bolanahalli (K.V.)	ಬೋಳನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bolapura (K.O.V.)	ಬೋಳಾಪುರ
Bomlapura (K.O.V.)	ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Bommenahalli (M.V.)	ಬೊಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommenahalli (T.V.)	ಬೊಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bommenahalli (K.V.)	ಬೊಮ್ಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boochenahalli Kaval (C.B.)	ಬೊಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Boodiguppe (T.B.)	ಬೂದಿಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Boodanike (C.V.)	ಬೂದನಿಕೆ
Boothanahalli (K.B.)	ಬೂತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Boothanahalli (T.V.)	ಬೂತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bramanahalli (T.B.)	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Brahmasamudra (K.V.)	ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸಮುದ್ರ
B. T. Mallenahalli (K.V.)	ಬಿ. ಟಿ. ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bukkamallenahalli (K.B.)	ಬುಕ್ಕ ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Bukkambudhi (T.V.)	ಬುಕ್ಕಾಂಬುಡಿ
Bukkanagondi (K.B.)	ಬುಕ್ಕನಗೊಂದಿ
Byadarahalli (K.V.)	ಬ್ಯಾಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byagadehalli (K.V.)	ಬ್ಯಾಗದೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Byaladalu (K.V.)	ಬ್ಯಾಲದಾಳು
Bygoor (C.V.)	ಬೈಗೂರು

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT

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C. Dasarahalli (K.V.)	ಸಿ. ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chakonahalli (T.V.)	ಚಾಕೋನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chamanahalli (K.V.)	ಚಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chandrapura (K.B.)	ಚಂದ್ರಾಪುರ
Chandrapura (M.V.)	ಚಂದ್ರಾಪುರ
Channapura (K.V.)	ಚೆನ್ನಾಪುರ
Channagondanahalli (C.V.)	ಚನ್ನಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Channanahalli (K.V.)	ಚನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chatnahalli (K.V.)	ಚಟ್ಟಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chattanahalli (K.V.)	ಚಟ್ಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chattanahalli (M.V.)	ಚಟ್ಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chattanapalya (K.V.)	ಚಟ್ಟಪಾಳ್ಯ
Chavalamane (K.O.V.)	ಚಾವಲಾಮನೆ
Cheelanahalli (K.V.)	ಚೇಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chennapura (T.B.)	ಚೆನ್ನಾಪುರ
Cheranahalli Kaval (T.V.)	ಚೇರನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Cheernahalli (T.V.)	ಚೇರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkabasuru (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಬಾಸೂರು
Chikkaballekere (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಿಕೆರೆ
Chikkabukka sagara (K.B.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಬುಕ್ಕಸಾಗರ
Chikkadevanuru (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವನೂರು
Chikmagalur (Town)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಟೌನ್
Chikmagalur (Rural)(C.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು (ರೂರಲ್)
Chikkanalluru (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕನಲ್ಲೂರು
Chikkanayakanahalli (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkingala (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಂಗಲ
Chikkanavongala (T.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕನವಂಗಲ
Chikkakalassapura (C.B.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಕಳಸಾಪುರ
Chikkamagaravally (C.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಾಗರವಳ್ಳಿ
Chikkodige (M.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಡಿಗಿ
Chikkolale (C.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕೋಲಲೆ
Chikkagouja (C.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಗೌಜ
Chikkapatnagere (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕಪಟ್ಟಗೆರೆ
Chikkatangle (K.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕತಂಗಲೆ
Chindenahalli (C.B.)	ಚಿಂದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chinnapura (T.V.)	ಚೆನ್ನಾಪುರ
Chinnapura (T.V.)	ಚೆನ್ನಾಪುರ
Chinniga (M.V.)	ಚಿನ್ನಿಗ
Chinnikarihalli (K.V.)	ಚಿನ್ನಿ ಕರಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Chimmatagere (M.V.)	ಚಿಮ್ಮಟಗೆರೆ
Chikkaturu (T.V.)	ಚಿಕ್ಕತೂರು
Chithuvally (C.V.)	ಚಿತ್ತುವಳ್ಳಿ

Chokkapura (K.B.)	ಚೊಕ್ಕಪುರ
Chowdlapura (K.V.)	ಚೌಡ್ಲಪುರ
Churchegudde Kaval (C.B.)	ಚುರ್ಚಗುಡ್ಡೆ ಕಾವಲು
Dambadahalli (C.V.)	ದಂಬದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Danayakapura (T.V.)	ದನಾಯಕಪುರ
Dandubittahara Estate (N.V.)	ದಂಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟಹಾರ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Danduru (T.V.)	ದಂದೂರು
Danihalli (C.V.)	ದಾನಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Daradahalli (M.V.)	ದಾರದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Darekoppa (S.V.)	ದರೆಕೊಪ್ಪ
Darshana (M.V.)	ದರ್ಶನ
Dasarahalli (C.V.) (Chikmagalur Hobli)	ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dasarahalli (C.V.) (Lakhya Hobli)	ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dattathreya Peetha (C.V.)	ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ಪೀಠ
Davana (N.V.)	ದಾವಣ
Dayamballi (K.O.V.)	ದಯಂಬಳ್ಳಿ
Devedana (C.V.)	ದೇವದಾನ
Devagodu (K.O.V.)	ದೇವಗೋಡು
Devagondanahalli (C.V.)	ದೇವಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devanuru (K.V.)	ದೇವನೂರು
Devanuru Kavalu (K.B.)	ದೇವನೂರು ಕಾವಲು
Devarahalli (K.V.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarahalli (K.B.) (Birur Hobli)	ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarahalli (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarahalli (C.V.) (Lakhya Hobli)	ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarahalli (C.V.) (Avathi Hobli)	ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devarahalli (K.O.V.)	ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Devavrunda (M.V.)	ದೇವವೃಂದ
D. Hosahalli (K.V.)	ಡಿ. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doddabokikere (T.V.)	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬೋಕಿಕೆರೆ
Doddabukka Sagara (K.V.)	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬುಕ್ಕಸಾಗರ
Doddaghatta (K.V.)	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಘಟ್ಟ
Doddakunduru (T.V.)	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕುಂದೂರು
Doddamagaravally (C.V.)	ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಾಗರವಳ್ಳಿ
Doddanayakanahalli (K.V.)	ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಾಯಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Dogihalli (K.V.)	ದೋಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ (ದೋಣಹಳ್ಳಿ)
Dombarahalli (K.V.)	ದೊಂಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Donagudige (C.V.)	ದೊಣಗುಡಿಗಿ
Donnekorenahalli (K.V.)	ದೊಣ್ಣೆ ಕೋರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Doranal (T.V.)	ದೋರನಾಳು
Duglapura (T.V.)	ದುಗ್ಲಾಪುರ
Durgadahalli (M.V.)	ದುರ್ಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ

Dungere (C.V.)	ದುನ್‌ಗೆರೆ (ದುಂಗರೆ)
Dyampura (T.V.)	ಡ್ಯಾಂಪುರ
Echinakere (N.V.)	ಈಚಿನಕೆರೆ
Eswarahalli (C.V.)	ಈಶ್ವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gabbahalli (M.V.)	ಗಬ್ಬಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gadihalli (T.V.)	ಗಡೀಹಳ್ಳಿ
G. Agrahara (M.V.)	ಜಿ. ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ
Galihalli (T.V.)	ಗಾಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Galihalli (C.V.)	ಗಾಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Galihalli (K.V.)	ಗಾಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Galipooje (C.V.)	ಗಾಳಿಪೂಜೆ
Ganadalu (C.V.)	ಗಾಣದಾಳು
Gandaghatta (S.V.)	ಗಂಡಘಟ್ಟ
Ganagilakatte (T.V.)	ಗಣಗಿಲಕಟ್ಟೆ
Ganguru (T.V.)	ಗಂಗೂರು
Ganjalogodu (C.V.)	ಗಂಜಲಗೋಡು
Gangabasavanahalli (K.V.)	ಗಂಗಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ganganahalli (K.V.)	ಗಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ganganahalli (K.B.)	ಗಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ganjigere (T.V.)	ಗಂಜಿಗರೆ
Garagadahalli (T.V.)	ಗರಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Garje (K.V.)	ಗರ್ಜೆ
Garugadahalli (K.V.)	ಗರುಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gautavalli (M.V.)	ಗೌತವಳ್ಳಿ
Gauthameshwara (C.V.)	ಗೌತಮೇಶ್ವರ
Gavanahalli (C.V.)	ಗಾವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
G. Bommenahalli (K.V.)	ಜಿ. ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
G. Byrapura (K.B.)	ಜಿ. ಬೈರಾಪುರ
Gedlehalli (K.V.)	ಗೆದ್ದೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gedlehalli (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ಗೆದ್ದೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gedlehalli (K.V.) (Kadur Hobli)	ಗೆದ್ದೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gejjegondanahalli (T.V.)	ಗೆಜ್ಜೆಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Geramaradi (T.V.)	ಗೆರಮರಡಿ
Ghattadahalli (M.V.)	ಘಟ್ಟದಹಳ್ಳಿ
G. Hosahalli (M.V.)	ಜಿ. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
G. Jakkannahalli (K.V.)	ಜಿ. ಜಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gijikatte (T.V.)	ಗೀಜಿಕಟ್ಟೆ
Ginikal (S.V.)	ಗಿನಿಕಲ್
Giriyapura (T.V.)	ಗಿರಿಯಾಪುರ
Giriyapura (K.V.)	ಗಿರಿಯಾಪುರ
G. Madapura (K.V.)	ಜಿ. ಮಾದಾಪುರ
Gollarahalli (T.B.)	ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ

Gollarahatti (K.V.)	ಗೊಲ್ಲರಹಟ್ಟಿ
Gonakal (T.V.)	ಗೋಣಕಲ್
Gopala (T.V.)	ಗೋಪಾಲ
Gopisettihalli (K.B.)	ಗೋಪಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gondadehalli (T.V.)	ಗೊಂಡೇದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gonibeed (M.V.)	ಗೋಣಿಬೀಡು
Gourapura (T.V.)	ಗೌರಾಪುರ
Govindapura (K.V.)	ಗೋವಿಂದಪುರ
Govindapura (C.V.)	ಗೋವಿಂದಾಪುರ
Govindapura (T.V.)	ಗೋವಿಂದಾಪುರ
Gowdahalli (M.V.)	ಗೌಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gowdanakattehalli (K.V.)	ಗೌಡನ ಕಟ್ಟೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
G. Thimmapura (K.V.)	ಜಿ. ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Gubbiga (N.V.)	ಗುಬ್ಬಿಗ
Gubbihalli (K.V.)	ಗುಬ್ಬಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddada Basavanahalli (T.B.)	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gudaganahalli (K.V.)	ಗುಡಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddada Beeranahalli (T.V.)	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddadahalli Estate (M.B.)	ಗುಡ್ಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Guddadahalli (T.V.)	ಗುಡ್ಡದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddada Mallenahalli (T.B.)	ಗುಡ್ಡದ ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddehalli (K.V.)	ಗುಡ್ಡೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddenahalli (C.V.)	ಗುಡ್ಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Guddethota (K.O.V.)	ಗುಡ್ಡೇ ತೋಟ
Gulaganjimane (S.V.)	ಗುಲಗಂಜಿಮನೆ
Gulladamane (T.V.)	ಗುಳ್ಳದ ಮನೆ
Gummanahalli (K.V.)	ಗುಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gunavante (K.O.V.)	ಗುಣವಂತೆ
Gundasamudra (T.B.)	ಗುಂಡಸಮುದ್ರ
Gundenahalli T.V.)	ಗುಂಡೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gundre (S.V.)	ಗುಂಡ್ರೆ
Gungarahalli (C.V.)	ಗುಂಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Gundusagara (K.V.)	ಗುಂಡುಸಾಗರ
Gurupura (T.V.)	ಗುರುಪುರ
Gutti (M.V.)	ಗುತ್ತಿ
Hachadamane (C.V.)	ಹಚ್ಚದಮನೆ
Hadagalu (K.V.)	ಹಡಗಲು
Hadi (S.V.)	ಹಾದಿ
Hadihalli (C.V.)	ಹಾದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hadikere (T.V.)	ಹಾದಿಕೆರೆ
Hadikeruru (S.V.)	ಹಾದಿಕೇರೂರು
Hadivoni (M.V.)	ಹಾದಿ ಓನೆ

Hagarehalli (K.V.)	ಹಗರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haladahalli (K.V.)	ಹಾಲದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Halagadaka Estate (M.V.)	ಹಬಗಡಕ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Halanduru (S.V.)	ಹಾಲಂದೂರು
Halasabalu (C.V.)	ಹಲಸಬಾಳು
Halase (M.V.)	ಹಳಸೆ
Halasumane (C.V.)	ಹಲಸುಮನೆ
Halasuru (T.V.)	ಹಲಸೂರು
Hahike (M.V.)	ಹಳಿಕೆ
Haliyuru (T.V.)	ಹಳಿಯೂರು
Haledanivasa (N.V.)	ಹಳೇದಾನಿವಾಸ
Halekere (M.V.)	ಹಳೇಕೆರೆ
Halekere Estate (M.V.)	ಹಳೇಕೆರೆ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Halelakhya (C.V.)	ಹಳೇ ಲಖ್ಯೆ
Halekote (M.V.)	ಹಳೇ ಕೋಟೆ
Haliyuru (C.V.)	ಹಳಿಯೂರು
Hallikere (K.V.)	ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೆರೆ
Hallikere_kaval (K.B.)	ಹಳ್ಳಿಕೆರೆ ಕಾವಲು
Halmathuru (K.O.V.)	ಹಾಲ್ಮತ್ತೂರು
Halsuru (N.V.)	ಹಲಸೂರು
Haluvalli (C.V.)	ಹಳುವಳ್ಳಿ
Hampapura (C.V.)	ಹಂಪಾಪುರ
Hancharavalli (C.V.)	ಹಂಚರವಳ್ಳಿ
Hanchihalli (C.B.)	ಹಂಚಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Handi (C.V.)	ಹಂದಿ
Handuru (N.V.)	ಹಂದೂರು
Hangaravalli (C.V.)	ಹಂಗರವಳ್ಳಿ
Hanne (T.V.)	ಹಣ್ಣೆ
Hanturu (M.V.)	ಹಂತೂರು
Hanumapura (K.V.)	ಹನುಮಾಪುರ
Hanumanahalli (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hanumanahalli (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hanumanahalli (M.V.) (Gonibeedu Hobli)	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hanumapahalli (M.V.) (Mudigere Hobli)	ಹನುಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haralahalli (T.V.)	ಹರಳಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haramakki (M.V.)	ಹಾರಮಕ್ಕಿ
Haralane (K.O.V.)	ಹರಳಾನೆ
Haranduru (K.O.V.)	ಹರಂದೂರು
Haravari (N.V.)	ಹಾರವರಿ
Hariharapura (K.O.V.)	ಹರಿಹರಪುರ
Harisamudra (K.V.)	ಹರಿಸಮುದ್ರ
Hariyanahalli (T.V.)	ಹರಿಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Haruru (S. V.)	ಹರೂರು
Haruvanahalli (K. V.)	ಹರುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Haruvanahalli (T. V.)	ಹರುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hathooru (N. V.)	ಹಾತೂರು
Havare (C. V.)	ಹಾವರೆ
Havalli (C. V.)	ಹವ್ವಳ್ಳಿ
Hebballi (C. V.)	ಹೆಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
Hebbe (N. V.)	ಹೆಬ್ಬೆ
Hebburu (T.V.)	ಹೆಬ್ಬೂರು
Hedadalu (C.V.)	ಹೆಡದಾಳು
Hedse (K.O.V.)	ಹೆಡ್ಡೆ
Heelapura (K.B.)	ಹೀಲಾಪುರ
Heggadde (K.O.V.)	ಹೆಗ್ಗಡ್ಡೆ
Heggadehalli (T.V.)	ಹೆಗ್ಗಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Heggara-Mathivani (C.B.)	ಹೆಗ್ಗರಮತಿವಾನಿ
Heggavaralli (M.V.)	ಹೆಗ್ಗರವಳ್ಳಿ
Hegguru (K.O.V.) (Megunda Hobli)	ಹೆಗ್ಗೂರು
Hegguru (K.O.V.) (Harihara pura Hobli)	ಹೆಗ್ಗೂರು
Heggudlu (M.V.)	ಹೆಗ್ಗುಡಲು
Hejjigenahalli (C.V.)	ಹೆಜ್ಜಿಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hemmadi (M.V.)	ಹೆಮ್ಮದಿ
Hemmakki (M.V.)	ಹೆಮ್ಮಕ್ಕಿ
Herambapura (K.O.V.)	ಹೆರಂಬಾಪುರ
Herthanakodige (K.O.V.)	ಹೆರ್ತನಕೂಡಿಗ
Heruru (K.O.V.)	ಹೇರೂರು
Heruru (S.V.)	ಹೇರೂರು
Hesagodu (M.V.)	ಹೊಸಗೋಡು
Hesgallu (M.V.)	ಹೆಸಗಲ್ಲು
Hillikere (K.O.V.)	ಹಿಳ್ಳಿಕೆರೆ
Hiluvalli (N.V.)	ಹಿಳುವಳ್ಳಿ
Hipla (C. V.)	ಹಿಪ್ಪ
Hireballekere (K.V.)	ಹಿರೇ ಬಳ್ಳೇಕೆರೆ
Hiregadde (K.O.V.)	ಹಿರೇಗಡ್ಡೆ
Hiregarje (K.V.)	ಹಿರೇಗರ್ಜೆ
Hiregouja (C.V.)	ಹಿರೇ ಗೌಜ
Hirekanavangala (T.V.)	ಹಿರೇ ಕಾನವಂಗಲ
Hirekathuru (T.V.)	ಹಿರೇ ಕಾತೂರು
Hirekodige (K.O.V.)	ಹಿರೇ ಕೂಡಿಗ
Hire kolale (C.V.)	ಹಿರೇ ಕೊಳಲೆ
Hiremagaluru (C.B.)	ಹಿರೇ ಮಗಳೂರು
Hirenallur (K.V.)	ಹಿರೇ ನಲ್ಲೂರು
Hirenallur Kaval (K.B.)	ಹಿರೇ ನಲ್ಲೂರು ಕಾವಲು

Hiresagara (M.V.)	ಹೀರೆ ಸಾಗರ
Hirigapura (T.V.)	ಹಿರಿಗಾಪುರ
Hiriyangala (K.B.)	ಹಿರಿಯಂಗಲ
Hiriyuru (K.V.)	ಹಿರಿಯೂರು
Hochihalli (K.V.) (Sakrepatna Hobli)	ಹೋಚಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hochihalli (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಹೋಚಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honagaru (K.O.V.)	ಹೊನಗಾರು
Honnagundi (K.O.V.)	ಹೊನ್ನಗುಂಡಿ
Honnaravalli (S.V.)	ಹೊನ್ನವಳ್ಳಿ
Honnekudige (N.V.)	ಹೊನ್ನೇಕೂಡಿಗ
Honnenahalli (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Honnenahalli (K.V.) (Sakrepatna Hobli)	ಹೊನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Horanadu (M.V.)	ಹೊರನಾಡು
Horithimmanahalli (K.V.)	ಹೊರಿ ತಿಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (T.V.) (Amrithapura Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (K.B.) (Birur Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (C.V.) (Chikmagalur Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (C.B.) (Lakhya Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (T.V.) (Shivane Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosahalli (T.V.) (Lingadahalli Hobli)	ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hosakere (M.V.)	ಹೊಸಕೆರೆ
Hoskote (C.V.)	ಹೊಸಕೋಟೆ
Hosur (K.O.V.) (Megunda Hobli)	ಹೊಸೂರು
Hosuru (K.O.V.) (Hariharapura Hobli)	ಹೊಸೂರು
Hosuru (T.V.)	ಹೊಸೂರು
Hoysalalu (M.V.)	ಹೊಯ್ಸಾಳಲು
H. Rangapura (T.V.)	ಹೆಚ್. ರಂಗಾಪುರ
H. Thimmapura (K.V.)	ಹೆಚ್. ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Hudugarahalli (K.V.)	ಹುಡುಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huvinahalli (K.V.)	ಹೂವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huigere (C.V.)	ಹುಯಿಗರೆ
Hukunda (C.V.)	ಹುಕ್ಕುಂಡ
Huligere (K.V.)	ಹುಳಿಗರೆ
Huligondi (K.V.)	ಹುಲಿಗುಂಡಿ
Hulihalli (K.V.)	ಹೂಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huliyarahalli (C.V.)	ಹುಲಿಯಾರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Hullenahalli (K.V.)	ಹುಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huluvale (C.V.)	ಹುಲುಮಾಳೆ
Hunassaghatta (T.V.)	ಹುಣಸಘಟ್ಟ
Hunasanahalli (T.V.)	ಹುಣಸನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Hurukanahalli (K. V.)	ಹುರುಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Huligardi (KO. V.)	ಹುಲಿಗರಡಿ
Hulithimmapura (T. V.)	ಹುಲಿ ತಿಮ್ಮಪುರ
Hurulihalli (T. V.)	ಹುರುಳಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
H arambi (C. V.)	ಹ್ಯಾರಂಬಿ
Hyaragudde (M. V.)	ಹ್ಯಾರಗುಡ್ಡೆ
Hyaralaghatta (K. V.) (Birur Hobli)	ಹ್ಯಾರಳಘಟ್ಟ
Hyaralaghatta (K. V.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ಹ್ಯಾರಳಘಟ್ಟ
Idkani (M. V.)	ಇಡಕನಿ
Iganahalli (K. V.)	ಐಗ್ಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ilehole (C. V.)	ಇಲಿಹೊಳೆ
Inam Dattathreya Peeta (C. V.)	ಇನಾಂ ದತ್ತಾತ್ರೇಯ ಪೀಠ
Indavara (C. V.)	ಇಂದಾವರ
Indavara (T. B.)	ಇಂದಾವರ
Indravally (M. V.)	ಇಂದ್ರವಳ್ಳಿ
Inglaranahalli (K. V.)	ಇಂಗ್ಲಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ittige (T. V.)	ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
Iyanahalli (C. V.)	ಐನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Iydahalli (C. V.)	ಐದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jadakanakatte (K. V.)	ಜಡಕನಕಟ್ಟೆ
Jagara (C. V.)	ಜಾಗರಾ
Jaldihalli (T. V.)	ಜಲ್ದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jakkanahalli (C. V.)	ಜಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jakkeri Kavalu (C. B.)	ಜಕ್ಕೇರಿಕಾವಲು
Jammapura (K. B.)	ಜಮ್ಮಪುರ
Jannapura (T. B.)	ಜನ್ನಪುರ
Javuru (T. V.)	ಜಾವೂರು
Jayapura (KO. V.)	ಜಯಪುರ
Javali (M. V.)	ಜಾವಳಿ
Jiganehalli (K. V.)	ಜಿಗಣಹಳ್ಳಿ
Jogannanakere (M. V.)	ಜೋಗನ್ನನಕೆರೆ
Jodi Jayapura (T.B.)	ಜೋಡಿ ಜಯಪುರ
Jodi Lakshmisagara (T.B.)	ಜೋಡಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ
Jodithimmapura (K.V.)	ಜೋಡಿ ತಿಮ್ಮಪುರ
Joladalu (C.V.)	ಜೋಳದಾಳು
Kabballi (K.V.)	ಕಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ
Kabbigarahalli (C.V.)	ಕಬ್ಬಿಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kabbikere (C.V.)	ಕಬ್ಬಿಗರೆ
K. Basavanahalli (K.V.)	ಕೆ. ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Bidare (K.V.)	ಕೆ. ಬಿದರೆ
K. Chamanahalli (K.V.)	ಕೆ. ಚಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Chattanahalli (T.V.)	ಕೆ. ಚಟ್ಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ

K. Dasarahalli (K.V.)	ಕೆ. ದಾಸರಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Gollahalli (T.V.)	ಕೆ. ಗೊಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
K. Hosahalli (K.V.)	ಕೆ. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kachapura (K.B.)	ಕಾಚಾಪುರ
Kadabinabylu (N.V.)	ಕಡಬಿನ ಬೈಲು
Kadavanthi (C.V.)	ಕಡವಂತಿ
Kademadkal (M.V.)	ಕಡೇ ಮಡಕಲು
Kadidalu (M.V.)	ಕದಿದಾಳು
Kadrimidri (C.V.)	ಕದ್ರಿಮಿದ್ರಿ
Kadur (Town)	ಕಡೂರು ಟೌನ್
Kaduvalli (M.V.)	ಕಡುವಳ್ಳಿ
Kaduruhalli (K.V.)	ಕಡೂರು ಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kagga (KO.V.)	ಕಗ್ಗ
Kalakodu (M.V.)	ಕಳಕೋಡು
Kalasa (Mavinakere) (M.V.)	ಕಳಸ (ಮಾವಿನಕೆರೆ)
Kalasapura (KO V.)	ಕಳಸಾಪುರ
Kalasapura (C.V.)	ಕಳಸಾಪುರ
Kalenahalli (C.B.)	ಕಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalkere (K.V.)	ಕಲ್ಕರೆ
Kallahalli (C.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallahalli (K.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallalu (T.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲಾಳು
Kallapura (K.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Kallapura (T.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Kallashettihalli (T.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallathipura (T.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲತ್ತಿಪುರ
Kallumane (M.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲುಮನೆ
Kallenahalli (K.B.)	ಕಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallenahalli (T.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kalleninganahalli (K.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲೆನಿಂಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kallugudde (KO.V.)	ಕಲ್ಲುಗುಡ್ಡೆ
Kaluvehalli (K.V.)	ಕಾಲುಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kamanakere (K.V.)	ಕಾಮನಕೆರೆ
Kamanadurga (T.V.)	ಕಾಮನದುರ್ಗ
Kamalapura (N.V.)	ಕಮಲಾಪುರ
Kamenahalli (K.V.)	ಕಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kambenahalli (K.B.)	ಕಂಬೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kambihalli (C.V.)	ಕಂಬಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kamenahalli Kaval (C.B.)	ಕಾಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲ್
Kammaragodu (M.V.)	ಕಮ್ಮರಗೋಡು
Kamsagara (K.V.)	ಕಂಸಾಗರ
Kanabanakatte (T.V.)	ಕಣಬನಕಟ್ಟೆ

K. Kanabur (N.V.)	ಕೆ. ಕಣಬೂರು
Kannagowdanahalli (K.V.)	ಕನ್ನಗೌಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanachuru (M.V.)	ಕಣಚೂರು
Kanchugallu (K.V.)	ಕಂಚುಗಲ್ಲು
Kanchugaranahalli (K.V.)	ಕಂಚುಗಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanchuru Estate (M.V.)	ಕಣಚೂರು ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Kandugadahalli (K.B.)	ಕಂಡುಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanive (N.V.)	ಕಣಿವೆ
Kanivehalli (C.V.)	ಕಣಿವೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kannagere (M.V.)	ಕನ್ನಗರೆ
Kannapura (M.V.)	ಕನ್ನಾಪುರ
Kannehalli (M.V.)	ಕನ್ನೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kannenahalli (K.V.)	ಕನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kanuru (Kannur) (N.V.)	ಕಾನೂರು
Karadagodu (M.B.)	ಕರಡಗೋಡು
Karadihalli Kavalu (C.B.)	ಕರಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Karagoor (C.V.)	ಕರಗೂರು
Karanaghatta (T.V.)	ಕರಣಘಟ್ಟ
Karehadlu (N.V.)	ಕಾರೆಹಡ್ಲು
Karehalli (K.V.) (Sakrepatna Hobli)	ಕಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karehalli (K.V.) (Kadur Hobli)	ಕಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karehalli (K.V.) (Birur Hobli)	ಕಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karehalli (C.B.) (Lakhya Hobli)	ಕಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karehalli (T.V.) (Ajampura Hobli)	ಕರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karehalli (T.V.) (Shivane Hobli)	ಕಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karehalli Kavalu (K.B.)	ಕಾರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Karkeswara (N.V.)	ಕರ್ಕೇಶ್ವರ
Karimane (K.O.V.)	ಕರಿಮನೆ
Karibhimmanahalli (K.B.)	ಕರಿ ತಿಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kariyanahalli (K.B.)	ಕರಿಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karisiddanahalli (C.V.)	ಕರಿಸಿದ್ಧನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karubailu (M.V.)	ಕಾರುಬೈಲು
Karthikere (C.V.)	ಕರ್ತಿಕೆರೆ
Kariyanahalli (K.V.)	ಕರಿಯನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Karakikan Estate (S.B.)	ಕರ್ಕಿಕಾನ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Karkuchi (T.V.)	ಕರಕುಚ್ಚಿ
Karuthalu (C.B.)	ಕರಿತಲು
Kesuvanahalli (K.V.)	ಕಸುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Katiganere (T.V.)	ಕಾಟಗನರೆ
Kavadi (S.V.)	ಕಾವಡಿ
Kedigere (K.V.)	ಕೇದಿಗರೆ
Kedigehalli (T.B.)	ಕೇದಿಗಹಳ್ಳಿ

Kempanahalli (C.V.)	ಕೆಂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenchenahalli (C.V.)	ಕೆಂಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenchanahalli (T.V.)	ಕೆಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenchapura (T.V.)	ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರ
Kenchapura (T.V.)	ಕೆಂಚಾಪುರ
Kenchikoppa (T.V.)	ಕೆಂಚಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kengenahalli (C.V.)	ಕೆಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kenkere (C.B.)	ಕೆಂಕೆರೆ
Kelagni (C.V.)	ಕೆಳಗ್ಗಿ
Kelaguru (M.V.)	ಕೆಳಗೂರು
Kelaguru Estate (M.V.)	ಕೆಳಗೂರು ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
K. Kelaguru (M.V.)	ಕೆ. ಕೆಳಗೂರು (ಕಳಸ)
Kelaguru (C.V.)	ಕೆಳಗೂರು
Kelakoppa (S.V.)	ಕೆಳಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kelakuli (K.O.V.)	ಕೆಲಕುಳಿ
Kellur (M.V.)	ಕೆಲ್ಲೂರು
Kenjige (M.V.)	ಕೆಂಜಿಗೆ
Kenjige Estate (M.V.)	ಕೆಂಜಿಗೆ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Kere (S.V.)	ಕೆರೆ
Kerehindina Kavalu (K.V.)	ಕೆರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾವಲು
Kerehosahalli (T.V.)	ಕೆರೆ ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Keremakki (C.V.)	ಕೆರೆಮಕ್ಕಿ
Keremelinahalli (K.B.)	ಕೆರೆ ಮೇಲಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Keresanthe (K.V.)	ಕೆರೆ ಸಂತೆ
Kesaholalu Estate (M.V.)	ಕೆಸಹೊಳಲು ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Kesarakoppa (T.V.)	ಕೆಸರ ಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kesave (K.O.V.)	ಕೆಸವೆ
Kesave (C.V.)	ಕೆಸವೆ
Kesavinamane (C.V.) (Amble Hobli)	ಕೆಸವಿನ ಮನೆ
Kesavinamane (C.V.) (Jagara Hobli)	ಕೆಸವಿನ ಮನೆ
Kesuvinahaklu (C.V.)	ಕೆಸವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kethamaranahalli (K.V.)	ಕೇತಮಾರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kikkare (S.V.)	ಕಿಕ್ಕರೆ
Kiragunda (M.V.)	ಕಿರಗುಂದ
Kochachvalli (S.V.)	ಕೊಚ್ಚವಳ್ಳಿ
Kodihalli (T.B.) (Amrithpura Hobli)	ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodihalli (T.V.)	ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodihalli (K.B.)	ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kodihalli (K.V.) (Birur Hobli)	ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Koduru (K.O.V.)	ಕೊಡೂರು
Kogodu (S.V.)	ಕೋಗೋಡು
Kolagodu (M.V.)	ಕೋಳಗೋಡು

Koduvalli (C.V.)	ಕೊಡುವಳ್ಳಿ
Kolale (N.V.)	ಕೊಳಲೆ
Kolagave (C.V.)	ಕೊಳಗಾವೆ
Kollibailu (M.V.)	ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಬೈಲು
Kogile (M.V.)	ಕೋಗಿಲೆ
Koluru (M.V.)	ಕೊಳೂರು
Konakere (N.V.)	ಕೊಣಕೆರೆ
Konodi (N.V.)	ಕೊನೊಡಿ
Koove (M.V.)	ಕೂವೆ
Koppa (Town)	ಕೊಪ್ಪ ಬೌನ್
Koppa Rural (K.V.)	ಕೊಪ್ಪ ರೂರಲ್
Koppadahalli (T.V.)	ಕೊಪ್ಪದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kuppalu (K.V.)	ಕುಪ್ಪಲು
Koradatalaguru (M.V.)	ಕೊರಡತಲಗೂರು
Korannahalli (T.V.)	ಕೋರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Koratikere (T.V.)	ಕೊರಟಕೆರೆ
Kotebasavanahalli (T.B.)	ಕೋಟೆ ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kotevuru (C.V.)	ಕೋಟೆವೂರು
Kottrakere (M.V.)	ಕೊಟ್ಟಕೆರೆ
Kottigere (K.V.)	ಕೊತ್ತಿಗೆರೆ
Kottigenahalli (C.V.)	ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kouthalu (C.B.)	ಕೌತಾಳು
Kudahalli (M.V.)	ಕೂಡಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kudluru (T.V.)	ಕುಡ್ಲೂರು
Kudremukh mines area (M.T.)	ಕುದರೆ ಮುಖ ಗಣಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ
Kuduvalli (C.V.)	ಕುಡುವಳ್ಳಿ
Kukkasamudra (K.B.)	ಕುಕ್ಕ ಸಮುದ್ರ (ಕುಂಕ ಸಮುದ್ರ)
Kuluru (K.O.V.)	ಕೂಳೂರು
Kumbaragodu (S.V.)	ಕುಂಬರಗೋಡು
Kumbarakoppa (K.O.V.)	ಕುಂಬಾರಕೊಪ್ಪ
Kunchuru (K.O.V.)	ಕುಂಚೂರು
Kundur (C.V.)	ಕುಂದೂರು
Kunduru (M.V.)	ಕುಂದೂರು
Kunduru (K.V.)	ಕುಂದೂರು
Kunduru-Kaval (T.V.)	ಕುಂದೂರು ಕಾವಲು
Kunimakki (K.O.V.)	ಕುಣಿಮಕ್ಕಿ
Kunkonadu (K.V.)	ಕುಂಕನಾಡು
Kunnahalli (M.V.)	ಕುನ್ನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kunnalu (C.V.)	ಕುನ್ನಾಳು
Kuthagodu (S.V.)	ಕೂತಗೋಡು
K. Thimmapura (K.B.)	ಕೆ. ತಿಮ್ಮಪುರ
Kuppali (K.O.V.)	ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿ

Kuntur (S.V.)	ಕುಂತೂರು
Kurichikkanahalli (C.V.)	ಕುರಿಚಿಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kuntinamadu (T.V.)	ಕುಂಟಿನಮಾಡು
Kurubagere (K.V.)	ಕುರುಬಗೆರೆ
Kurubarahalli (K.V.) (Sakrepatna Hobli)	ಕುರುಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kurubarahalli (T.V.)	ಕುರುಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kurubarahalli (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ಕುರುಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kurubarahalli (K.B.) (Kadur Hobli)	ಕುರುಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kurubarahalli (K.V.)	ಕುರುಬರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Kuruvangi (C.V.)	ಕುರುವಂಗಿ
Kusuburu (N.V.)	ಕುಸುಬೂರು
Kyathanabeedu (C.V.)	ಕೃತನಬೀಡು
Lakkammanahalli (CV)	ಲಕ್ಕಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkasettyhalli (K.B.)	ಲಕ್ಕಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkavalli (T.V.)	ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkavalli manna Junglu (T.B.)	ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಮನ್ನಾ ಜಂಗಲು
Lakkenahalli (T.V.)	ಲಕ್ಕೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakkenahalli (K.V.)	ಲಕ್ಕೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lakshmisagar (T.B.)	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ
Lakshmisagara (T.V.)	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ
Lakshmisagar (K.V.)	ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಸಾಗರ
Lakhya (C.V.)	ಲಕ್ಕ
Layalapura (K.V.)	ಲಯಲಾಪುರ
Lingadahalli (T.V.)	ಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lingadahalli (K.V.)	ಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lingadahalli (K.B.)	ಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Lingadahalli Kaval (T.V.)	ಲಿಂಗದಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Lingapura (N.V.)	ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Lingapura (K.B.)	ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Linglapura (K.V.)	ಲಿಂಗಾಪುರ
Lokanathapura (K.V.)	ಲೋಕನಾಥಪುರ
Lokavalli (M.V.)	ಲೋಕವಳ್ಳಿ
Lokavalli Estate (M.V.)	ಲೋಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Machagondahalli (C.V.)	ಮಾಚಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Machagondanahalli (K.V.)	ಮಾಚಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Machcheri (C.V.)	ಮಚ್ಚೇರಿ
Machenahalli (C.V.)	ಮಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Machenahalli (T.V.)	ಮಾಚೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Machikoppa (K.V.)	ಮಾಚಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Madabooru (N.V.)	ಮಡಬೂರು
Madalu (C.V.)	ಮಾಡಾಳು
Madla (C.V.)	ಮಾಡ್ಲ

Madugundi (M.V.)	ಮದಗುಂಡಿ
Magadi (C.V.)	ಮಾಗಡಿ
Mahaji (C.B.)	ಮಹಜಿ
Magundi (N.V.)	ಮಾಗುಂಡಿ
Makanahalli (T.B.) (Shivani Hobli)	ಮಾಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Makanahalli (T.V.) (Amrithapura Hobli)	ಮಾಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Makkikoppa (K.O.V.)	ಮಕ್ಕಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Makodu (C.V.)	ಮಾಕೋಡು
Makonahalli (M.V.)	ಮಾಕೋನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Malagaru (C.V.)	ಮಲಗಾರು
Malahalli (M.V.)	ಮಾಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Malaluru (C.V.)	ಮಳಲೂರು
Malali Chenninahalli (T.V.)	ಮಳಲಿ ಚನ್ನೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Malanadu (S.V.)	ಮಲನಾಡು
Malenahalli (T.V.)	ಮಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maliganadu (M.V.)	ಮಾಲಿಗನಾಡು
Mallaghatta (K.V.)	ಮಲ್ಲಾಘಟ್ಟ
Mallammanahalli (C.B.)	ಮಲ್ಲಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallappanahalli (K.B.) (Sakrepatna Hobli)	ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallappanahalli (K.B.) (Kadur Hobli)	ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallappanahalli (K.V.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallenahalli (T.V.) (Amritapura Hobli)	ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallenahalli (T.V.) (Lingadahalli Hobli)	ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallenahalli (T.V.) (Ajampura Hobli)	ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallikoppa (T.V.)	ಮಾಳಿಕೊಪ್ಪ
Malleshware (K.V.)	ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ
Mallidevihalli (K.V.)	ಮಲ್ಲಿದೇವಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mallanduru (N.V.)	ಮಲ್ಲಂದೂರು
Manaburu (C.V.)	ಮಣಬೂರು
Manchettevaru (T.V.)	ಮಂಚೆತ್ತಿವರು
Mandravalli (T.V.)	ಮಂಡ್ರವಳ್ಳಿ
Mangenahalli (K.V.)	ಮಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Manjihalli (K.V.)	ಮಂಜಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maradihalli (K.V.)	ಮರಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Maravanji (K.V.)	ಮರವಂಜಿ
Marasanige (M.V.)	ಮರಸನಿಗಿ
Mare Kallahalli (T.V.)	ಮರೆ ಕಲ್ಲಹಳ್ಳಿ
Marithothlu (K.V.)	ಮರಿತೊಟ್ಟು
Markal (S.V.) (Rushyashringapura)	ಮಾರ್ಕಲ್ (ಋಷ್ಯಶೃಂಗಪುರ)
Marakallu (M.V.)	ಮಾರಕಲ್ಲು
Marle (C.V.)	ಮಾರ್ಲೆ
Marulanahalli (K.V.)	ಮಾರುಳನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Masagali (C.V.)	ಮಾಸಗಲಿ
Masanekere-Kaval (T.B.)	ಮಾಸನೇಕರೆ ಕಾವಲ್
Masige (S.V.) (Kigga Hobli)	ಮಾಸಿಗಿ
Masige (S.V.) (Sringeri Hobli)	ಮಾಸಿಗಿ
Mathavara (C.V.)	ಮತ್ತಾವರ
Mathikere (C.V.)	ಮತ್ತಿಕೆರೆ
Mathihalli (K.V.)	ಮತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Matighatta (K.V.)	ಮತ್ತಿಘಟ್ಟ
Mathavalli Estate (S.B.)	ಮಾತವಳ್ಳಿ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Mavinahalli (C.V.)	ಮಾವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mavinahalli (K.V.)	ಮಾವಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mavinakere (C.V.)	ಮಾವಿನೇಕರೆ
M. Chamanahalli (K.V.)	ಎಂ. ಚಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Medihalli (T.V.)	ಮೇದಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Meega (S.V.)	ಮಿಗಾ
Megaramakki (N.V.)	ಮೇಗರಮಕ್ಕಿ
Meguru (K.O.V.)	ಮೇಗೂರು
Meguru (M.V.)	ಮೇಗೂರು
Mekanagadde (M.V.)	ಮೇಕನಗದ್ದೆ
Melanahalli (K.V.)	ಮೇಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Melbire (K.O.V.)	ಮೇಲ್ಬೀರಿ
Melinahuluvathy (C.V.)	ಮೇಲಿನ ಹುಲುವತ್ತಿ
Melugiri (C.V.)	ಮೇಲುಗಿರಿ
Melukoppu (S.V.)	ಮೇಲುಕೊಪ್ಪ
Menase (S.V.)	ಮೆಣಸೆ
Mensuru (N.V.)	ಮೆಣಸೂರು
Merydevarahalli (K.B.)	ಮೇರೆ ದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Miflehali (T.V.)	ಮಿರ್ಲೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
M. Jakkannahalli (K.V.)	ಎಂ. ಜಕ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
M. Kodihalli (K.V.)	ಎಂ. ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
M. Mallenahalli (K.B.)	ಎಂ. ಮಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mudasasi (M.V.)	ಮೂಡಾಸಿ
Muddenahalli (T.B.)	ಮುದ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muddenahalli (K.B.) (Kadur Hobli)	ಮುದ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muddenahalli (K.V.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ಮುದ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Muddenahalli Kaval (T.B.)	ಮುದ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Muddenahalli Saguvalli Kaval (T.V.)	ಮುದ್ದೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Mudigere (Town)	ಮೂಡಿಗೆರೆ ಟೌನ್
Mudigere (Rural) (M.V.)	ಮೂಡಿಗೆರೆ (ರೂರಲ್)
Mudigere (T.V.)	ಮುದಿಗೆರೆ
Mudigundi (T.V.)	ಮುದಿಗುಂಡಿ
Muduba (S.V.)	ಮುದುಬಾ

Mudagodu (T.V.)	ಮುಡಗೋಡು
Muduguni (N.V.)	ಮುದುಗುನಿ
Mugulavalli (C.V.)	ಮುಗಲವಳ್ಳಿ
Muguli (T.V.)	ಮುಗುಲಿ
Muguli Katte (K.V.)	ಮುಗುಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟೆ
Muguthihalli (C.V.)	ಮುಗುತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mularahalli (M.V.)	ಮೂಲರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mundanahalli (T.B.)	ಮುಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Mundre (T.V.)	ಮುಂಡ್ರೆ
Murugudde (K.V.)	ಮೂರುಗದ್ದೆ
Musuvinakatte (K.V.)	ಮುಸುವಿನಕಟ್ಟೆ
Muthanagere (K.V.)	ಮುತ್ತಣಗೆರೆ
Muthigepura (V.V.)	ಮುತ್ತಿಗೆಪುರ
Muthinakoppa (N.V.)	ಮುತ್ತಿನ ಕೊಪ್ಪ
Muthinapura (C.V.)	ಮುತ್ತಿನಪುರ
Mylanahalli (T.B.)	ಮೈಲನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Myli mane (C.V.)	ಮೈಲಿಮನೆ
Myli mane Estate (C.V.)	ಮೈಲಿಮನೆ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Naduvina Madakalu (M.V.)	ನಡುವಿನ ಮಡಕಲು
Nagabhuvanahalli (T.V.)	ನಾಗಬುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagadevanahalli (K.B.)	ನಾಗದೇವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagadiyth Kaval (K.B.)	ನಗದಿಯತೆ ಕಾವಲು
Nagapur (N.V.)	ನಾಗಪುರ
Nagarahalli (C.V.)	ನಾಗರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagaralu (K.V.)	ನಾಗರಾಳು
Nagavangala (T.V.)	ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ
Nagenahalli (C.V.)	ನಾಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagenahalli (T.V.)	ನಾಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagenahalli (T.V.)	ನಾಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagenahalli (K.V.)	ನಾಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nagagondanahalli (K.V.)	ನಾಗಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Nalluru (C.V.)	ನಲ್ಲೂರು
Nalluru (S.V.)	ನಲ್ಲೂರು
Nandi (T.V.)	ನಂದಿ
Nandibattalu (T.V.)	ನಂದಿಬಟ್ಟಲು
Nandigave (N.V.)	ನಂದಿಗಾವೆ
Nandikere (C.V.)	ನಂದಿಕೆರೆ
Nandipura (M.V.)	ನಂದಿಪುರ
Nandipura (T.V.)	ನಂದಿಪುರ
Narayanapura (T.V.)	ನಾರಾಯಣಪುರ
Narasimharajapura (Town)	ನರಸಿಂಹರಾಜಪುರ ಟೌನ್
Narasipura (K.O.V.)	ನರಸೀಪುರ

Narasipura (C.V.)	ನರಸೀಪುರ
Narasipura (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ನರಸೀಪುರ
Narasipura (K.B.) (Yagati Hobli)	ನರಸೀಪುರ
Narasipura (T.V.)	ನರಸೀಪುರ
Neelanduru (S.V.)	ನೀಲಂಗೂರು
Nemmaru (S.V.)	ನೆಮ್ಮಾರು
Nemmar Estate (S.V.)	ನೆಮ್ಮಾರ್ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Neralekere (T.V.)	ನೇರಳೆಕೆರೆ
Neralékoppa (N.V.)	ನೇರಳೆಕೊಪ್ಪ
Neradi (C.V.)	ನೇರಡಿ
Nidaghatta (K.V.)	ನಿಡಘಟ್ಟ
Nidagodu (M.V.)	ನಿಡಗೋಡು
Niduvale (M.V.)	ನಿಡುವಾಲೆ
Niduvalli (K.V.)	ನಿಡುವಳ್ಳಿ
Niluvagilu (Ko.V.)	ನಿಲುವಾಗಿಲು
Nuggi (K.O.V.)	ನುಗ್ಗಿ
Obalapura (T.B.)	ಒಬಲಾಪುರ
Ousana (M.V.)	ಔಸಾನ
Outhanahalli (K.B.)	ಔತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Padamane (C.V.)	ಪಾಡಮನೆ
Pandaravalli (C.V.)	ಪಂಡರವಳ್ಳಿ
Panchehosahalli (K.V.)	ಪಂಚಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
Panchanahalli (K.V.)	ಪಂಚನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Parvatarayanakere Kaval (T.V.)	ಪರ್ವತರಾಯನಕೆರೆ ಕಾವಲು
Patnagere (K.V.)	ಪಟ್ಟಣಗೆರೆ
Pattadevarahalli (K.V.)	ಪಟ್ಟದೇವರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Pattaduru (M.V.)	ಪಟ್ಟದೂರು
Payagondanahalli (C.B.)	ಪಾಯಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Phalguni (M.V.)	ಫಲ್ಗುಣಿ
Pillebeeranahalli (T.V.)	ಪಿಲ್ಲೇಬೀರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Pillenahalli (K.V.)	ಪಿಲ್ಲೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
P. Kodiballi (K.V.)	ಪಿ. ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
P. Mallapura (K.V.)	ಪಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Perumenahalli (T.V.)	ಪೆರುಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Pundanahalli (T.V.)	ಪುಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Pura (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಪುರ
Pura (C.V.) (Avathi Hobli)	ಪುರ
Pura (M.V.)	ಪುರ
Rajanahalli (T.V.)	ರಾಜನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramanahalli (C.V.) (Chikmagalur Hobli)	ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramanahalli (C.V.) (Ambale Hobli)	ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramanahalli (K.B.) (Birur Hobli)	ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Ramanahalli (K.V.) (Kadur Hobli)	ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramanahalli (T.V.)	ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramanahalli (K.B.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ramapura (T.B.)	ರಾಮಪುರ
Ramapura (K.V.)	ರಾಮಪುರ
Rangapura (K.V.)	ರಂಗಾಪುರ
Rangapura (T.V.) (Shivane Hobli)	ರಂಗಾಪುರ
Rangapur Kaval (T.B.)	ರಂಗಾಪುರ ಕಾವಲು
Rangapura (T.V.) (Ajampura Hobli)	ರಂಗಾಪುರ
Rangenahalli (T.V.) (Lakkavalli Hobli)	ರಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rangenahalli (T.B.) (Tarikere Hobli)	ರಂಗೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ravuru (N.V.)	ರಾವೂರು
Revannanahalli (K.B.) (Tirunallur Hobli)	ರೇವಣ್ಣನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Rishipura (T.V.)	ರಿಷಿಪುರ
Sadarahalli (C.V.)	ಸಾದರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sadarahalli (K.V.)	ಸಾದರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sakrepatna (K.V.)	ಸಕ್ರೆಪಟ್ಟ
Saleboranahalli (T.V.)	ಸಾಲೇಬೋರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Saluru (N.V.)	ಸಾಲೂರು
Samse (M.V.)	ಸಂಸೆ
Samse (C.V.)	ಸಂಸೆ
Samatala (T.V.)	ಸಮಟಲ
Sanehalli (K.V.)	ಸಾಣೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sangamapura (M.V.)	ಸಂಗಮಪುರ
Sankalapura (K.V.)	ಸಂಕಲಪುರ
Sankse (N.V.)	ಸಂಕ್ಷೆ
Santedibbada Kavalu (T.B.)	ಸಂತೆ ದಿಬ್ಬದ ಕಾವಲು
Santhekerehalli (K.V.)	ಸಂತೆಕೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Saragodu (C.V.)	ಸಾರಗೋಡು
Sarpanahalli (C.V.)	ಸರ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Saraswathipura (K.V.)	ಸರಸ್ವತಿಪುರ
Savemaradi Kaval (T.V.)	ಸಾವೇಮರಡಿ ಕಾವಲು
Sarya (N.V.)	ಸಾಯರ್
Sattihalli (C.V.)	ಸತ್ತಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
S. Basavanahalli (K.V.)	ಎಸ್. ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
S. Bidare (K.V.)	ಎಸ್. ಬಿದರೆ
Seerehalli (T.B.)	ಸೀರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
Seethapura (K.V.)	ಸೀತಾಪುರ
Seethapura (T.V.)	ಸೀತಾಪುರ
Seethapura Kaval (T.V.)	ಸೀತಾಪುರ ಕಾವಲು
Seethuru (N.V.)	ಸೀತೂರು
Senabinagondi (K.V.)	ಸೆನಬಿನಗೊಂದಿ

Shankaraghatta (T.V.)	ಶಂಕರಘಟ್ಟ
Shankaranahalli (C.V.)	ಶಂಕರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shankarapura (K.O.V.)	ಶಂಕರಪುರ
Shakunipura (K.B.)	ಶಕುನಿಪುರ
Shantipura (T.V.)	ಶಾಂತಿಪುರ
Shanubhoganahalli (T.V.)	ಶಾನುಭೋಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shanuvalli (K.V.)	ಶಾನುವಳ್ಳಿ
Shedagaru (M.V.)	ಶೆಡಗಾರು
Sheeralu (S.V.)	ಶೀರಲು
Shettihalli (K.V.)	ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Shimse (N.V.)	ಶಿಂಸೆ
Shirabadige (C.V.)	ಶಿರಬಡಿ
Shiragalipura (T.V.)	ಶಿರಗಲಿಪುರ
Shirakaradi (K.O.V.)	ಶಿರಕರಡಿ
Siravase (C.V.)	ಸಿರವಾಸೆ
Shivagange (T.B.)	ಶಿವಗಂಗೆ
Shivane (T.V.)	ಶಿವನೆ
Shivane Kaval (T.B.)	ಶಿವನೆಕಾವಲು
Shivapura (T.V.)	ಶಿವಪುರ
Shiragalale (N.V.)	ಶಿರಗಲೆ
Siddanahalli (T.V.)	ಸಿದ್ಧನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddapura (T.V.)	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ
Siddapura (K.V.)	ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ
Siddarahalli (K.B.)	ಸಿದ್ಧರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddarahalli (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಸಿದ್ಧರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddarahalli (T.B.) (Amritapura Hobli)	ಸಿದ್ಧರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddarahalli (T.V.) (Tarikere Hobli)	ಸಿದ್ಧರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddaramanahalli (K.V.)	ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddagondanahalli (K.B.)	ಸಿದ್ಧಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siddipura (T.V.)	ಸಿದ್ಧಿಪುರ
Sidukanahalli (T.B.)	ಸಿದುಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sindigere (C.V.)	ಸಿಂದಿಗೆರೆ
Singatagere (K.V.)	ಸಿಂಗಟಗೆರೆ
Siragola (C.V.)	ಸಿರಗೋಲೆ
Siraguru (C.V.)	ಸಿರಗೂರು
Siruganahalli (T.V.)	ಸಿರುಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Siragunda (C.V.)	ಶಿರಗುಂದ
Siravalalu (C.V.)	ಸಿರವಾಳಲು
Siriappanahalli (K.B.)	ಸಿರಿಯಪ್ಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
S. Madapura (K.V.)	ಎಸ್. ಮಾದಾಪುರ
Somlapura (K.O.V.)	ಸೋಮ್ಲಾಪುರ
Somanahalli (T.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ

Somanahalli (K.B.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ಸೋಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Somapura (T.V.)	ಸೋಮಪುರ
Somerahalli (T.V.)	ಸೋಮೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sokke (T.V.)	ಸೊಕ್ಕೆ
Sollapura (T.V.)	ಸೋಲ್ಲಾಪುರ
Soorapura (K.V.)	ಸೂರಾಪುರ
Soppinahalli (T.V.)	ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Soutanahalli (T.V.)	ಸೌತನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sringeri (Town)	ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ ಟೌನ್
Sringeri (Rural) (S.V.) (Sringeri Markal	ಶೃಂಗೇರಿ (ರೂರಲ್)
Srinivasapura (C.B.)	ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಪುರ
Sthirur (K.O.V.)	ಸ್ಥಿರೂರು
Subramanyadahalli (C.B.)	ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Sugudavani (C.V.)	ಸುಗುಡವಾಣಿ
Sunkasale (M.V.)	ಸುಂಕಸಾಲೆ
Sunkadamakki (S.V.)	ಸುಂಕದಮಕ್ಕಿ
Sunnadahalli (T.V.)	ಸುಣ್ಣದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Susalavani (N.V.)	ಸುಸಲವಾಣಿ
Suragondanahalli (C.B.)	ಸೂರಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Suruguppe (C.V.)	ಸೂರುಗುಪ್ಪೆ
Swamy Katte (K.B.)	ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಕಟ್ಟೆ
Tadabenahalli (C.V.)	ತಡಬೇನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tadaga (T.V.)	ತಡಗ
Tadagase (C.V.)	ತಡಗಸೆ
Tagaduru (C.V.)	ತಗಡೂರು
Taggihalli Kaval (K.B.)	ತಗ್ಗಿಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕಾವಲು
Talamakki (K.O.V.)	ತಲಮಕ್ಕಿ
Talamakki Estate (K.O.V.)	ತಲಮಕ್ಕಿ ಎಸ್ಟೇಟ್
Talihalla (C.V.)	ತಲಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tamatadahalli (T.V.)	ತಮಟದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tammihalli (K.B.)	ತಮ್ಮಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tandrebore Kaval (K.V.)	ತಂದ್ರಬೋರೆ ಕಾವಲು
Tangli (K.V.)	ತಂಗಲಿ
Tanigebailu (T.V.)	ತನಿಗೇಬೈಲು
Tanudi (K.O.V.)	ತನುಡಿ
Tarikere (Town)	ತರೀಕೆರೆ ಟೌನ್
Taruve (M.V.)	ತರುವೆ
Talagodu (M.V.)	ತಳಗೋಡು
Tammadavalli (K.O.V.)	ತಮ್ಮಡವಳ್ಳಿ
Tanudi (M.V.)	ತನುಡಿ
Tattakola (M.V.)	ತಟ್ಟಕೋಳ
Theguru (C.V.)	ತೇಗೂರು

Thigada (T.V.)	ತಿಗಡ
Thimlapura (K.V.)	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Thimmapura (K.V.) (Hirenallur Hobli)	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Thimmapura (T.V.) (Tarikere Hobli)	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Thimmapura (T.V.) (Shivane Hobli)	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Thimmapura (T.V.) (Ajjampur Hobli)	ತಿಮ್ಮಾಪುರ
Thippagondanahalli (T.V.)	ತಿಪ್ಪಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thippagondanahalli (K.V.) (Sakrepatna Hobli)	ತಿಪ್ಪಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thippagondanahalli (K.B.) (Yagati Hobli)	ತಿಪ್ಪಗೊಂಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thirugana (C.V.)	ತಿರುಗಣ
Thogarihankalu (C.V.)	ತೊಗರಿಹಂಕಲು
Thondavalli (C.V.)	ತೊಂಡವಳ್ಳಿ
Thoranamavu (C.V.)	ತೋರಣಮಾವು
Thotadahalli (C.V.)	ತೋಟದಹಳ್ಳಿ
Thotaduru (M.V.)	ತೋಟದೂರು
Thubinakere (K.B.)	ತುಂಬಿನಕೆರೆ
Thuluvana Koppa (K.V.)	ತುಳುವಿನಕೊಪ್ಪ
Thyagadabagi (T.V.)	ತ್ಯಾಗದಬಾಗಿ
Tripura (M.V.)	ತ್ರಿಪುರ
Turunvanahalli (K.V.)	ತುರುವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Tyagadakatte (T.V.)	ತ್ಯಾಗದಕಟ್ಟೆ
Tyarajjanahalli (T.V.)	ತ್ಯಾರಜ್ಜನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Udana (K.O.V.)	ಉಡಾಣ
Udase (M.V.)	ಉದಸೆ
Uddeboranahalli (C.V.)	ಉದ್ದೇಬೋರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Udeva (T.V.)	ಉಡೇವಾ
Udugere (K.V.)	ಉಡುಗೆರೆ
Uggehalli (M.V.)	ಉಗ್ಗೆಹಳ್ಳಿ
U. Husahalli (M.V.)	ಯು. ಹೊಸಹಳ್ಳಿ
U. Kodihalli (K.B.)	ಯು. ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳಿ
Ullinaguru (K.B.)	ಉಳ್ಳಿನಾಗೂರು
Ulevalli (S.V.)	ಉಳವಳ್ಳಿ
Upparabeeranahalli (T.V.)	ಉಪ್ಪಾರ ಬೇರನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Upparabasavanahalli (T.V.)	ಉಪ್ಪಾರಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Uppinahalli (K.V.)	ಉಪ್ಪಿನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Uppahalli (C.V.)	ಉಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ
Urabage (M.V.)	ಊರಬಗೆ
Ulgere (K.V.)	ಊಳಿಗೆರೆ
Vaddaradibba (T.V.)	ವಡ್ಡರದಿಬ್ಬ
Vaddarahalli (C.V.)	ವಡ್ಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderahalli (T.V.)	ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaderahalli (K.V.) (Kadur Hobli)	ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ

Vaderahalli (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ವಡೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vaggade (N.V.)	ವಗ್ಗಡೆ
Vajuvalli (C.V.)	ವಾಜುವಳ್ಳಿ
Vakkalagere (K.V.)	ವಕ್ಕಲಗೇರೆ
Valagerahalli (C.V.)	ವಲಗೇರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vappanise (K.V.)	ವಪ್ಪನಿಸೆ
Varkate (N.V.)	ವಾರಕಾಟೆ
Vasthare (C.V.)	ವಸ್ತಾರೆ
Vatebachalakan (K.V.)	ವಾಟೆಬಚ್ಚಲಾಕಾನ್
Vataganahalli (C.V.)	ವಾಟಗನಹಳ್ಳಿ
V. Chattanahalli (T.B.) (Amrithapura Hobli)	ವಿ. ಚಟ್ಟನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Veerapura (T.V.) (Shivane Hobli)	ವೀರಾಪುರ
Veerapura (T.B.) (Ajjanpura Hobli)	ವೀರಾಪುರ
Vidyaranyapura (S.V.)	ವಿದ್ಯಾರಣ್ಯಪುರ
Virupanahalli (K.B.)	ವಿರೂಪನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Vittala (N.V.)	ವಿಠಲ
Vittalapura (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ವಿಠಲಪುರ
Vittalapura (T.V.) (Amrithapura Hobli)	ವಿಠಲಾಪುರ
Vy kunthapura (S.V.)	ವೈಕುಂಠಪುರ
Yadadanti (K.O.V.)	ಯಡದಂತಿ
Yadadalu (S.V.)	ಯಡದಾಳು
Yadadalli (S.V.)	ಯಡದಳ್ಳಿ
Yadur (M.V.)	ಯಡೂರು
Yagati (K.V.)	ಯಗಟೆ
Yalagodige (C.V.)	ಯಲಗೋಡಿಗಿ
Yallambalase (K.V.)	ಯಳ್ಳಂಬಳಸೆ
Yalugere (T.V.)	ಯಲುಗೆರೆ
Yaradahankalu (T.V.)	ಯರದಹಂಕಲು
Yaradakere (K.V.) (Yagati Hobli)	ಯರದಕೆರೆ
Yaradakere (K.V.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ಯರದಕೆರೆ
Yarehalli (K.V.)	ಯರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Y. Basavanahalli (K.B.) (Singatagere Hobli)	ವೈ. ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Y. Basavanahalli (K.B.) (Yagati Hobli)	ವೈ. ಬಸವನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yelagondanahalli (K.V.)	ಯಲಗೋಡನಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yelamalalu (K.V.)	ಯಲಮಾಳಲು
Yemmedoddi (K.V.)	ಯಮ್ಮದೊಡ್ಡಿ
Yerebailu (T.V.)	ಯರೇಬೈಲು
Yerehalli (C.B.)	ಯರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yerehalli (T.V.)	ಯರಹಳ್ಳಿ
Yerehalli (K.V.)	ಯರೇಹಳ್ಳಿ
Y. Mallapura (K.V.)	ವೈ. ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರ

The Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka has prepared village index cards embodying basic village statistics, under sixteen headings which include area, population, agriculture, irrigation, cottage industries, livestock, etc. Those desirous of securing this information can approach the Bureau in Bangalore.

ADDENDA

Page 61 : At the end of Migration Tables

Number of immigrant persons in Chikmagalur District at the time of Census enumeration in 1971 was as follows :

I. Born in other districts of the State :

Rural	..	73,927
Urban	..	37,864
Unclassifiable	..	525

II. Born in other states of India :

Tamil Nadu	..	18,875
Kerala	..	8,475
Andhra Pradesh	..	2,160
Maharashtra	..	280
Rajasthan	..	620
Gujarat	..	135
Uttar Pradesh	..	40
West Bengal	..	30
Orissa	..	25
Haryana	..	15
Pondicherry	..	15
Goa, Daman and Diu	..	10
Punjab	..	5
Delhi	..	5

III. Born in other countries in Asia :

Nepal	..	45
Ceylon (Sri Lanka)	..	15
Burma	..	5

IV. Born in countries of Europe :—Nil.

V. Born in countries of Africa :—Nil.

VI. Unclassifiable—710.

Source : Census of India 1971, Series 14, Mysore, Part II-D Migration Tables.

P. 167 : Vignyan Industries.

Vignyan Industries Limited, Tarikere, has produced 918 million tonnes of alloy steel castings and 625 million tonnes of ingots, employing 315 workers in 1980.

P. 167 : At the end of Coffee Curing Works.

Messrs. Malenadu planters Coffee Curing works, Chikmagalur, has provided employment for 458 workers, and paid Rs. 4,55,815 as wages and cured 5,148 tonnes of Coffee during 1980-81.

Messrs. Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Chikmagalur, has cured 3,314 tonnes of Coffee, employing 274 workers and paid Rs. 6,73,874 as wages in 1980-81.

Messrs. Chamundi Coffee Curing Works, Chikmagalur, has cured 4,493 tonnes of Coffee, employing 340 works and paid Rs. 7,89,363 as wages in 1980-81.

P. 168 : At the end of Tea factories.

Kelagur Tea Factory has provided employment for 475 workers, paid Rs. 9,02,294 as wages for them in 1980-81 and manufactured 3,19,759 Kg. Tea.

Balanoor Tea and Rubber Co., Ltd., Balanoor has provided employment for 491 Workers and paid Rs. 9,73,542 as wages in 1980-81. It manufactured 4,13,928 Kg Tea during the same year.

Mavinakere Tea Estate has manufactured 88,431 Kg tea, employing 274 workers and paid Rs. 5,03, 228 as wages in 1980-81.

P. 168 : At the end of Khandasari Sugar

Messrs. Giri Sugar and Industries, Khandasari Sugar unit, which works only in season, provided employment for about 150 workers and paid about Rs. 55,000 as wages during 1980-81. The production of Khandasari Sugar in the year was about 14 tonnes.

The Pragathi Gramodyoga Khandasari Sakkare Kaigarika Sahakara Sangha Ltd., Tarikere, has obtained a loan of Rs. 3.82 lakhs as on 31st March 1981, from Karnataka Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Page 170 : Before Khadi and Village Industries.

Sericulture

The Sericulture is a labour-oriented industry. The Department of Sericulture opened an office of Assistant Director of Sericulture at Chikmagalur in 1979. In 1980, two Government Silk Farms, one at Lingalapuri of Kadur Taluk and another at Sollapura of Tarikere Taluk and six extension centres each at Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri and Tarikere were started. Terminalia speices which happened to be the food plants for the Tassar Silk Worms are available abundantly in the forests and lands owned by private persons in the district

Demonstration Farm-Cum-Training centres of Lingalapura and Sollapura are producing quality cocoons and laying and providing employ

ment opportunities to weaker sections of the society. A Technical Service Centre has been established to provide technical know-how to the sericulturists. Chaki Rearing Centres have also been established. In 1980, there were 8 candidates under training in different farms. Six sericulturists took the rearing equipments on subsidy basis.

Table indicating taluk-wise area under mulberry and the number of farmers who have taken up the industry in Chikmagalur district as in 1980.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area under mulberry in hectares.	Total No. of farmers.
1	Chikmagalur	95.72	140
2	Kadur	56.52	60
3	Koppa	30.80	52
4	Mudigere	24.82	50
5	Narasimharajapura	10.00	22
6	Sringeri	20.80	40
7	Tarikere	73.72	118
Total		312.38	482

P. 170 : Khadi and Village Industries

During 1979-80, the Khadi and Village Industries Board has given Rs. 4,96,800 loans and Rs. 50,250 grants for Khadi and Village Industries in the district. One Non-edible oil and Soap unit has received Rs. 0.13 lakh loan and Rs. 0.03 lakh grant from the Board.

(See also General Appendices)

Page 227 : Under Public Transport

Sallient figures pertaining to the Chikmagalur Depot of the K.S.R.T.C. for some recent years

Sl. No.	Particulars	Year			
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-11
1	No. of routes	72	77	79	79
2	Route - length	5,718	5,917	5,968	6,031
3	No. of schedules	46	51	54	54
4	No. of buses	50	57	62	57
5	Passenger - revenue per day (in Rs.)	29,250	31,976	38,825	45,464
6	Daily expenses	29,203	31,320	39,524	48,438
7	Earning per km (in paise)				
	Gross	222.8	236.1	260.7	281.0
	Net	+0.36	+4.84	-4.69	-27.50

Page 276: Before District Plans

Community Development Programme

Community Development Programme which was mainly aimed at bringing socio-economic transformation in the rural area, was launched in the district on 2nd October 1952 as well as in other parts of the State. The programme mainly emphasised a planned integrated rural development of all sections of the community with their active co-operation and participation. The programme was carried out in three different stages, namely (1) National Extensive Service Stage of generally four years duration, which was relatively less intensive; (2) Community Development Stage; and (3) Post Intensive stage. A selected block of hundred villages of the taluk was placed under a Block Development Officer. A Social Education Organiser was also associated with the Block work. A village level worker (*Gramasevak*) was posted for every ten villages of the Block to serve as Assistant for various purposes. The main function in these selected blocks was to facilitate the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, social education, communications, rural art and crafts and co-operation, etc. The District Development Committee comprising of both official and non-official members, headed by the Deputy Commissioner as the co-ordinator was formed to supervise and guide the work at the district level.

From 1st April 1969, the Community Development Blocks were made co-terminus with the respective revenue taluks. The Taluk Development Boards were entrusted with overall charge of the Community Development Block activities in each taluk. Consequently, the Block Development Officer was *ex-officio* Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board. There was also a drastic cut in allocation of budget for each Community Development Block. Further, Government felt that the time was ripe to withdraw gradually from this programme so as to give wider scope for local initiatives and to place various activities of the block on a self sustaining basis. In the changed context, it is observed that there is no need for the district community development programme since the developmental activities are being carried out by the taluk development boards functioning at the taluk level. (See Ch. XIV).

Jayanthi Villages in Chikmagalur District

One village in every community development block was selected for undertaking programmes of all-round development to mark the silver jubilee year of India's Independence viz., 1972, and such villages were expected to serve as a model to other villages in the blocks. These villages are called Jayanthi villages. The villages selected in the district are Lakhya (Taluk-Chikmagalur), Chikpatnagere (T-Kadur), Jayapura (T-Koppa) K. Kanaboor (T-Narasimharajapura), Menase (T-Sringeri), Gadihalli (T-Tarikere) and Javali (T-Mudigere). The establishment of schools, construction or expansion

of school buildings, starting of local-fund dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, community centres, *balawadis*, *mahila mandals*, *yuvak mandals* and provision of housing facilities to the poor including Scheduled Castes are some of the programmes undertaken in those villages.

At Lakya, eight Janatha houses and two houses under Jayanthi housing scheme were constructed by 1975-76. A well for drinking water was sunk.

At Chikpatnagere two houses were completed by the Social Welfare Department and 12 under the Janatha Housing Scheme. A school building was also constructed during 1975-76.

At Jayapura, development programmes in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandary, fisheries, horticulture, education, etc., were taken up during 1973-74, four Harijan families were provided with a house at a cost of Rs. 8,000. Houses were also provided to 40 poorer families under the Janatha Housing Scheme. In 1980-81, this village was included in the Integrated Rural Development Programme and 27 people below the poverty line were given loans by the Karnataka Bank for starting their own occupations. Irrigation wells were also constructed and fitted with pumpsets.

K. Kanaboor is a backward village surrounded by the back-waters of the Tunga river. By 1974-75, nine houses had been constructed out of which seven were allotted to Harijan families. As there was only one well in this village, one more well was sunk under 314 L.D. Works' Programme in 1974-75. The existing primary school building was repaired in 1974-75. Other developmental works undertaken in this village were, the free distribution of 73 house sites to the landless agricultural labourers, construction of an approach road to this village from the main road, the starting of the Young Farmers' Club, sinking of a bore well (at a cost of Rs. 82,000) and electrification of the village.

The village Menase has all environmental factors favourable to its gradual development. One well was sunk and six houses under the Jayanthi Housing Scheme and 11 under Janatha Housing Scheme and two additional class rooms for the primary schools were constructed. The Young Farmers' Co-operative Society was founded and 173 house sites were distributed to the landless by 1974-75.

The development works undertaken in Javali Village by the end of 1975, were the construction of a school building, implementation of Natural Rural Water Supply Scheme by sinking wells, construction of roads and starting of youth club and mahila samaj and the provision of housing facilities for weaker sections.

At Gadihalli, construction of two class rooms for the primary school was taken up during 1975-76. Construction of 12 Janatha houses, free distribution of tiles for three houses, founding a Women's Welfare Centre

under the aegis of the Taluk Development Board, provision for drinking water by sinking a bore well and construction of roads and drainage under the Employment Affirmation Scheme are other programmes undertaken during subsequent years. Under Applied Nutrition Programme, fishery activities have been initiated, and the village has been recently brought under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

The programmes envisaged under the Jayanthi Villages Scheme could not be fully implemented in view of the fact that participation of the villagers in their implementation was not at the expected level.

A report for the year 1973-74 speaks of a total of 30 houses being allotted to Scheduled Castes alone in all these seven villages.

Land Army

The Land Army scheme was initiated by the State Government in 1971 with a view to undertake labour intensive rural reconstruction activities. Its main objective was to create durable assets in addition to providing rural employment opportunities. Its activities in the district came into being in 1972 with the opening of one of its units at Yemmedoddi in Kadur taluk. Under a Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, ten works at a total cost of Rs. 7.4 lakhs were undertaken by the Department upto 9th August, 1974 when the entire project was wound up. Of the ten works executed, under the head "Communication Works" three roads were constructed or improved at a total cost of Rs. 5 lakhs which included formation of road from Kadur to Yemmedoddi (construction of eight cross drains and metalling the road, etc.) construction of another road from Yemmedoddi to K. M. road and forming a road from Hiriangala to Chikkangala.

Under the Head "Irrigation Works" four works were undertaken (viz. improvements to Chikkangala tank, improvements to Chikkangala *anekal* and its feeder channels, improvements to Gajamatta channel along with Community Development works and improvements to Doddabukkasagara tank and channels) at a total cost of Rs. 2.22 lakhs. Under the head "Construction", one roomed, three school buildings were completed at a total cost of Rs. 18,000 at Yemmedoddi, Ramanahalli and Rangapura. A total of 73,700 mandays were utilised in the district under the project and the office was manned by one Task Force Commander, (TFC) who was an engineer, assisted by three Assistant Task Force Commanders.

Page 281: After the Table

Potentialities of development

Three decades of planned development activities in the district have influenced, to a considerable extent, acceleration of the economic growth of the district. Though much progress has been made during these plan

periods, the district has still to improve its industrial base and expand its agricultural and allied activities by putting the under-utilised and unutilised resources to productive purposes. Taking the development index for Karnataka State at 100, the points scored by the district was 90.16 as in 1979-80, the rank allocated for the district being 14. It could be seen that the district had moved down from the 12th rank in 1971-72 to 14th rank in 1979-80, the first one being Bangalore with 198.75 points. The district has ample natural resources which need to be further exploited systematically for its economic development.

According to population projections for Karnataka (1972-86) carried out by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the population of the district would be 10,33,300 by the end of 1986. Thus, there will be an addition of 2,96,653 persons to the present population. This has to be also kept in view. The recurring socio-economic problems like unemployment, under-employment, inadequacy of sources in extending civic amenities, etc., pose special problems. Efforts are being made to lessen this alarming population growth-rate by advising the people to go in for suitable family welfare practices on voluntary basis.

The problem of unemployment and under-employment of the district could be mitigated to a certain extent by generating more employment opportunities both in the rural and urban areas in industrial, agricultural and related spheres. The large development outlay coupled with special programmes in rural areas can help to generate employment opportunities. Employment assistance to technically qualified persons, graduates and post-graduates, stipendiary schemes for training of engineering graduates and diploma holders, incentives, schemes for self-employment for technically qualified certificate and diploma holder, concessions etc., schemes pertaining to the unemployed in rural areas like rural works projects (renamed as DPAP), SFDA, MFAL, CSRE and Land Army have (all these schemes being brought under DRDS) to a greater extent checked the growing unemployment. The Employment Affirmation Scheme, which is now in operation in the district, seeks to lessen under-employment in the rural areas. The abolition of untouchability, job reservations, job security, pension schemes, subsidised education, and such other socio-economic measures introduced in the district have helped to create a sense of relief to the vulnerable sections of the community. Proper exploitation of forest resources, in which the district is rich, on a commercial scale, can also generate job opportunities. There is a scope for units for manufacturing paper bags, brown paper, furniture, matches, soapnut powder, lemon-grass oil and the like. There is need for solvent extraction factories, for extracting oil from rice-bran etc., and also oil seed crushers and food-preservation industries. Establishment of more and more small-scale, cottage, rural, forest-based and agro-based industries will create employment

opportunities and raise the standard of living. To help the development of these industries, the required infra-structural facilities, which are inadequate at present need to be provided. Adequate and convenient transport and communication facilities can also give a fillip to employment opportunities.

The cultivable waste lands of 26,543 hectares and parts of permanent pastures and other grazing lands of 1,34,092 hectares, besides 2,000 hectares of alkaline soil, can be brought under the plough by increasing irrigational facilities supplemented by scientific cultivation so that agricultural output can be stepped up. A portion of this area can also be brought under the afforestation programme. There is a great need for the development of forestry in the *maidan* area of the district too, maintaining the ecological balance.

The estimated underground water potential of the district is put at 561.84 million C 3 of water. The annual rainfall is placed at 1,989.80 mm. The total area that can be irrigated is estimated to be 3,16,027 hectares of land. According to a recent survey, only 16 per cent of the available irrigation potential has been so far used. Water going waste in Hebbe falls, Hanumanahalla and other places can be conserved. Since irrigation would create more employment within agriculture, priority is being given to it. There are more avenues for increasing the area under cultivation by taking up several minor irrigation projects. A large number of tanks are silted up and they are to be desilted, and some are to be repaired. There is scope for construction of small pick-ups and anicuts, and for sinking 4,300 wells for tapping ground water. The district has good potentiality for fish development. About 50 per cent of water spread area in the district is suitable for fish-culture. This requires proper exploitation and further development.

The coffee plantations have been a main source of prosperity for the district. Commercial cultivation of coffee is done in 42,105 hectares of land. There is the possibility of bringing 6,498 additional hectares of land under this money crop. In this respect, initial work pertaining to classification of land according to elevation, soil, rainfall, etc., has already been taken up by the Coffee Board. Research done in the district has indicated that Coffee can be grown along with arecanut and coconut in the Koppa area which is the home of arecanut cultivation. This tract which is situated about 2,400 feet above the sea-level is found congenial for coffee cultivation of both Arabica and Robusta in a mixed way.

A study of the inter-district variations of agricultural productivity in respect of 12 leading crops in Karnataka for the periods of 1961-64 and 1970-73 revealed that the district had achieved the highest rate of growth in respect of agriculture. The trend has to be kept up, and steps are to be taken for speedy implementation of an extensive land reforms and develop-

ment policy, consolidation of the work already done in soil and water conservation and building up of necessary agricultural infrastructure. In view of the suitability of soil and climate for growing vegetables, flower species and fruits, a rational approach has to be adopted for their cultivation on commercial scale. Growing of mulberry also holds out bright prospects in the district. The district also possess the State's best known draught breed "Amrit Mahal". They are to be preserved properly and developed by taking up cross-breeding methods.

Forests, in which *malnad* parts abound, are degraded due to illicit felling, encroachments, grazing, etc. It is necessary to rebuild these degraded forests by resorting to scientific methods. There is a continuous stretch of valuable forests through the Jagara Valley and in Koppa and Mudigere taluks, Lakkavalli forest being known for its fine teakwood. This must be preserved and later exploited on a scientific basis. A kind of thick growth of tall and non-edible grasses found in some places in the Bhadra forests on either side of the Kalasa-Gangamoola road and also on the slopes of hillocks near Ganapathi-Katte in Sringeri taluk can be used in the manufacture of straw boards, etc. Baba-Budan hills abound in valuable herbs. There is only one industry engaged in the production of Ayurvedic medicine. There is scope for further exploitation of this wealth. The development of the forest resources can be linked up as an integral part of the strategy of total planning. It is also necessary to link up all the inhabited villages with an all-weather road. In order to enable the farmer to get his timber requirements, it is, better to take up 'social forestry' on a big scale.

The district is rich in mineral resources. There are reserves of 45,000 tonnes of asbestos, 0.95 million tonnes of copper, 54,500 tonnes of kaolin and 4,000 million tonnes of iron ore. The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company is exploiting the low grade magnetite iron ore for export. According to another estimation, the Kudremukh iron ore belt contains sedimentary pre-cambrian iron-ore formation of proven ore to the extent of 610 million tonnes, and underlying primary magnetite ore to the extent of 520 million tonnes. The huge Kudremukh Iron Ore Project has given a good deal of impetus in the field of economic development. Recent investigations have shown that there is a reserve of over 3,000 million tonnes of iron ore in Baba-Budan range also. Possibility of taking up gold-mining in Tarikere Taluk has to be examined as fairly good deposits of gold are located at Jalargundi and Siddharahalli of the taluk. The gold at Jalaragundi is stated to be mostly free and that the load is studded richly with small crystals of pyrites which also carry some quantity of gold. Blue kyanite found at Kadamane of Sringeri taluk and Melkoppa of Koppa taluk may lend themselves for cutting and polishing into pleasing blue semiprecious stones. As Kaolin found in Narasimharajapura taluk seems to be suitable enough for preparing fire bricks, its commercial exploitation can be taken up. In 1912 and 1915,

the *Jaghir* authorities of Sringeri found deposits of mica in Sringeri taluk. They had also stated that it would be possible to get 23,568 lbs. of splittings from about 1,80,000 lbs. of undressed mica. This question needs to be further investigated. The Department of Mines and Geology has already given mining licences on lease basis in respect of iron ore, quartz, yellow ochre, kyanite, black clay, manganese, asbestos, soapstone (steatite) etc. Question of economic exploitation of mica, limestone and other minerals has to be also examined. Good clay suitable for the manufacture of pots and tiles is found at Hariharapura, Halmathur and Markadi of Koppa taluk, while a plastic yellowish clay is found on the east bank of the Tunga river. Feasibility of setting up tiles and bricks factories in the area needs to be investigated.

Taking the present livestock population and the death rate of animals, it is estimated that about 43,000 numbers of raw skins and 91,000 raw hides are available every year. With this, a tanning unit can be established.

As there is a general shortage of milk, mutton and eggs, a few collecting and processing centres can be started in the co-operative fold. The existing grazing and pasture lands offer good scope for the breeding of animals particularly cross-breed.

Sheets of dehydrated stem of areca plam branches (*haale*) can be utilised for productive purposes in the manufacture of plates, pans, jars, containers in addition to caps made of arecanut sheet called *muttahaale*. The plates and other such containers can have a good urban market. This can be a good village industry, helping the ryots and their women too, to use their spare time remuneratively. The agencies encouraging home and village industries can take up the matter. Recent researches have proved that the very material can be also used for manufacturing of gin-washers, modern foot-wears and packing materials. Mushroom-food, which has nutritious value, can also be prepared, with the help of the outer cover of arecanut. Thus there is scope for starting of such industries in the areas where areca is grown in plenty.

There is much scope for the development of coir and other allied industries in the district if cultivation of cactus (*kattale* or *kalnaru*) is undertaken on large scale on the slopes of hills and over the mounds in the *maidan* region wherever the land is unfit for cultivation of other crops and plantations. This rural industry can be promoted availing the benefits and technical know-how being extended by the Forest Department and the Forest Plantation Corporation. Afforestation programme can be also undertaken on a larger scale than now to provide jobs in rural areas. Vast stretches of land in the slopes in the district can be thus put to proper use.

There is also scope for the development of industries like calcium oxide and hydroxide, arecanut powder, coffee powder, coconut stalk powder, mixed

fertiliser, polythene products, etc. There is also need for starting of general purpose machine shops, tyre-retreading units, engineering workshops and repair sheds. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, constituted under the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act of 1966 has selected, Samse village in Mudigere taluk as a growth centre and acquired 106.1 hectares of land for purpose of developing it as an industrial area. A few more growth-centres in the *malnad* and *maidan* areas of the district need to be developed. There was a proposal to start a sugar factory between Tarikere and Bhadravati. This needs to be pursued to usher in sugar industry in the district.

The lead bank survey of the district has identified many unbanked growth centres in the district, specially in the semi-urban and rural areas. Opening of commercial bank branches in those places will not only cater to the banking needs, but also help in mobilising rural deposits in addition to facilitating widening of marketing and trading activities. The district is a part of the hinterland of the new Mangalore port which is now providing better facilities for export and import trade. There is need for more saving habits and spirit of industrial enterprise in the district. If these will be forthcoming in better measure, taking advantage of the several incentives being provided, speedier and larger economic development of the district can be expected in the coming years.

The district was in the core region of the Hoysala kingdom, and there had been lot of artistic activity in the area. The Hoysalas have left behind many fine temples at Amritapura, Belavadi, Baggavalli, Marle and Hire-magalur to mention only a few. The natural beauty of the ranges of the Western Ghats which have lofty mountain peaks like Mullayyanagiri, Kalhattigiri, Kudremukh and Baba-Budan Hills with enchanting water falls like the Hebbe and the beautiful summer resorts like Krishnarajendra Hill Station are a feast to the eyes, as the nature is in gay abundance in these regions. Some of these peaks are centres of pilgrimage and attract large number of devotees. Thus the tourist potential of the district is immense. There is a game sanctuary called "Bhadra Game Sanctuary" situated about 42 km from Chikmagalur town. This needs to be developed as a tourist Centre. The proposed introduction of a mechanical boat unit in the waters of the Bhadra reservoir will definitely attract tourists. In addition, the famous Kemmannugundi hill station, Muthodi reserved forest area, Baba-Budan hills (Dattatreya Baba-Budan Swamy Peetha or Dargah, ancient temples at Kalasa, Khandya, Belavadi, Sringeri, religious centres like Sringeri, Hariharapura, Balehonnur can as well be developed as tourist centres. Intensive and extensive publicity over the tourist spots and provision for package tour programmes either by private or State agencies are sure to help the growth of tourist industry of the District. Production of a documentary film depicting all these aspects will be of immense value to boost the tourist industry in the district.

The establishment of a historical museum at Chikmagalur or Hiremagalur by gathering together the scattered piece of sculpture and other antiquities may also help to give a fillip to this industry.

Pages 289 and 311

Administration of Sringeri Samsthan (Jahagir)

Sringeri was a **Samsthana** or **Jahagir** with a semi-independent status. In 1346 A.D., the Vijayanagara emperor, Harihara, granted nine villages for maintenance of the matha. Several subsequent grants and endowments were made by successive kings. After Vijayanagara, the Keladi Nayakas helped it munificently. In 1653 A.D. at the request of the pontiff of the monastery, Shivappa Nayaka, the Keladi ruler, caused a survey of the villages, demarcation of the fields and also settlement of disputes between minor *umbalidars* and tenants. In 1897, as desired by the jagadguru, the Mysore Government passed the Sringeri Jagir Inam Settlement Regulation with the consent of the Government of India. A new survey and settlement of the villages was carried out in 1900. The grant of *darkhast* was regulated by the provisions of the Mysore Land Revenue Code. The *matha* itself did not cultivate lands with hired labour. It was helping the raiyats to bring forest lands under cultivation and to lay out areca plantations. The cultivators were the *Khatedars* with proprietary rights and were paying the *kandaya* (land revenue) to the *matha*. The *inams* held by temples derived rent in kind as fixed in the Inam settlement of 1901. The revenue of the *Jahagir* was, at the beginning of this century, about Rs. 50,000 which was supplemented by the State's contribution of Rs. 12,000.

In 1841-42, the head of the *matha* nominated an Amildar with civil and criminal jurisdiction, so as to bring the administration of justice in line with Cysore. The *matha* then gradually and voluntarily surrendered to the Government its authority pertaining to the administration of law and order. As desired by Jagadguru Shri Chandrashekhara Bharati, a senior officer of the Mysore service was put in charge of the revenue administration of the *matha*. This functionary was designated as Officer-in-charge and he worked under the general control of the Deputy Commissioner, Chikmagalur district. The entire expenditure of this establishment was met by the *matha*.

In 1887, Sringeri town was constituted a Municipality under the control of the Sringeri Deputy Amildar. The Municipality was authorised to levy octroi the income being divided equally between the *matha* and the Municipality. After 1893, the *matha* waived their half share of the octroi income which was later spent on a dispensary and on improvement of sanitation.

The *matha* owned 23 villages comprising Sringeri *Jahagir* taluk and 24 villages in other parts of the princely Mysore State. The status of the

Samsthana was clarified by an order of the Mysore Government of 1907: "The case of Sringeri presents special features which entitle it to special consideration at the hands of the Government. It differs from the other Jahagirs in the State in its great antiquity and the purpose for which the grants were made." In this sense the Jagadguru "is not a jagirdar, the land that he holds do not constitute any reward", and they were given "for his maintenance so that he might pursue his spiritual ministration".

Since 1927, the Maharaja's Government was administering the properties of the *matha*. From that year, the major villages of the *matha* came under the Panchayat administration. The *matha* entrusted the District Board of Kadur (Chikmagalur) with the management of communications, public health, education and economic development. In 1947, the *matha* introduced Land Mortgage Bank Scheme and issued loans at low rates to the farmers. Under the Mysore Religious and Charitable *Inams* Abolition Act, 1955, all *jahagirs* and *inams* of religious and Charitable institutions were abolished. The *matha* was given a liquidated *tasdik* (allowance).

The Jahgir of Sringeri was abolished on 1st April 1959.

(See also chapter X and XI).

(See also map of Shringeri Jahagir Taluk included in this Volume).

Page No. 293 :

VI Planning

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanctioned post
1	District Planning Officer Class I Jr.	1
2	Asst. Director of Planning	1
3	Senior statistical Asst.	1
4	Steno I grade	1
5	Typist II grade	1
6	Second Divis. on Clerk	1
7	Class IV	1
Total		7

Page 471 : Before last para.

Among the writers from the district mention has to be made of Shri A. N. Swamy from Aldur who is a handicapped person and a writer who has contributed hundreds of articles to Kannada newspapers. He has specialised in humorous essays. Shri G. K. Siddappa Shetty of Chikmagalur is the editor of Kannada magazines *Geleya* and *Rashtravani* and composer of many inspiring ballads (*lavanis*) in the days of freedom movement which he also used to sing.

Shri Pattnagere Suryanarayana Shastri (1882-1960) who was a great scholar in *ayurveda* and has translated *Sarangadhara Samhita* and *Madhava Nidana* to Kannada and wrote *Agada Tantra*. Shri R. S. Venkatakrishnaiya of Tarikere wrote over half-a-dozen works on *ayurveda* in Kannada and of these *Sachitra Mulika Vaidya Prakashike*, illustrated work in three volumes on the medical value of herbs is described as a notable contribution to *ayurvedic* studies.

Page No. 515 : At the end of the sentence in line 22.

Aid to the Physically Handicapped.

Under Land Reforms Act, 1964, compensation worth Rs. 6,63,689 has been paid to 99 physically handicapped and mentally retarded land owners till the end of November, 1981. Of these six are from Chikmagalur, 15 from Koppa, 46 from Mudigere, 14 from Narasimharajapura, 16 from Sringeri and two from Tarikere taluks. Under the Stipendary Scheme seven physically handicapped graduates of the district have been provided with jobs by the end of November 1981.

GLOSSARY

Abhaya	assure protection
Abhisheka	anointing, pouring of water etc.
Abkari	excise
Acharya	a spiritual guide, a teacher, head of a <i>matha</i>
Adda	a weight representing the eighteenth portion of a <i>varaha</i> ; a coin (lit. one half)
Adhikari	an official, an authorised person
Adishesha	Primordial serpent (on whom Vishnu is supposed to recline)
Advaita	monism, school propounded by Shankara-charya
Agnikunda	a pit for consecrated fire
Agrahara	a settlement of scholarly brahmins, engaged in academic and religious pursuits
Agra-pooja	first honours
Ajnatavasa	living incognito
Alankara	decoration
Ambali	gruel like preparation of ragi
Amil	taluk
Amildar	tahsildar
Anche	post, postal service
Anewari	assessing crop, percentage of assessment having anna (1/16 of rupee) as reckoning unit
Anga	a limb
Angavastra	an upper garment (unstitched)
Ankana	square or rectangular space supported by four pillars in a building, a span
Anna	a coin, 1/16 of a rupee
Aradhana	worship, performing religious service
Asaf	governor
Ashtavadhanaseva	eight-fold service (to a deity after main <i>puja</i>)
Ashwamedha	horse sacrifice (performed by victorious monarchs)
Asofi	a province (under a governor)
Avatara	an incarnation
Ayurveda	the Hindu system of medicine
Bakshi (Bhakshi)	an Officer, palace superintendent
Balahar	baby food

Balavadi	nursery school
Balbhavan	a centre to entertain and educate children
Bale	plantain
Bali	a sept
Balla	a measure of grains
Bana	an arrow
Barabaluthis	the 12 village servants
Basadi	a Jaina place of worship <i>cum</i> monastery
Bavali	an ornament worn on the tip of the ear
Becharak	uninhabited (without light)
Beedi	a native cigarette
Beedu	a residence, a camp
Bendole	a ear ring, originally of palm leaf
Bhajan	choral singing of devotional songs
Bhajan mandali	a troupe performing bhajans
Bhoodan	donation of land, a movement started by Vinoba Bhave
Bhoota	spirit being worshipped
Bijavari	sowing capacity
Brahmarakshasa	a deceased brahmin supposed to appear as an evil spirit
Brindavan	the tomb of a Madhva saint
Bugudi	an ear ornament of females (worn on the upper part of the ear)
Byana	uncultivated hilly tract
Chaitya	a Jain or Buddhist shrine
Chali	chill
Chamara	a fan
Chamaradharini	a female fan bearer
Chammala	a percussion instrument
Chandi havana	sacrifice (in fire) to please Goddess Chandi
Chandraprabha	lustre of the moon
Chapati	a cake made of wheat flour
Chappara	a pandal
Chatni	a more seasoning formed of coconut kernel and other condiments
Chaturbhuj	four armed
Chauri	locks of false hair

Chavadi	platform in front of the house, the village office
Chhatra	a choultry
Chikka	small, minor
Chinmudra	a posture of fingers symbolising teaching
Chinna	gold
Chouli	saline soil
Daffedar	a head (of peons or constables)
Dalapati	a commander
Dandige umbali	grant to maintain a palanquin
Dannayaka	commander
Dargah	the tomb of a Muslim Saint
Darshan	becoming visible, meeting
Daya	a gift, a share
Deepasthamba	lamp post
Deepotsava	festival when series of lamps are lit
Devaranama	song in praise of God
Devi Mahatmya	Recitation of 'Devi Mahatme' a work glorifying Goddess Durga
Parayana	
Dewan	a prime minister, chief administrator
Dhadi (Dhade)	a measure, 1/4 of a maund
Dharana	a sit down strike
Dhanus	a bow
Dharmadarshi	a trustee
Dharmashala	a choultry
Dharmadhikarana/ Dharmakaranika	a judge
Dharma Shashtra	texts on Hindu law
Diddi bagilu	a small side entrance
Dikpalaka/Dikpala	guardian deities of eight cardinal directions (Indra, Agni, etc.)
Divya Jyoti	brilliant or divine light
Dodda	big, major
Dolu	a large drum
Dwarapalaka	door keeper
Fauzdar	commander
Gada	mace
Gaddige	a tomb of a saint

Gadyana	a gold coin from Karnataka in currency from the seventh century A.D., weighing around 52.3 grains of gold, also varaha, pagoda
Gamaki	a reciter of Kannada classics
Gana	oil press
Gandharva	a celestial musician
Ganji	rice gruel
Garbhagriha	sanctum sanctorum
Garuda	a bodyguard who died with his master under the Hoysalas, vehicle of Vishnu
Garudagamba	a tall stone pillar, in front of temples, on which, at festivals, a flambeau is put, its base bears an image of Garuda (Vishnu's vehicle)
Girija Kalyanotsava	a celebration when Shiva and his consort are married
Goiju	a thick mess (pulp) of boiled vegetables used as curry
Gopura	a pyramidal tower at the entrance
Gorabalu (gorabu)	a hood made of bamboo and leaves as protection from rain
Gosadan	shelter for cows, goshala
Goshala	a cow-stall, shelter for old cows
Gotra	lit : cowpan, of common descent
Gramadevata	a village deity
Gramasevaka	a male village guide
Gramasevika	a female village guide
Gudigar	wood sculptor
Guru	teacher, religious leader
Gurukula	a residential school in the house of a guru
Hagaranada habba	festival when a kind of folk drama is performed
Hakim	a physician (of unani system)
Hakkalu	land after the harvest
Halamaddi	a kind of incense
Hale (haale)	a sheet, the broad spathe at the stem of an areca plant branch
Hale topi	cap made of the above material
Haleya/Hale	old
Halla	a stream
Harikar	a messenger, drummer

Harikatha	an artistic and religious performance by one individual narrating stories on Vishnu, accompanied by music (similarly Shiva-katha)
Hittalu	a breckyard, kitchen garden
Hoblidar/or Shekdar	Revenue Inspector over a hobli
Homa	a kind of ritual sacrifice in fire
Honnu	a gold coin
Hukumnama	a written order
Inam	gift land
Inam-Sthal or Chor	unauthorised <i>inam</i>
Indrakeela	name of a Mythical mountain
Ishtalinga	linga worn on the body by Veerashaivas
Jagadguru	an eminent master (teacher)
Jagali, Jagati	a verandah, a platform
Jagarane	remaining awake
Jagir/Jahagir	land assigned in return of State service
Jamabandi	settlement of land assessment
Jamadar	a commander of a body (of troop etc.)
Jangama	a Lingayat priest
Japa	telling the bead
Jata	matted hair
Jataka	pony driven cart
Jatha	a political procession
Jodi	a kind of <i>inam</i> land with light assessment
Jodidar	jamindar, enjoying land on a quit rent
Jubba	a shirt
Kaisale	a small verandah
Kalasha	pot, a final resembling a pot
Kamandala	an ascetic's water-pot
Kambli-Koppe (Kambli-dagale)	a hood made of blanket fold as protection from rain
Kampana	a district, an administrative unit
Kandachar	the native militia, police
Kandaya	tax (on property) land revenue
Kanive	a valley
Kanjira Khanjira)	a small percussion instrument
Kanthi-sara	a necklace

Kapala	skull
Karade	an oblong drum
Karnam	village accountant
Kasu	the smallest copper coin, cash
Katche	the hem or end of a garment tucked into the waist after passing it in between the thighs
Kati	half, half gadyana
Kaval	reserved land or pasteur
Kavalgar	a watchman
Kayamgutta	permanent land settlement
Keertana	song in praise (of God)
Kendarchana	offering service to God by fire-walking
Kerc	tank
Khadi	hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, Khaddar
Khandaga	a measure for grains
Khandasari	crystal sugar
Kharab	waste
Khata	account (of land revenue)
Killedar	officer-in-charge of a fort
Kireeta	a crown
Kirtimukha	an ornamental mask
Kist	an instalment of revenue
Kolaga	a measure of grains
Koorma	tortoise, the second incarnation of Vishnu
Koru	a share in crop
Kshetra	a place of Pilgrimage, a piece of land
Kudike	marrying a widow at a simple ceremony
Kudu	a land measure, 500 square yards of garden land or 3,200 square yards of dry land.
Kula	cultivator, owner
Kumbhasambhava/ Kumbhodbhava	born in a water-jar, Agastya (a seer)
Kumri	a piece of ground in a jungle or in hilly tracts brought under cultivation.
Kusubalakki	parred rice, rice boiled and dried before husking
Lambika yoga	a meditative posture of hanging down
Lavanie	a folk song resembling a ballad
Leela	sport, story on the sport of a deity

Lungi	a piece of cloth tied round the loins by males, reaching down to the feet.
Madrasah	a school (of Muslims)
Maduve	marriage, tax on marriage in olden days
Magani	an administrative unit, a group of villages
Mahadwara	main gate
Mahamandalika	a senior governor or feudal lord
Mahapradhana	chief minister
Mahila Samaja	an association of women
Mahut	an elephant tamer
Makara	a special type of decoration along the prabhavali, typical of Kalyana chalukya and Hoysala sculptures, which is formed by the tongue of makara (a mythical animal) stretched in a pattern
Mali	a gardener
Malnad	forested hilly region of heavy rainfall
Mamool	customary
Mana	a maund
Manadanda	measuring rod
Mandala	a circle, a province
Mandali	a group of association
Mangalarati	the ceremony of waving lamp
Manikya	ruby
Mantapa	pavilion, (open or unclosed)
Mantrapushpa	consecrated flower
Maramat	public work (construction etc.)
Mastikal	a stone commemorative of a sati
Matha	a place where a religious head resides, a monastery
Meemamsa	reflection, investigation, a philosophic system
Meru	name of a fabulous mythical mountain
Mestrie	headman, supervisor
Midigayi	unripe (tender) fruit
Mohatarfa	tax on house, shops and professions
Moola	source
Moolaraga	an original or root tune
Moola-vigraha	a base image; an image that is not taken out

Mooshaka	a rat (vehicle to Ganesha)
Mrudanga	a percussion instrument played by fingers
Mudde	a roundish mass, a ball
Mukhamantapa	pavilion at the entrance
Muni	a recluse; an ascetic
Muppaga	a coin; three quarters
Musafirkhana	traveller's bungalow
Mutsaddi	an accountant
Muzrai	religious institutions administered by government; such department
Nad (Nadu)	an administrative unit
Nagaswara	a kind of indigenous clarinet
Nandi	bull; Shiva's vehicle
Navagraha homa	sacrifice to propitiate nine planets
Navaneetha Krishna	Krishna with butter in hand
Navaranga	a main assembly hall in temple with four columns in the centre, dividing the hall into nine spans or rangas
Navasagara	sal ammoniac
Nasabette	a variety of dried arecanut
Nayaka	a commander; a palegar or feudal chief
Nirganti	a watchman taking care of irrigation facility
Nirodh	contraceptive device made of rubber
Nishka	a gold coin; a weight
Olaga	a wind instrument; the village orchestra
Padayatra	tour on foot
Padi	a measure of grains
Padma	lotus
Padmakundala	an ornament of the ear
Padmasana	a sitting posture (in meditation)
Pagoda	a gold coin, a gadyana or varaha
Paimaish	surveying land
Palegar	feudal chieftain
Palla	a measure of grains
Pana	a gold coin, 1/10 of gadyana
Panchacharya Peetha	a seat of one of the five great Veerashaiva Teacher who propagated the cult originally.
Panchaloha	an alloy with five metals—copper, brass, tin, lead and iron.

Pancha Sootakas	five periods of impurity connected with child birth, death, etc.
Panchayat (Panchiyiti).	an assembly of five (or more) persons to settle disputes by arbitration.
Panchayatdar	arbitrator
Panche	an unstitched lower garment of men, lungi
Pandit	a scholar, also an Ayurvedic physician
Parashu	an axe
Parayana	reading a religious text
Parvata	mountain
Pasa	a rope, a noose,
Patalnkana	a pavilion below the ground level
Patel	the village headman
Pathashala	a school
Patnada-chavadi	town hall
Pattedar	owner of <i>patra</i> or title deed
Patti	a levy, an extra cess
Peetha	a seat (of an ascetic or a Pontificate)
Peetharohana	assumption of authority by a religious pontiff
Peta	a turban
Pete	town, a market place
Pooja	service at temple, worship of God
Poornahuti	the last offering to complete sacrifice
Potgi	maintenance allowance
Pot-hissa	maintenance share
Pourakarmika	civic servant, sweeper
Prabhavali	radiance-circle, halo
Pradakshina	circumambulatory passage
Prakara	an enclosure
Prasada	consecrated food, sandalwood paste, etc.
Prasada viniyoga	distributing prasada
Prasanga	plot in Yakshagana
Pravachanakara	one who delivers (religious) discourses
Pravachana mandira	a lecture hall
Purana	mythology, traditional account
Purvas	scriptures of the Jainas
Qazi	a muslim judge
Raiytwari	a system of land settlement

Rajya	a province (lit: a kingdom)
Rekhanasht	unassessed land
Rishi	a sage
Rotti	bread, cake
Rudrakshi	a nut used as bead by Shaivas
Rudras	eleven in number, described as storm winds, <i>ie.</i> a class of demigods who are regarded as inferior manifestations of Shiva.
Sabhapati	the president of an assembly, chairman
Sahasra-chandi-yaga	an elaborate sacrifice held in honour of Goddess Chandi.
Sahitya	literature
Samabhanga	a standing posture, standing erect
Samadhi	a tomb (of a saint)
Sampradaya	tradition, cult
Sansthana	a petty state, fief
Sandya Vandana	prayer and offering of ablutions by Brahmins
Sandige	a condiment or seasoning of grain or pulse made with chillies, salt, etc. dried and fried for use
Sanjeevana	a life restoring elixir
Saptamatrikas	Seven Mothers
Sarvodaya	a Gandhian programme seeking welfare of all
Sase	sprinkling of rice on forehead as blessing
Sati	a devoted wife immolating herself with the deceased husband.
Seeme	an administrative division; a nadu
Seer	a measure and a weight
Senabova	a village accountant
Sepoy	a native soldier
Servegar	recruiting person (for plantation labour)
Seva	service, free service
Shaka	branch
Shankha	Conch used for blowing
Shanubhogue	village accountant
Sharabha	a fabulous mythical animal with eight legs
Sharannavaratry	nine-day festival during dasara
Utsava	
Shastra	a religious or scientific, treatise, a ritual
Shekadar	a revenue inspector

Sheristedar	a head clerk
Shetti	a merchant, elder of a town
Shikhara	the peak, tower on sanctum sanctorium
Shist	revenue settlement (that of Keladi Shivappa Nayaka also)
Shisuvihara	nursery school
Shraddha	ritual, mostly performed annually, to please the deceased
Shramadan	physical labour rendered free
Shreni	guild
Shri Yantra	a design with writings believed to have mystic powers
Shroff	a banker, a dealer in bullions
Siddha	a man with <i>siddhis</i> or supernatural powers
Siddha-rasa	quick silver
Sidi	swinging by hook, a religious practice which requires the devotee to suspend himself top a pole by inserting a hook into his skin.
Sihineera honda	sweet water pond
Simha-lalata	lion's face on lintel
Smashana ghat	crematorium on river bank
Sone	a thin, light, incessant rain
Soorya	the Sun God
Sthala	a locality, a place
Sthalapurana	myth or tradition on the history of a place
Stotra	a hymn in praise
Suggi habba	harvest festival
Suggi-kunita	harvest dance
Sukanasa	vestibule, antechamber, projection from sanctum sanctorum, also projection from shikhara covering this antechamber
Sukhasana	a comfortable sitting posture or seat
Swadeshi	native product, not foreign
Taccavi	loan advanced for agricultural purposes
Tala	cymbals, pause in music
Tala-maddale	a variety of Yakshagana, devoid of dance and costumes, performed sitting in a semi-circle
Tali/Sutra	a marriage badge tied round the bride's neck
Tanda	a hamlet (or cluster of huts) of Lambanis

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Tarka	Logic, one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy
Tasdik	a fixed sum paid by government to a place of worship
Tavra	tin
Tejap	material used for brightening ornaments
Tera	bride money
Torana	a festoon suspended across the gateway or street
Tribhanga	triple bend
Trikutachala	triple shrine
Trishula	trident
Tukadi	a detachment of soldiers
Turuvekere Kallu	polished black basalt from Turuvekere of Tumkur District
Udbhava-linga	linga formed naturally
Unani	the Muslim system of medicine (originally from Greece—'Yavanani')
Upanayana	thread ceremony
Upasana	worshipping, a cult
Upparigē	an upper story
Uppittu	a delicacy made of crushed wheat or other corns
Urus	festival held in honour of a Muslim saint around his darga
Utsava	a festival
Utsava-moorti	an image meant for festive procession
Utkulikasana	a sitting posture
Uyyale Kamba	swing post
Vaidya	an indigenous physician
Vantimuri	a bangle-like ornament
Varada	conferring a boon
Varam or batayi	crop sharing system
Vardhanti	birth-day
Vardhika-Shatpadi	A metre with six lines
Vasanta-navaratri Mahotsava	festival celebrated in spring for nine days
Vasuki	king of the serpents, see Adishesha
Vatu	a boy, a pupil
Vayu	Wind God

Veerasana	a sitting posture
Ventya	an administrative division of Vijayanagara times
Vesara	a hybrid style of architecture typical to Karnataka, evolved by the Badami Chalukyas
Vibhuti	consecrated ash
Vidwat Sabha	an assembly of scholars
Vijayadashami	tenth day of the dasara festival
Vimana	a component of the temple; the sanctum sanctorum and the tower on it.
Viragal/Veeragal/Veergal	a hero-stone
Virakta	an ascetic, a detached person
Visa or Veesa	fraction called 1/10 of a hana
Vishaya	a district, an administrative unit
Vishwakarmaru	the group of artisans who include goldsmith, blacksmith and carpenter.
Vrata	a religious vow
Wargadar	land owner; owner with alienation rights
Woddar	mason; tank builder
Yajaman	master; headman
Yogamudra	fixing the eyes on a particular point and keeping the body in a fixed posture.
Yogapatta	the cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during meditation.
Yojana	a measure of distance equal to about 6.4 km
Yoopu-stambha	Stake or column to which the sacrificial victim is bound.
Yugadi	a festivity observed on a Hindu new year's day.
Yuvaraja	crown prince

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CORRIGENDA

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
1	2	3	4
3	25	holbi	hobli
3	25	Laer	Later
6	Foot Note 2	Sanskrit	Sanskrit
7	32	After flowing	It flows
7	34	it joins	it is joined
9	13	appraised	apprised
10	10	the Koppa	the Koppa belt
17	18	plan	plant
17	20	gaint	giant
18	23	dry season to wet	dry season turns to wet
22	7	shiksha	shiksha
23	35	distret	district
34	8	existance,	existence
35	16	sybil	symbol
37	20	and	and he
41	37	1281 A.D.	1290 A.D.
43	24	Yogendra Sudatta,	When Yogendra Sudatta,
47	15	monarch	monarch, Ballala III
48	22	laiden	laden
49	25	utilisiig	utilising
49	27	eighty-year	eighty-year
49	27	Haysala	Hoysala
50	8	chatyalaya	Chaityalaya
52	33	Vijanagara	Vijayanagara
53	37	asme	same
55	20	surrendered and	surrendered,
56	8	the	of the
58	16	Population of about 10,000	population of 7,855 (1981 Census)
60	Foot note 5	of	off

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
1	2	3	4
61	5	Coffee,	coffee and
	table line 1	district	districts
	7	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh 10
62	21	has been	has
67	3	29,020	1,20,054
		33,923	1,33,685
	3	19	16.6
	4	111	18.5
69	table	1971 figures are tentative issued earlier. The final figures have been subsequently added on page 70.	
	Source	cultural	cultural
71	27	is	was
73	22	expands	expounds
	34	Guru Dattatreya Phalahara Matha	Adi-gaddige Shri Guru Dattatreya Phalahara Matha
74	8	Adil Shah	Ali Adil Shah
75	16	Jaina deities	Jaina and Hindu deities respectively
78	8	is	being
80	1	Pandhwarapur	Pandharapur
	38	live	live in
85	9	consisted	consisting
85	27	athlets	athletes
86	5	prostants	protestants
86	10	Chickmagalur	Chikmagalur
86	11	Specious	spacious
86	20	Chickmagalur	Chikmagalur
88	5	Adi-Karnataka,	Adi-Karnatakas
88	7	Formerly,	Formerly,
88	25	bridgroom's	bridegroom's
90	19	whch	which
90	22	marriage	marriages
90	24	of	to
92	14	Adi-Karnataka,	Adi-Karnatakas,
92	38	potection	protection

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
1	2	3	4
97	15	fruts	fruits
	17	mdgayi	midigayi
	18	ixed	mixed
	20	and like	and the like
	21	pepared	prepared
	22	concurbita maxima	cucurbita maxima
	24	occassion	occasion
98	42	Asthami	Ashtami
99	19	Kalaseshwaraswami	Kalaseshwaraswami
	25	Rishyashringpura	Rishyashringapura
100	38	Simhanagadde, Basti	Singanagadde Basti
101	15	a circle	a circle marked on the ground
	16	a tree	a tree nearby
	20	groud-games	ground-games
	28	are said to have	..
104	42	thinckness	thickness
105	33	festivals	...
106	28	Asha bunna-bi urns	Hazrat Khaja Bunnabi
			urus (annual) for one day in the month of Rabi-ul-sani at Gori-gunndi, hamlet of Devadana village
108	5	Kiralamma	Karalamma
123	2	Oceober	October
128	6	hreunder	hereunder
	Table 1 heading	villages Reuenv	Villages Revenue
129	Table 5	965	1965
140	30	Chicmagalur	Chikmagalur
143	2	aera	area
145	13	chickmagalur	Chikmagalur
	last line	improving conditions	improving conditions of the cattle
153	Table 2 item 7	fsh	fish
160	13	Chickmagalur	Chikmagalur

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
1	2	3	4
160	38	The mining operations at this area was	The mining operations at this area were
162	6	exploitation	exploiter
163	16	Engineers India limited	Engineers India Limited
	17	HOWE (India) limited	HOWE (India) Limited
164	14	malnad in a	malnad into a
165	2	(stealite)	(steatite,)
168	33	plaining	planing
	39	caping	Capping
172	14	Crafts	Carts
	27-28	A unit is managed by a	A unit is managed generally by a
173	40, 42	Mercara	Madikeri
178	17	are functioning	are also functioning
179	6	Varied from	the period varied from
182	Table S. No. 4	purchase of	purchase of
188	16	deposits	deposits mobilised
201	14	Malanad	Malnad
	32	have	have been
202	16	Arecanut	Arecanuts
205	3	indeology	ideology
209	9	The rules	The ruler
212	Table 1973-74	4,84	4.584
	jowar arrivals		
213	Table II year	1798-79	1978-79
221	19	Avati-Kanathi	Avathi Kanathi
223	20	Mutholi	Muthodi
226	Table 1 : 9	24	26
	10	26	27
	Table 2 : 8	1.80	1.86
	9	7.10	1.10
228	24	Per cent capital	per cent on the capital

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
1	2	3	4
242	19	district was	district was 795
243	3	establiched	established
245	23	seveal	several
	35	badigers	badigas
247	12	gollds miths	goldsmiths
	35	and in	and 13 in
	39	kenchagars	kanchagars
250	31	wollen	woollen
	38	Iron	from
	40	41	411
251	2	of the	of them
252	7	striung	strung
253	9	in	is
254	32	majoity	majority
255	4	speread-	spread
	21	soil	sell
256	13	fom	from
	29	bellonging	belonging
257	38	wrokers	workers
258	Table Sl. No. 8	I ory-worker	Ivory-worker
262	Table 7	woaking	working
273	9	d'ploma-hilders	diploma holders
277	II Table Sl. No. 11(b)	Medium	Medium
279	Table I heading	per capitaincome	per capita income
	do	percentagevariation	percentage variation
282	Table I line 2	Chickmagalr	Chikmagalur
283	Table 2 Sl. No. 3	cultvable	cultivable
285	Table 4 heading	Develepment	Development
293	Table heading	whlfare	welfare

Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
1	2	3	4
296	Table	1 ———	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Typist.		
	Record	2 2 1 — — 1 —	2 2 1 2 1 1 2
	keeper		
	(Attender).		
297	30	these two classes of village officers	these two classes of village officers i.e., Patels and Shanubhagues
302	27	turdhal	togari
316	15	anamalies	anomalies
322	Table	1976-67	1976-77
349	Table I		
	under 1979		
	9	..	3
	10	..	35
	13		4
351	I Table		
	under 1977	20	720
354	Table	Circle	Circle
	Sl. No. 3		
357	24	assis ing	assisting
387	14	Class I	Class II
391	16	Head uarters	Head quarters
397	35	pedestrain	pedestrian
414	43	0.25	0.52
420	table expen-		
	diture for		
	1968-69	212	2.12
424	3	house site	house sites
432	27	429.8	429.3
435	11	Rs. 17,5000	Rs. 17,500
437	1	Kodogu	Kogodu
	24	distribute	distributed
446	Table (1)		
	Total	24,769	24,749
453	Table 4	1	2

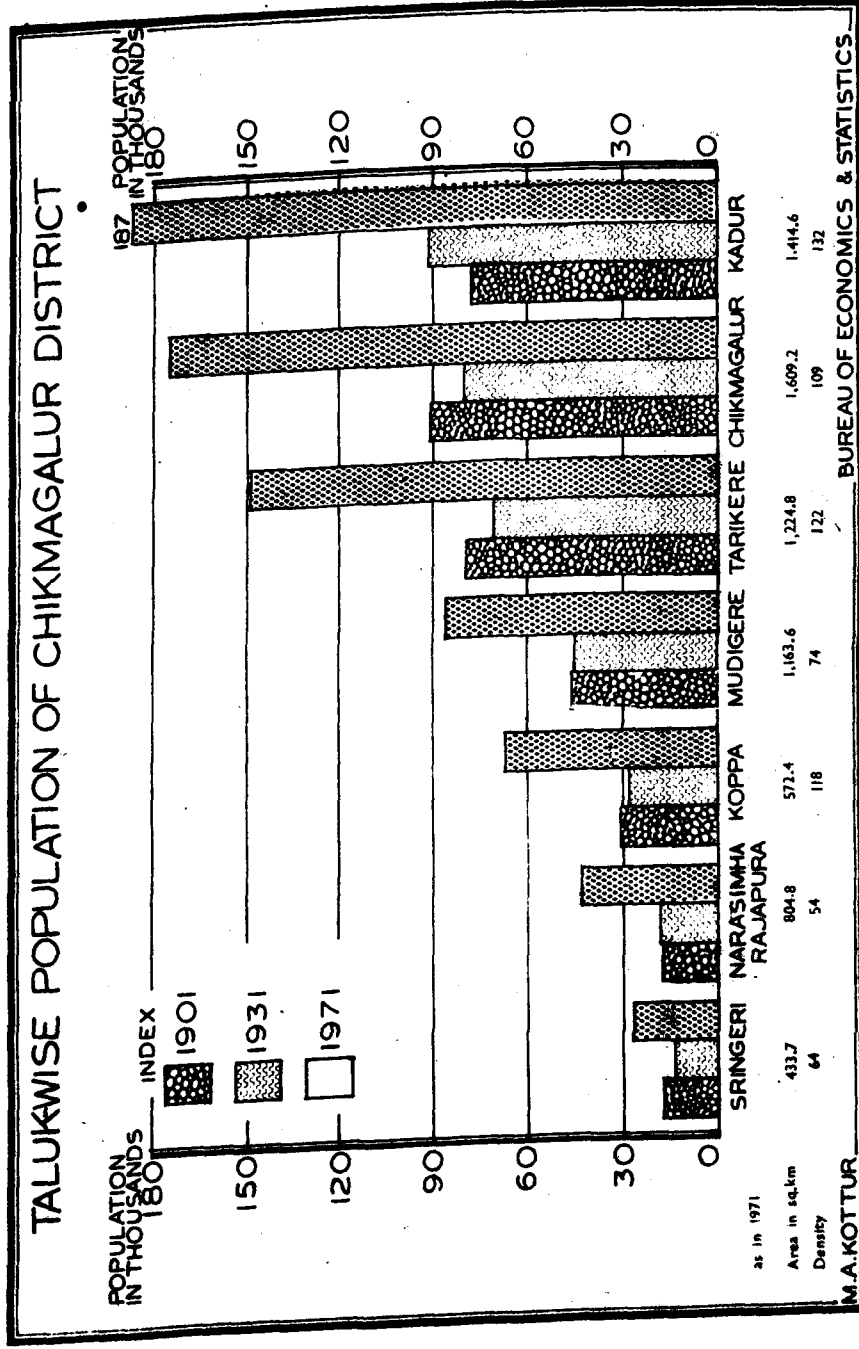
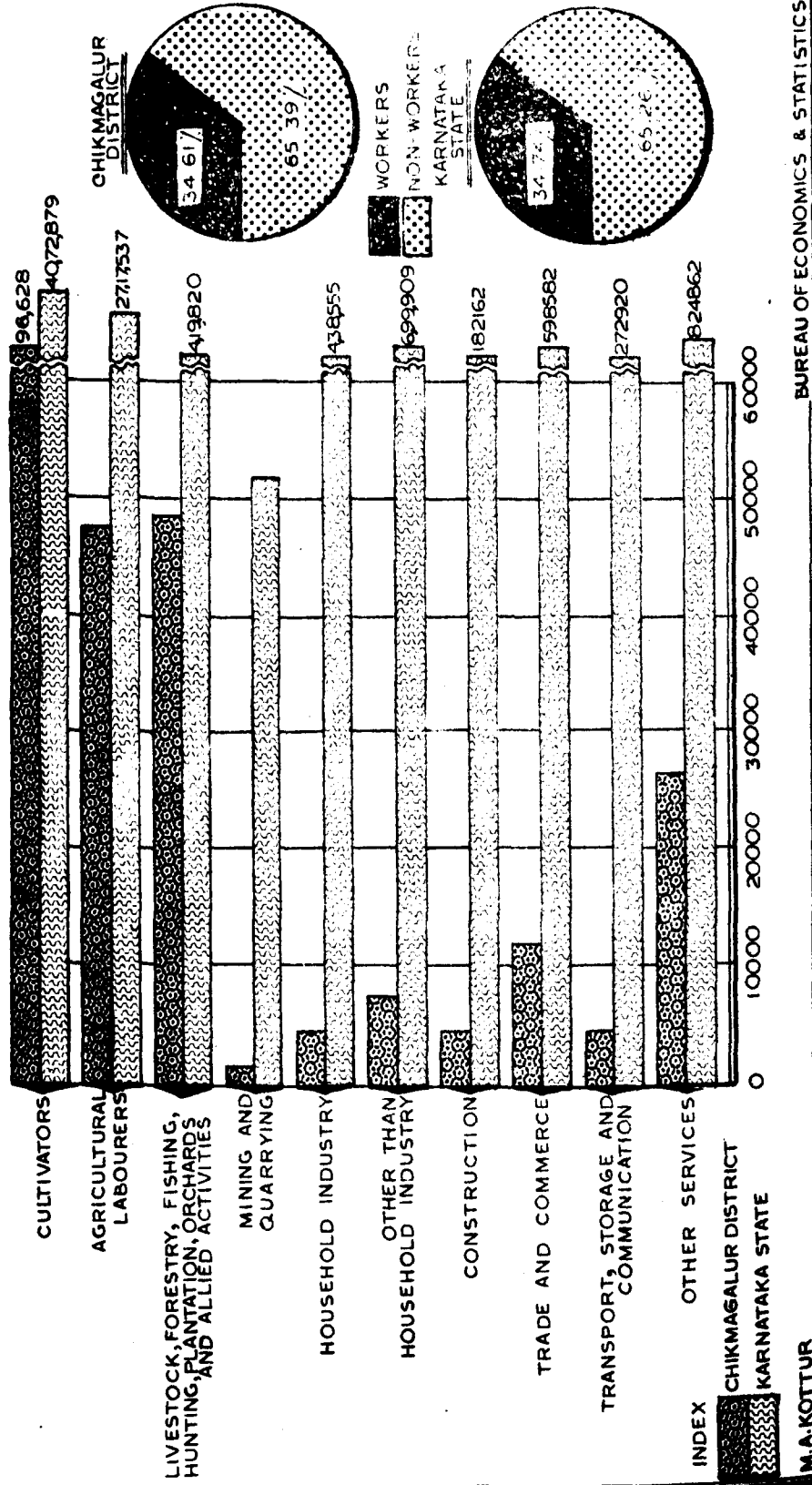
Page No.	Line No.	For	Substitute
1	2	3	4
453	Table 5	1	2
	do 9	15	17
469	6	numbers	number
470	21	Scolar	Scholar
	25	Balehonnu-Kanabur	Balehonnur-Kanabur
472	30	He was the editor	He is the editor
473	6	Shri Ghani	Shri M.B. Ghani
479	5	Aurveda	Ayurveda
482	8	district Medical Officer	District Medical Officer
484	26	District Registrar of Deaths and Marriages	District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages
			1.37
517	34	1.57	Mathur
530	5	Muthur	here
558	13	have	Vasantika
	24	Vasantikala	mantapa
560	5	matapa	turrets
	6	turrests	Tandaveshvara
	27	thandaveshvara	eastern
	35	estern	the
562	14	th	stated
	24	state	pontifical
564	38	pointifical	his
567	7	this	That
571	2	Tiat	taluk
	4	toluk	Hoysala
	38	Hoysaal	mark
576	13	mrak	Hiremagalur
	25	Haremagalur	Pyramidical
581	22	Pyramidicat	Pyramidical
	26	Pyramidicat	Gana
583	39	Ganga	shrines
585	41	shrine	

<i>Page No.</i>	<i>Line No.</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Substitute</i>
1	2	3	4
592	20	To the left	To the left of
	24	1.5 metrees	1.5 metres
610	42	which	which
611	28	respectiyely	respectively
	39	Drugis	Durgis
618	1	krishappa	krishnappa
621	13	founds	found
622	6	mahasamsthanam- Dakshinamnaya	mahasamsthanam- Dakshinamnaya
625	27	contract	contrast
630	25	related	dealt
696	9	works	workers
697	Table II	year 1980-11	1980-81
	15	pertalning	pertaining
698	18	Distriict	District
	22	Ttaluk	Taluk
700	22	roar	road
	24	yemmediddi ti	yemmedoddi to
701	26	Schems	Schemes
703	7	developeed	developed
	29	oree efor	ore for
	38	to me	to be
706	7	Harihara. I granted	Harihara I granted
	27	Cysore	Mysore
	38	their	this
707	9	thaat	that
719	3	Sanctorium	Sanctorum
713	5	brackyard	backyard

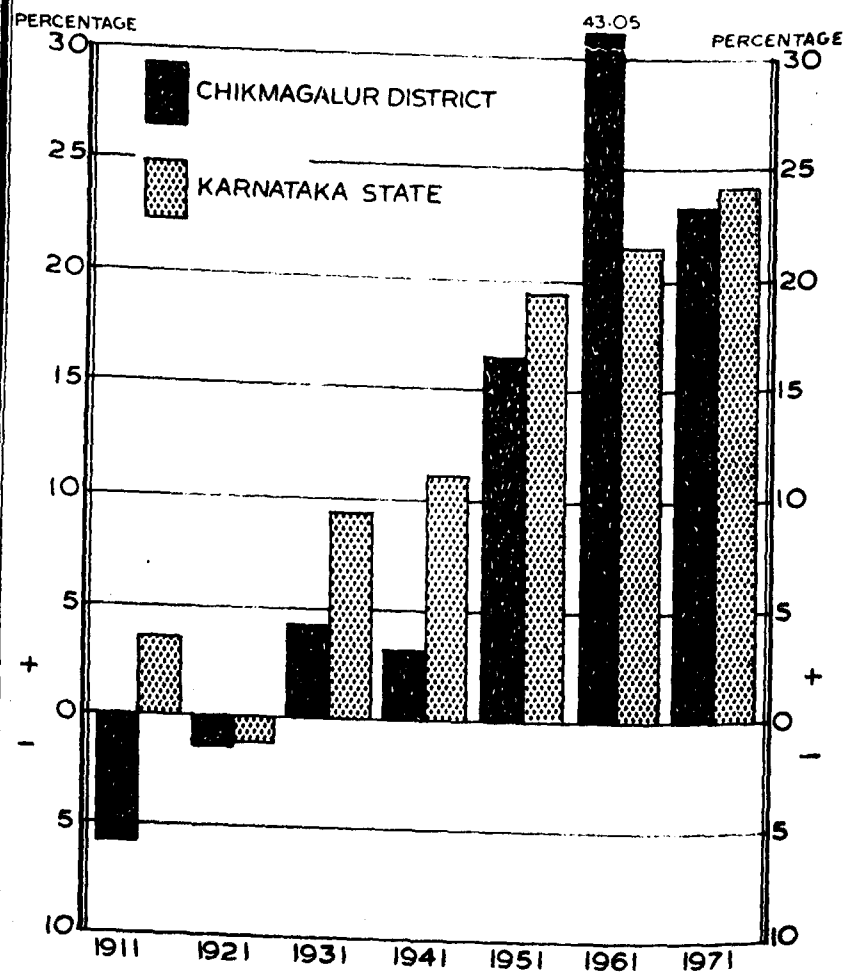
CHARTS

Big Map:-The location of Bisagni *matha* here is not accurate.
Refer map on Baba-Budans.

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS AND CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT AND KARNATAKA STATE AS IN 1971



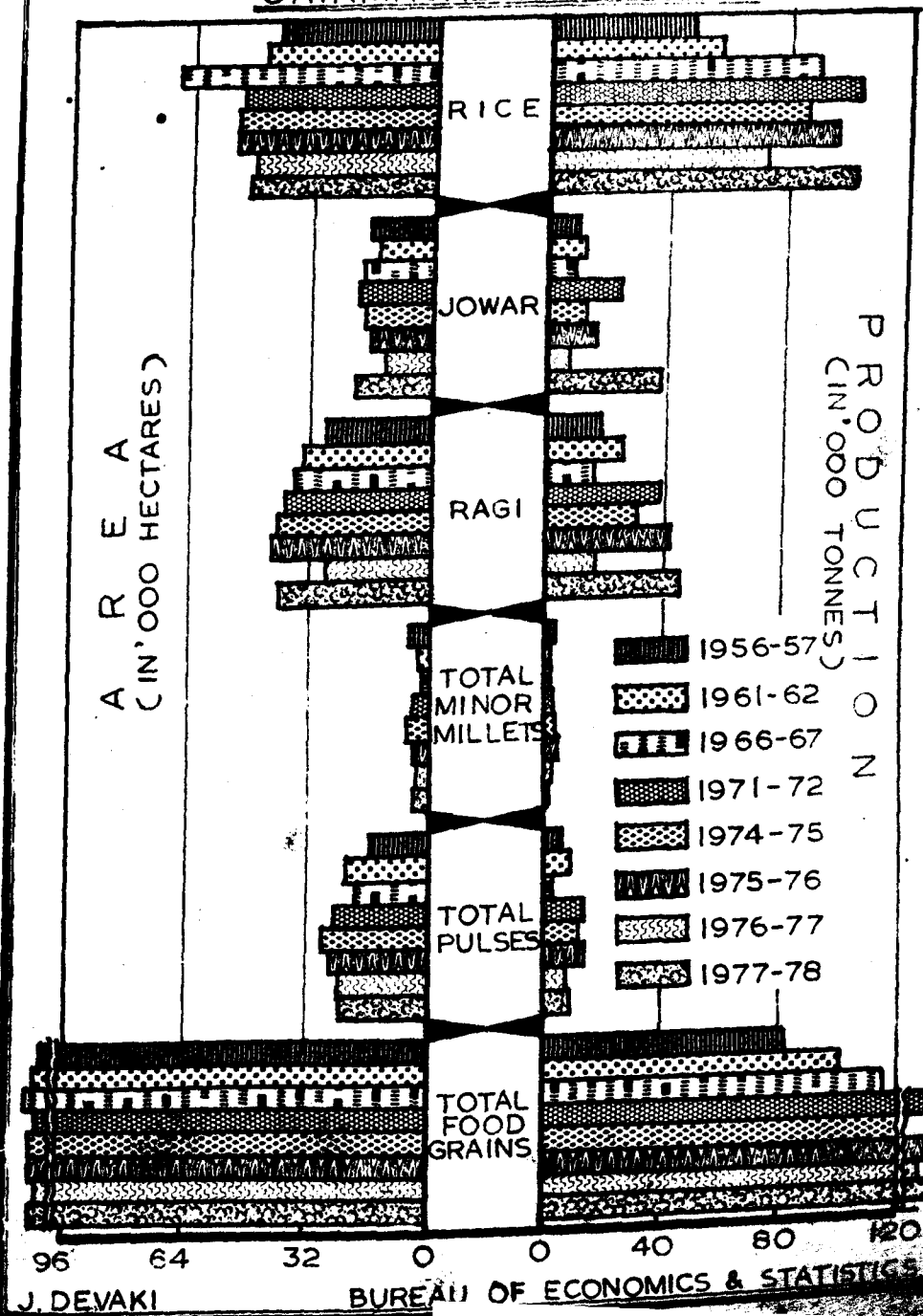
PERCENTAGE DECADE VARIATIONS OF POPULATION 1911 TO 1971



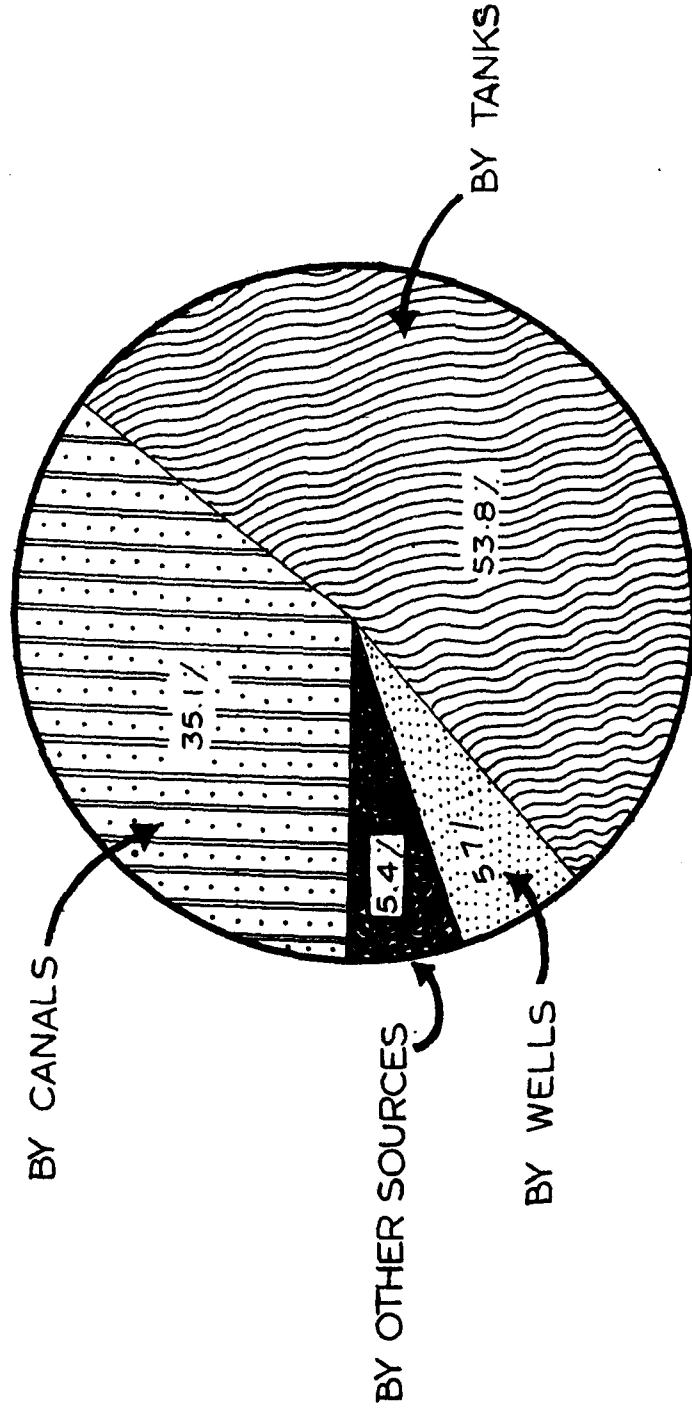
M.A.KOTTUR

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AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT



AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES IN CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT 1978-79

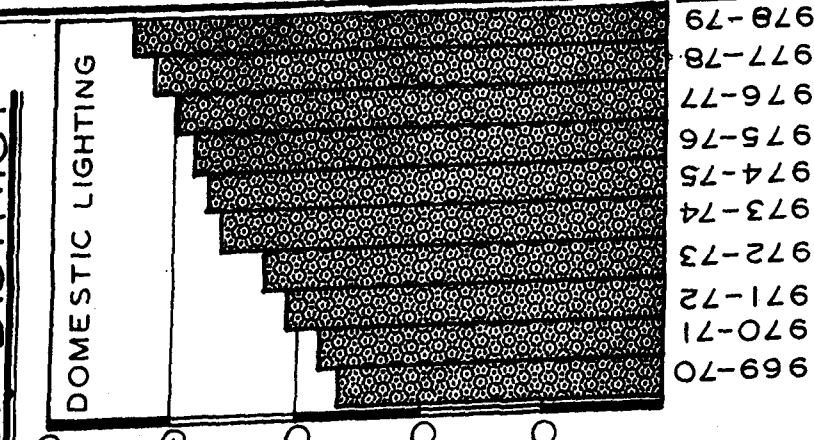
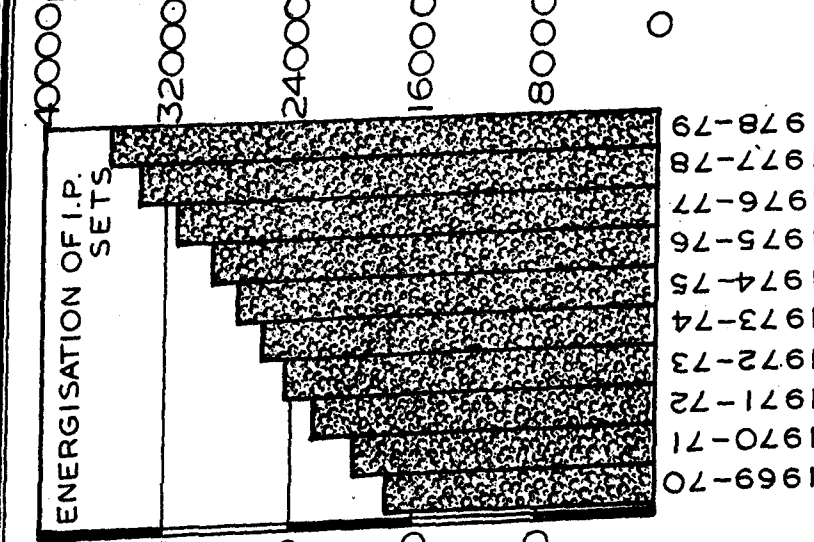
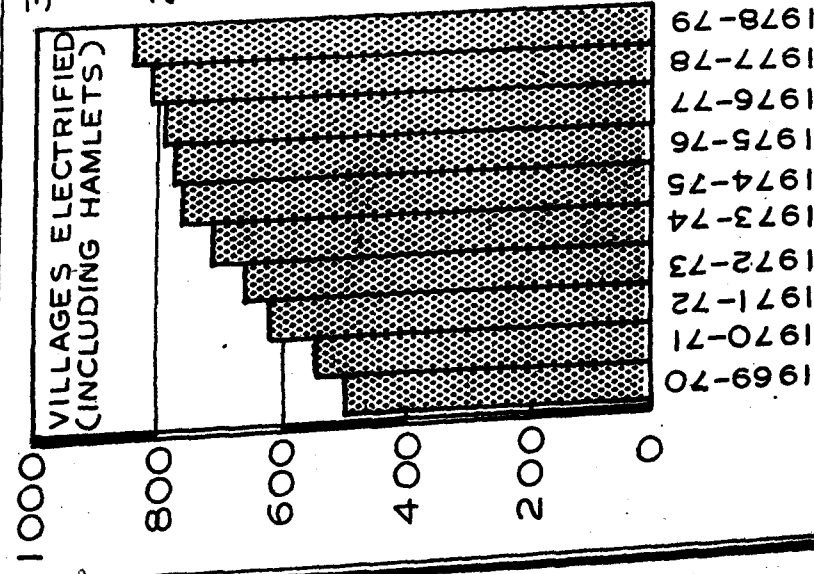


TOTAL 27769 HECTARES

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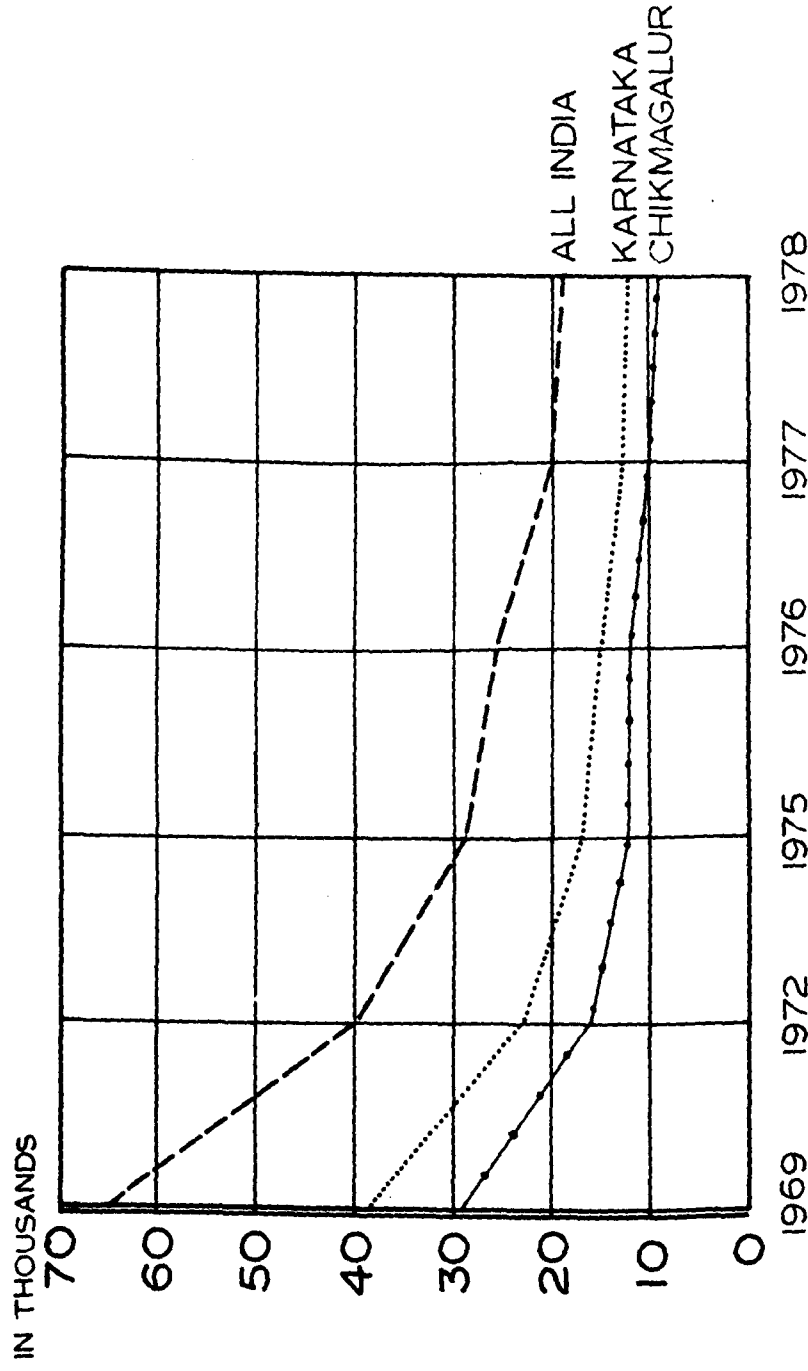
NUMBER OF VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED, PUMPSETS ENERGISED AND DOMESTIC LIGHTING IN CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT



J.DEVAKI

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

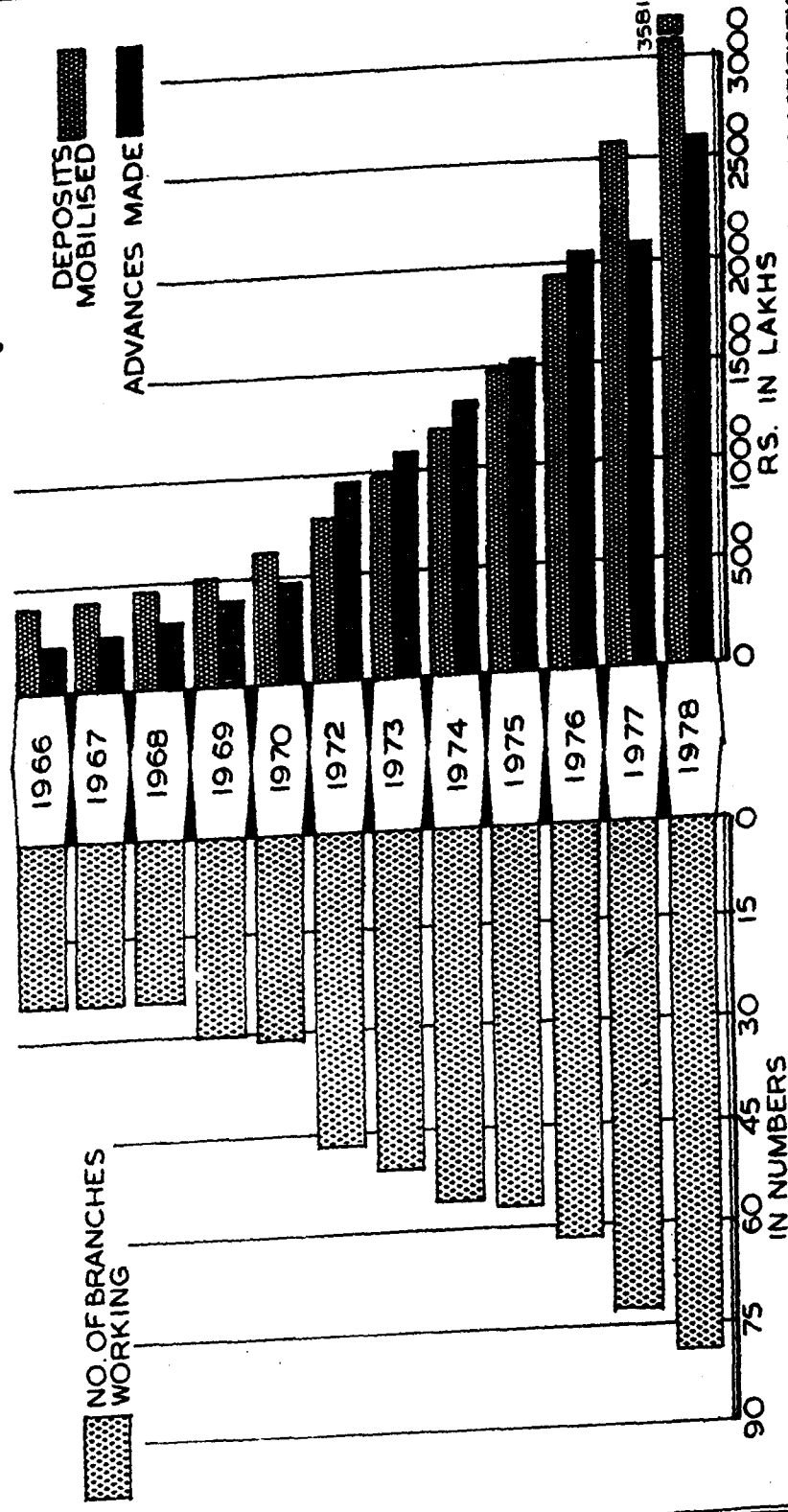
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT POPULATION SERVED BY A COMMERCIAL BANK(AVERAGE)



D. PUNITA

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

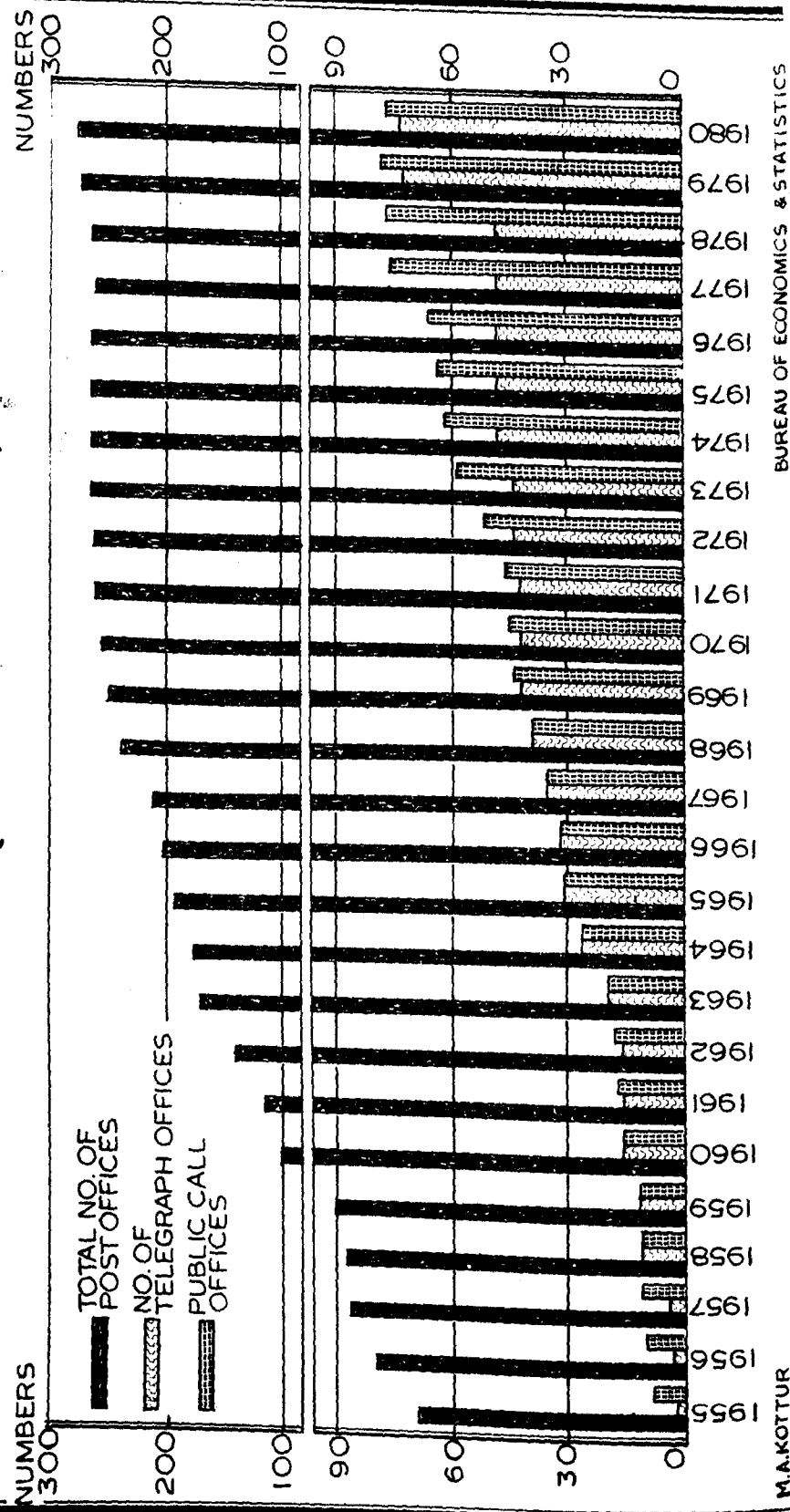
GROWTH OF COMMERCIAL BANKING ACTIVITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF CHIKMAGALUR



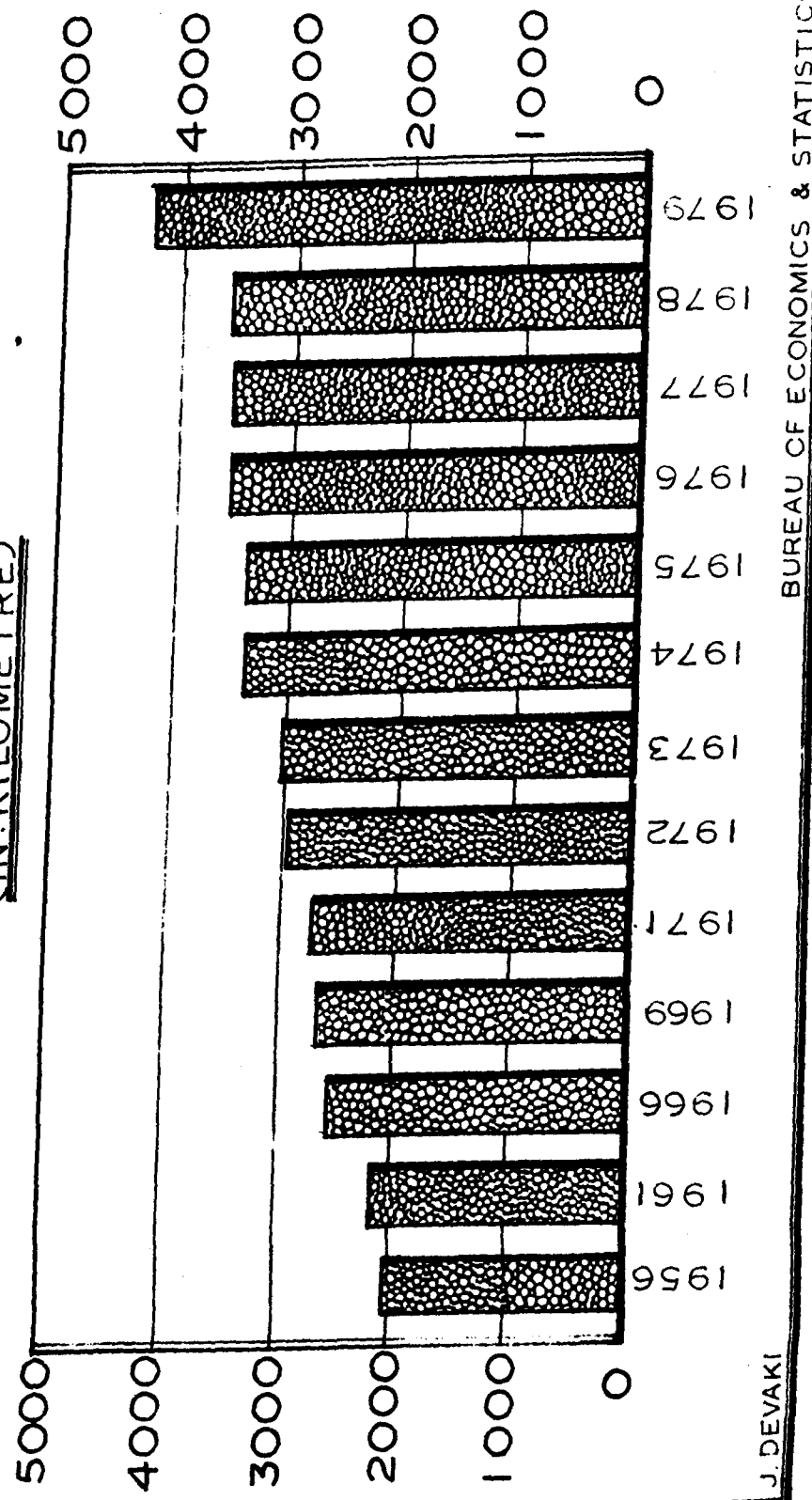
M.A. KOTTUR

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

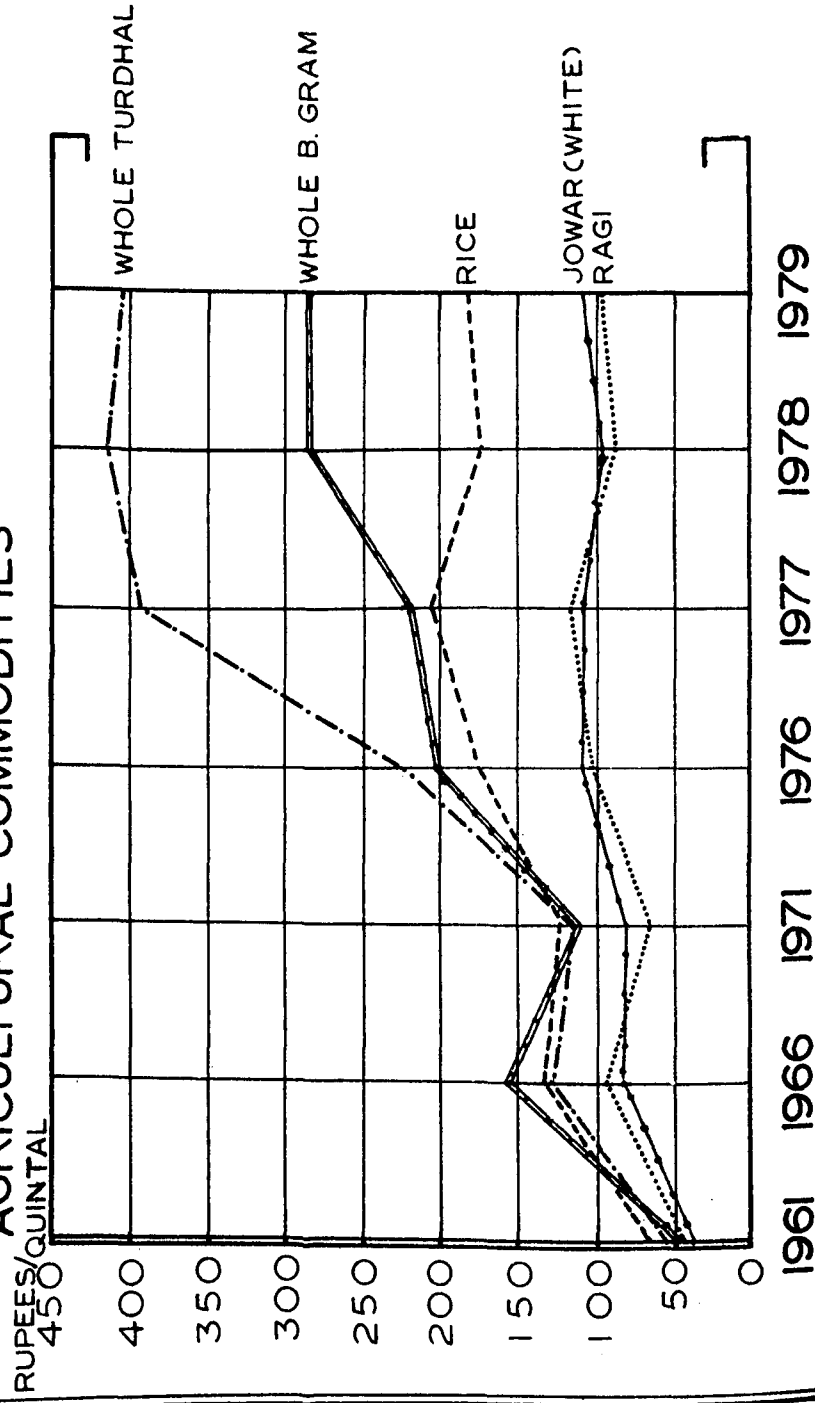
NUMBER OF POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND PUBLIC CALL OFFICES IN EXISTENCE IN CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT DURING THE YEARS FROM 1955 TO 1980 (AS ON 1-4-1980)



ROAD LENGTH IN CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT (IN KILOMETRE)



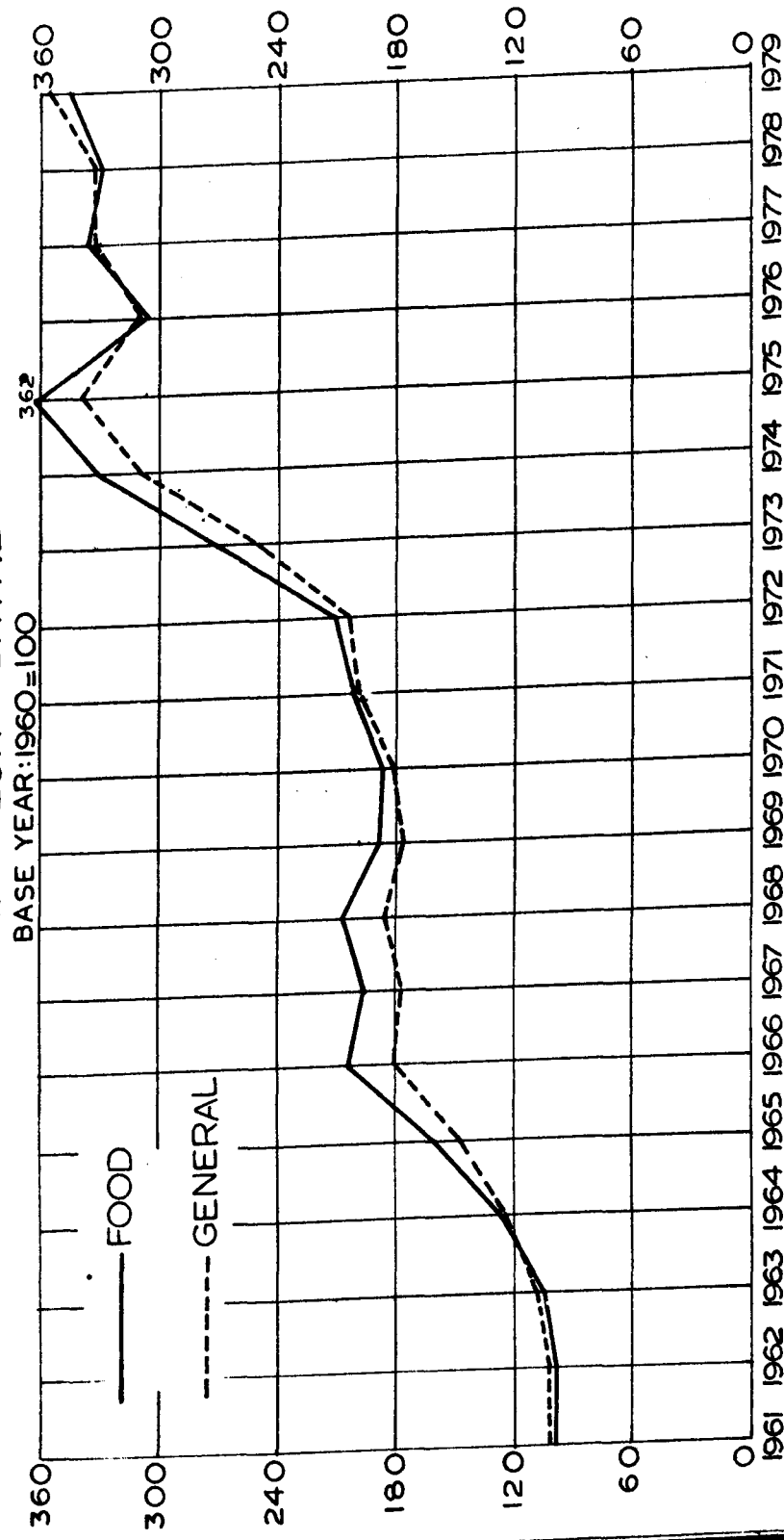
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT ANNUAL AVERAGE WHOLE SALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES



D.PUNITA

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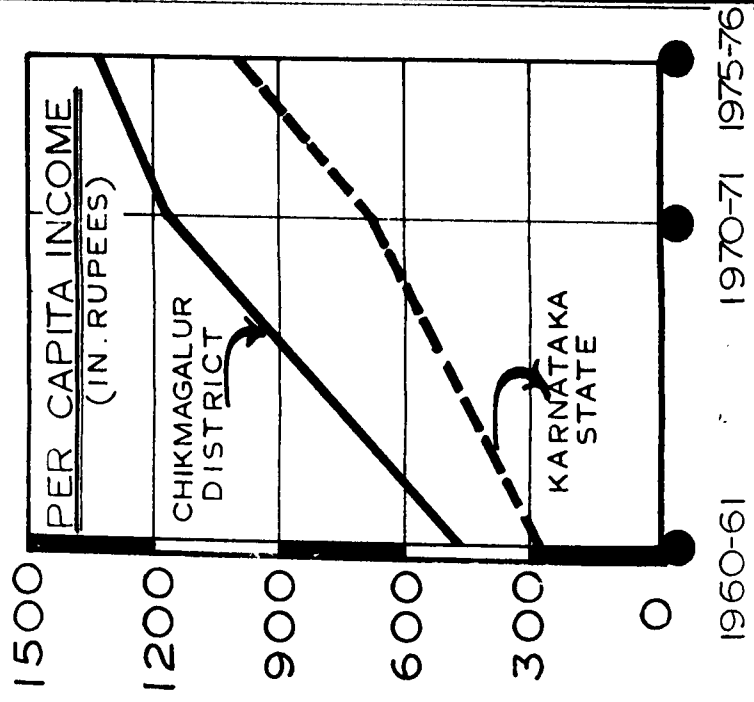
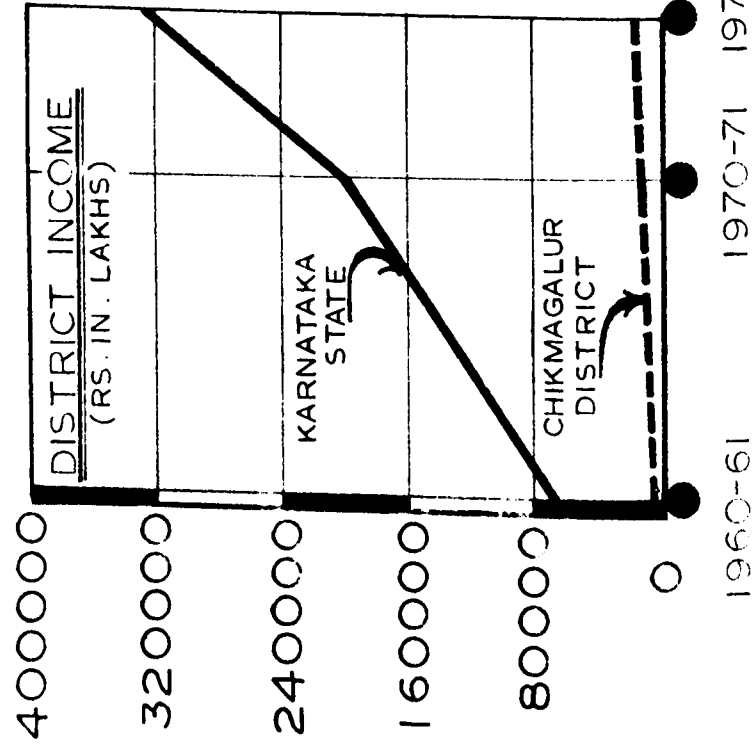
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT CHIKMAGALUR CENTRE



M.A.KOTTUR

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

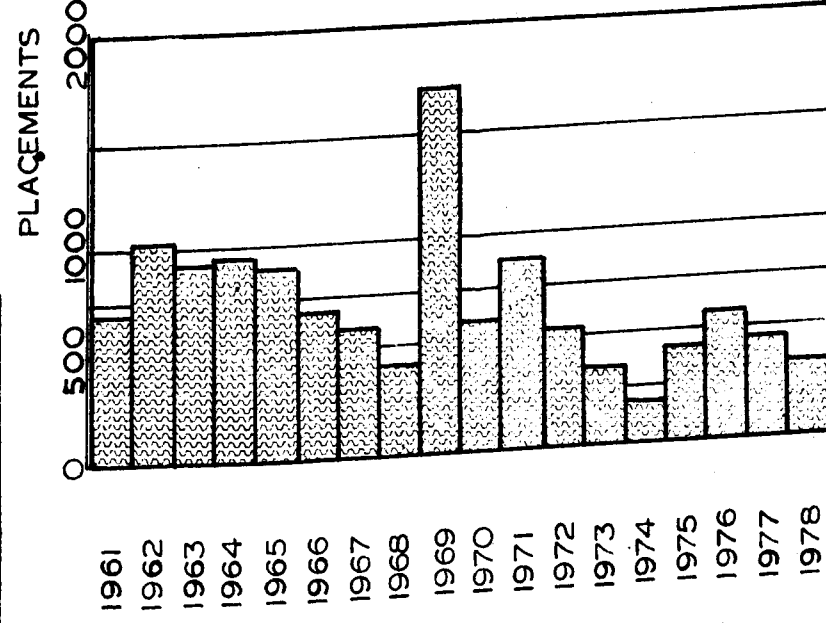
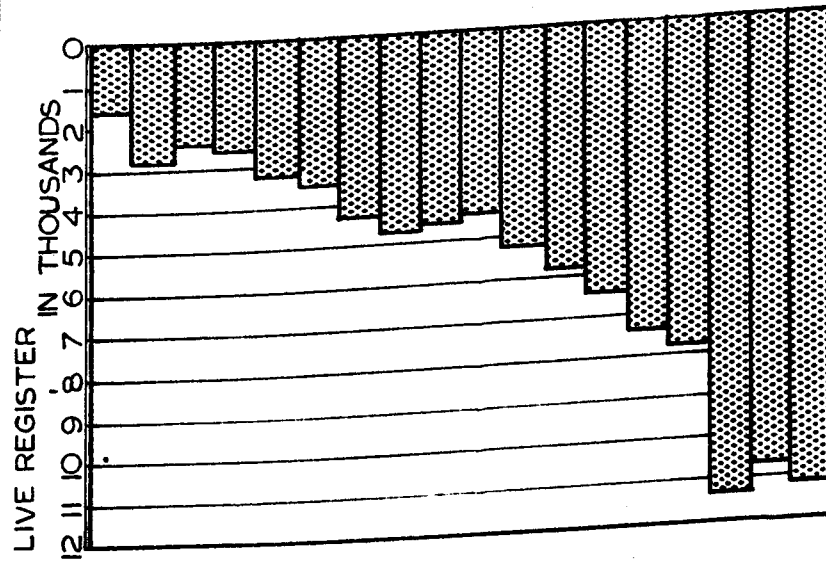
DISTRICT AND STATE INCOME PER CAPITA INCOME (AT CURRENT PRICES)



J. DEVAKI

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

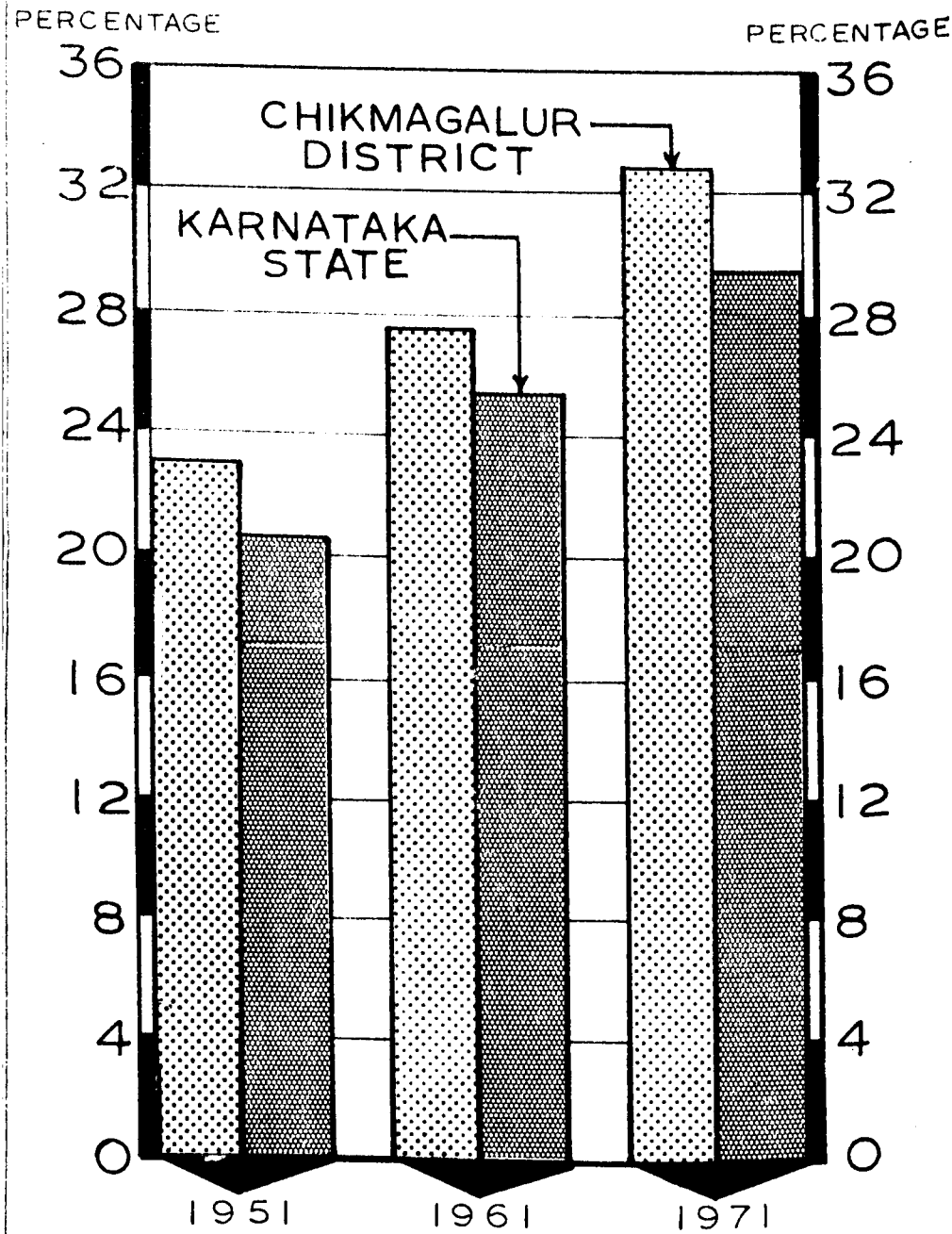
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT POSITION



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PROGRESS OF LITERACY

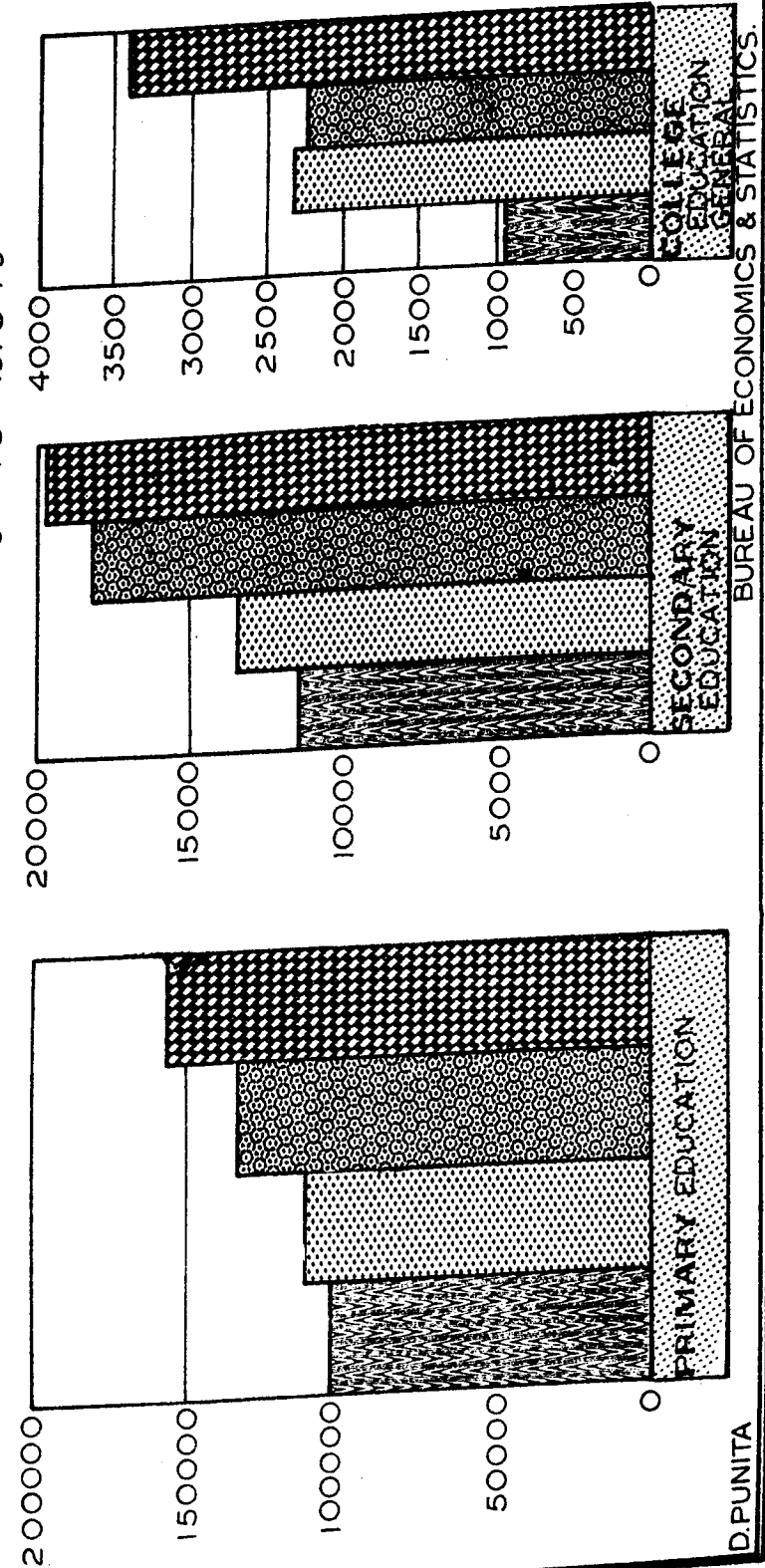


J. DEVAKI

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GENERAL EDUCATION

1968-69 1972-73 1977-78 1978-79



D.PUNITA

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Copyright of the Centrally-protected monuments and the State protected monuments belongs to the Archaeological Survey of India and the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums respectively.

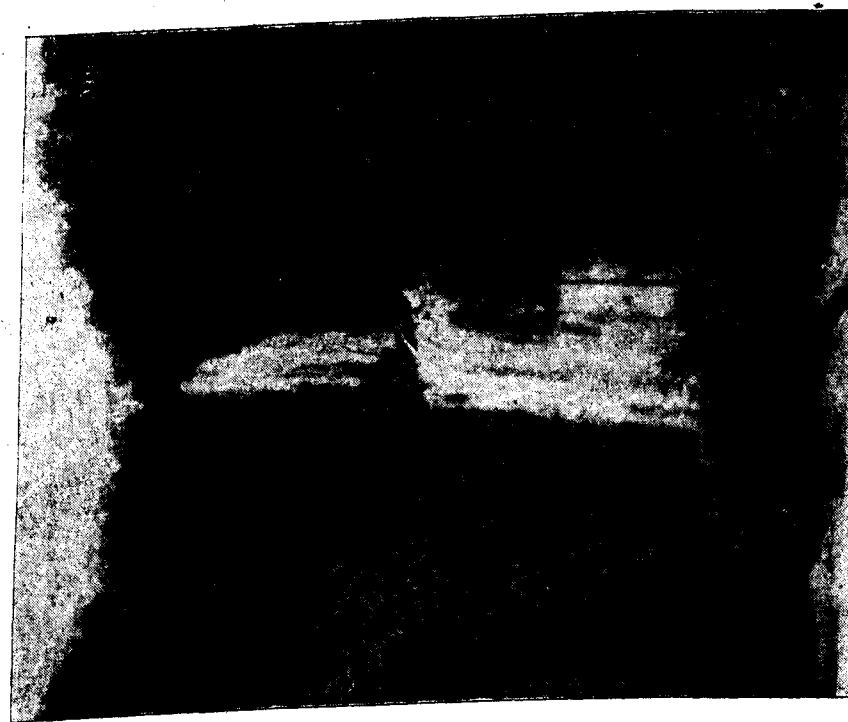
The Forest, Horticulture and several other State Departments, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd., many other institutions and individuals have also helped by providing photographs.



(1) An aspect of Baba-Budan Giri; the enchanting Krishnarajendra Hill Station (Kemmannugundi) nestling amidst the exhilarating sylvan surroundings (2) an entrance view.



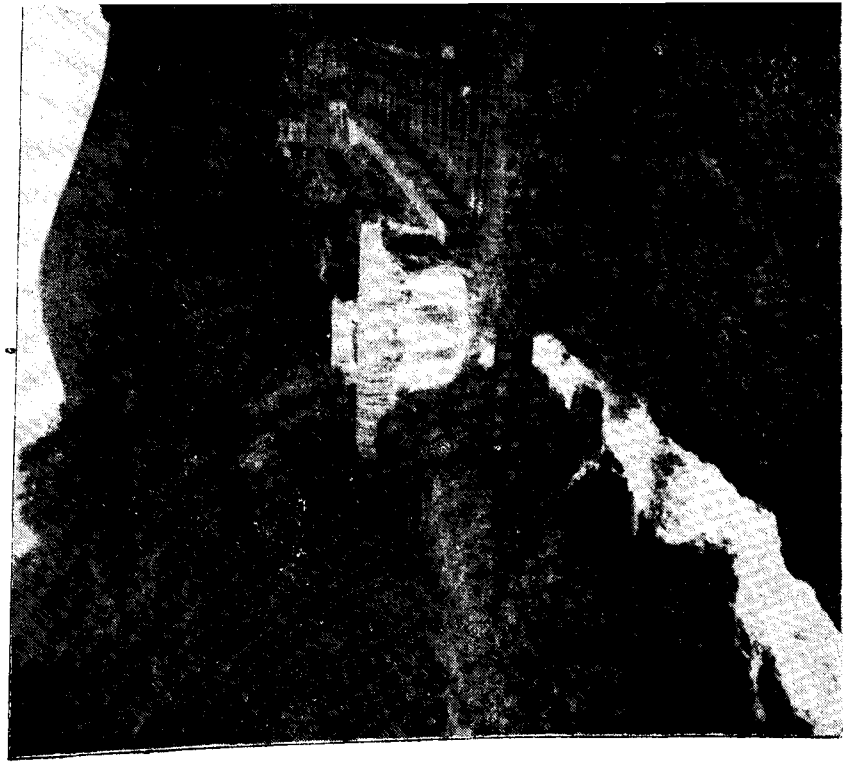
(Contd. from previous page) an interior view of
the Krishnarajendra Hill Station



The mountainous tracts of the district have several fascinating large and small water falls. Here are splendid cascades of (1) the Kalahasti or Kalhatti Water-falls near Kalhattipura and (2) the Hebba Water-falls near Kemmannugundi (K. R. Hill Station) (Contd. on next page)



(5) (contd. from previous Page) Steep, cascading Manikya dhara Water falls near Anna Matangiyya Temple and
(4) Heggadde Water-falls near Jayapura.



(5) Shankara water falls and (6) The Honnamanahalla and its Water falls



There are many hill streams in the district, presenting pleasant features. At left is a brook meandering through a jungle. At right is a larger view of the pretty Hanumanahalla Water-falls on Baba Budan-range.



Compact forest formation termed 'Sholas' of Baba-Budan Giri



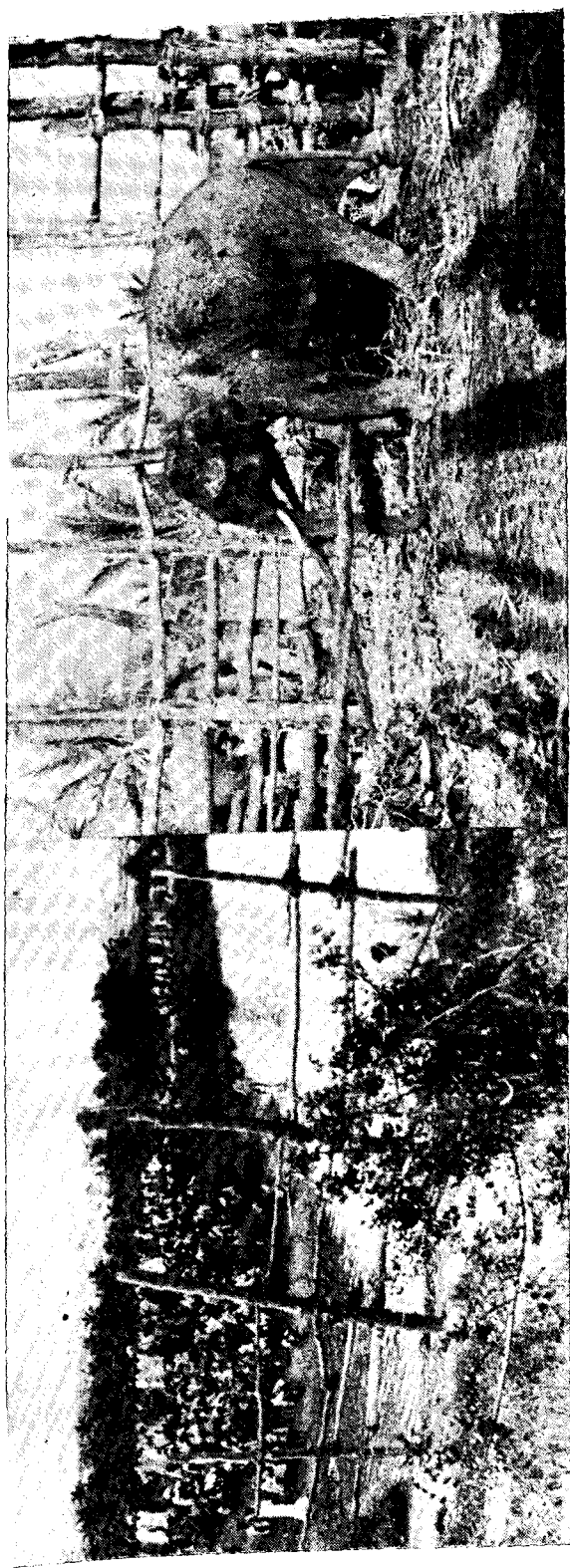
Arecanut is an important cash crop of the district. In the arecanut plantation shown above, picking of nuts by climbing-up the slender tree can be also seen.



Sprinkler irrigation which is resorted to in some plantations of the district.



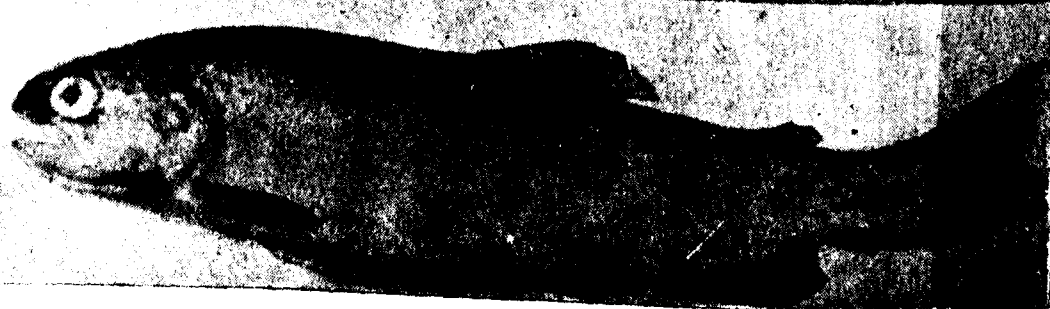
The district which is rich in fauna also, has the Bhadra Wild Life Sanctuary. The pictures show (1) a herd of sturdy bison and (2) a pair of sprightly deer, grazing in grassy thickets.



Mini Khedda operations are sometimes held in the district (1) Villagers are watching an exciting operation and (2) a wild tusker is captured and roped inside the stockade



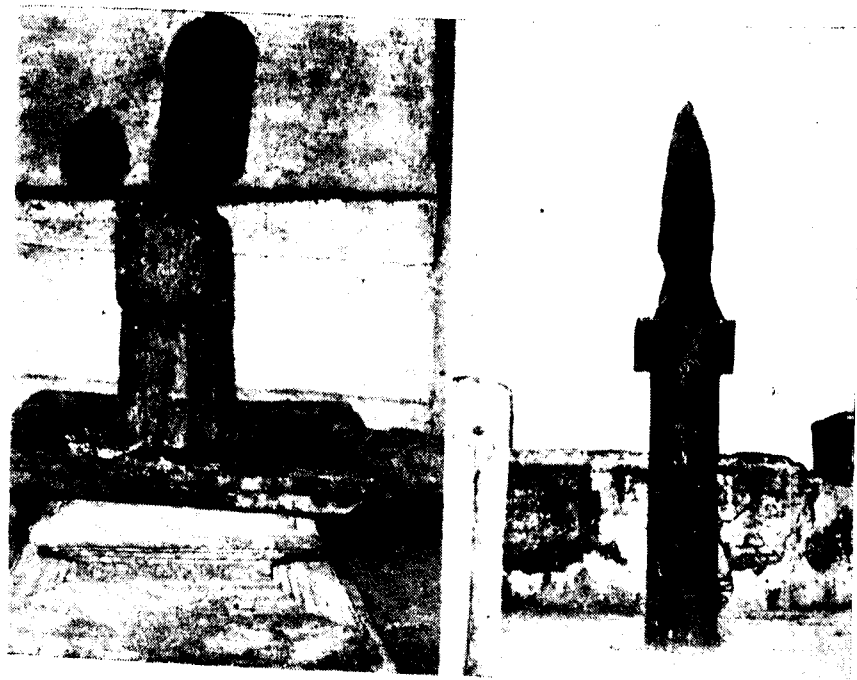
There is an Amrit-Mahal Cattle breeding Station at Ajjampura. This breed is known for draught quality, disease-resistance and hardiness. (1) a herd of mixed generation. (2) young ones of the breed. (3) an Amrit Mahal breeding bull and (4) a cow and its calf



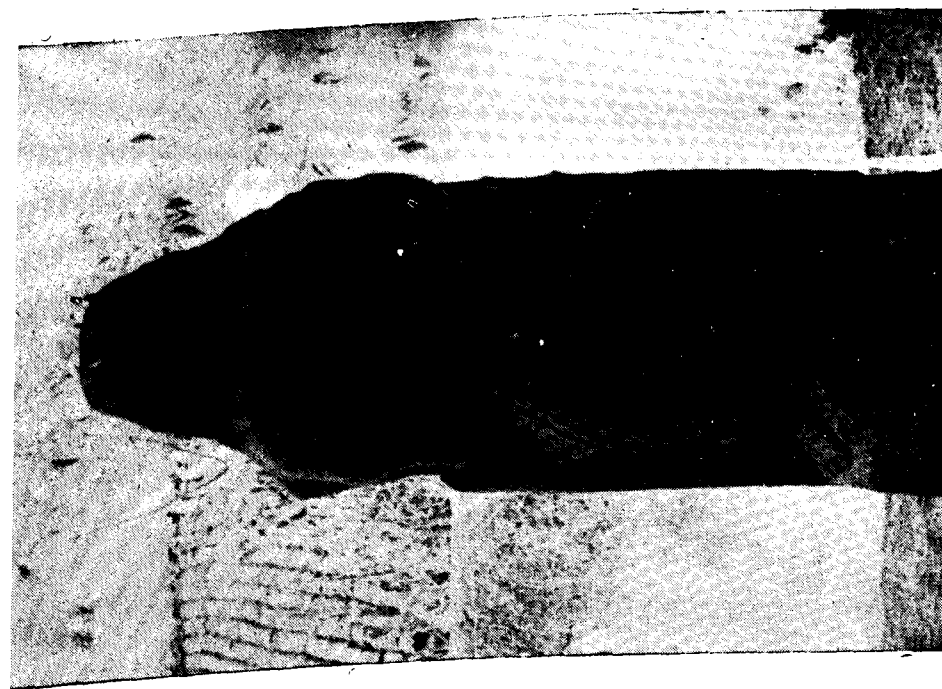
(1) Fish in the Tunga bathing ghat near the *Matha*, at Sringeri. They are sportingly fed by visitors
(2) Rainbow-Trout fish caught at the Shankara Water Falls on Baba-Budan Giri.



The *Malnad* belt of the district has luxuriant vegetation. Here is a panorama of exuberant forests-(1) rose wood tree (2) teak wood plantation (3) Kadu-hale (4) and (5) deciduous forests.



Stone axe representing Parashurama in a shrine at Hiremagalur
Yoopastamba (sacrificial post) found in front of the Ishwara temple at the same place.



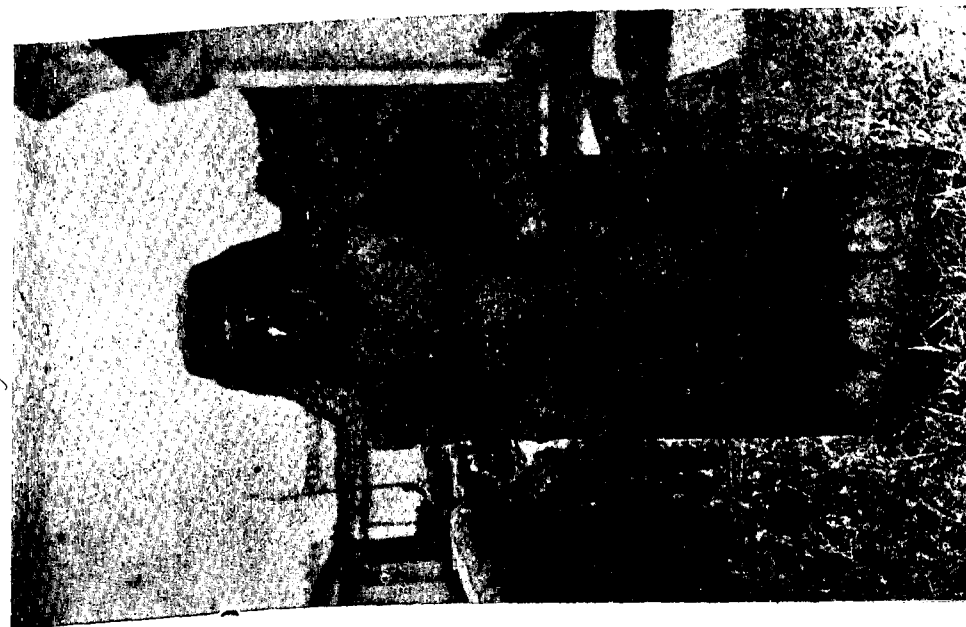
front and back sides of the extraordinary and curious statue of Jademuni, with eight legs and four hands, at Hiremagalur.



Elegant figure of Kodandarama, Sita, Lakshmana on a common Hanuman pedestal in the Kodandarama temple of Hiremagalur.

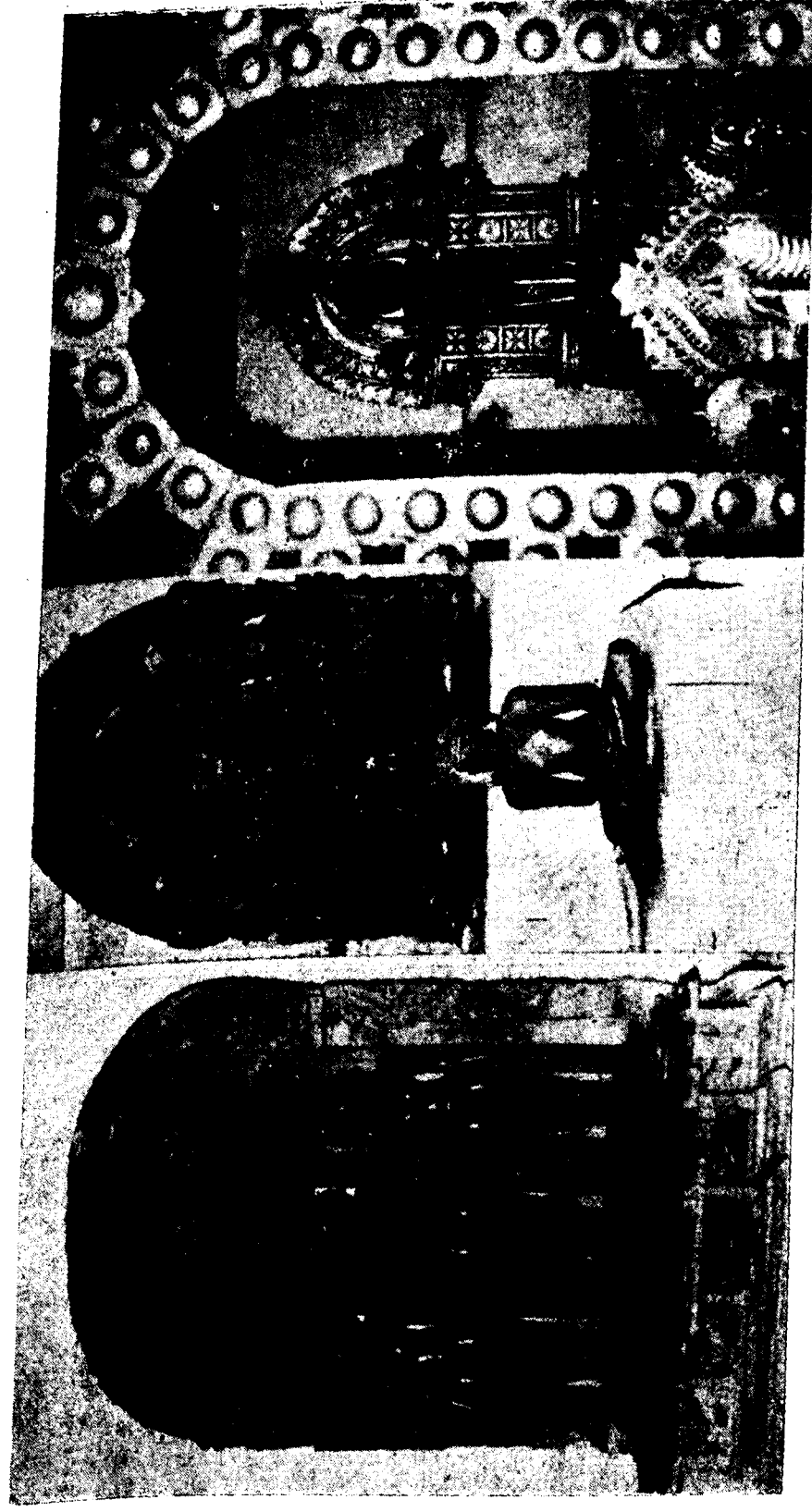


An impressive figure of Kalinga Mardhana in the same temple.





Scenes depicting Ravana's efforts to please Shiva, in the Anjaneya temple at Kadir. These carvings are attributed to the Rashtrakuta times.



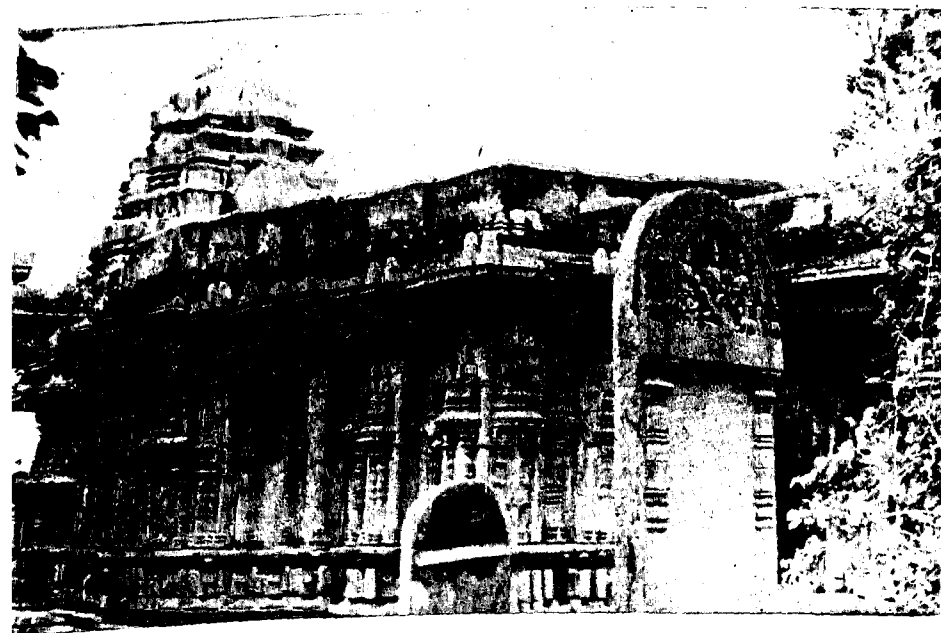
Excellently executed statues of Theerthankaras in the basadis at Angadi, the birth-place of the Hoysalas.



Vasanthika and other goddesses in Vasanta Parameshvari temple at Angadi.



The Singanagadde Jaina *matha* at Narasimharajapura



(Top) A sectional view of the Channakeshava temple at Marle, a pretty example of the Hoysala style, with an epigraph in the foreground.

(left) A full picture of that inscription which is a well adorned, elegant and large one.

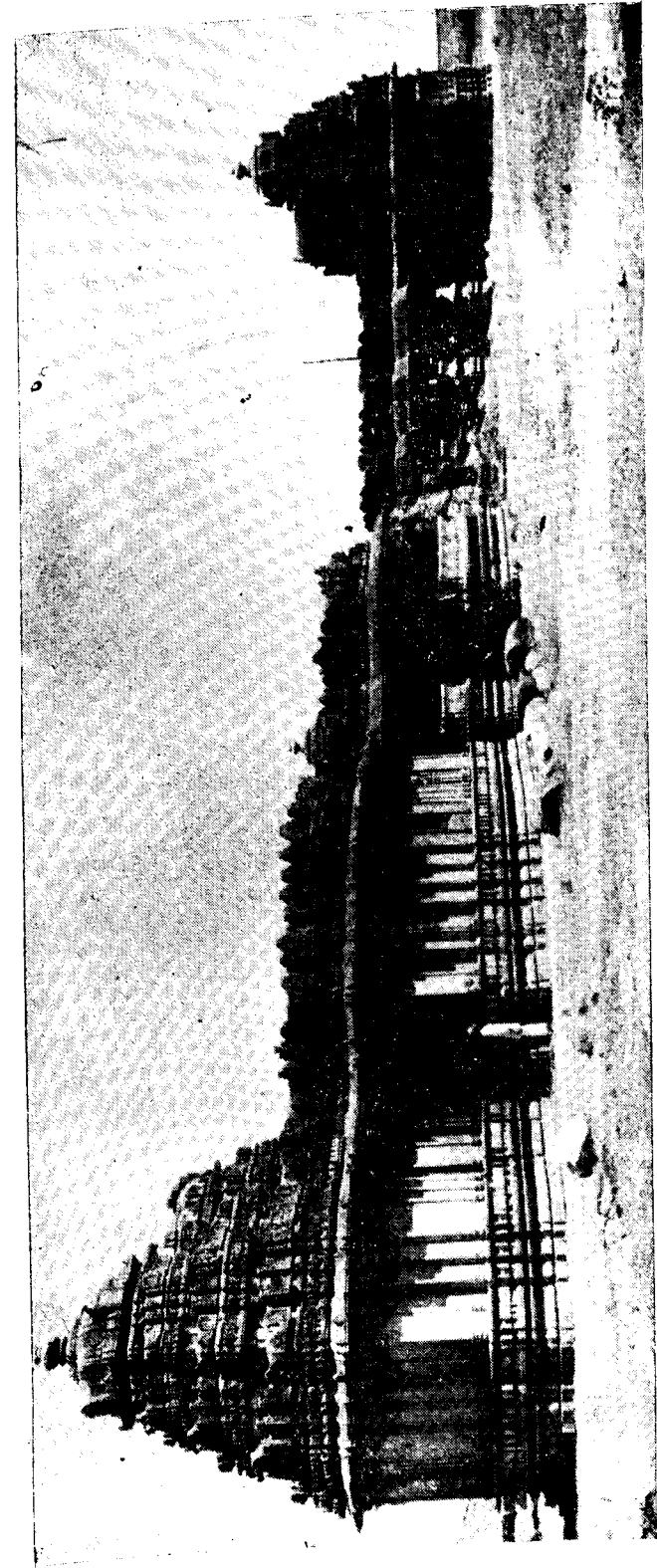
(above) Sculptured figures of dancers found in that temple.



The Amritheshwara temple, an exquisite Hoysala structure at Amrithapura (near Tarikere)



Intricately carved details of its parapet in the same temple



A comprehensive south-west view of the Veeranarayana temple, a splendid specimen of Hoysala architecture at Belawadi.



Dattatreya carved in an elliptic hole in the Shiva Linga of the Someshwara temple at Somapura.



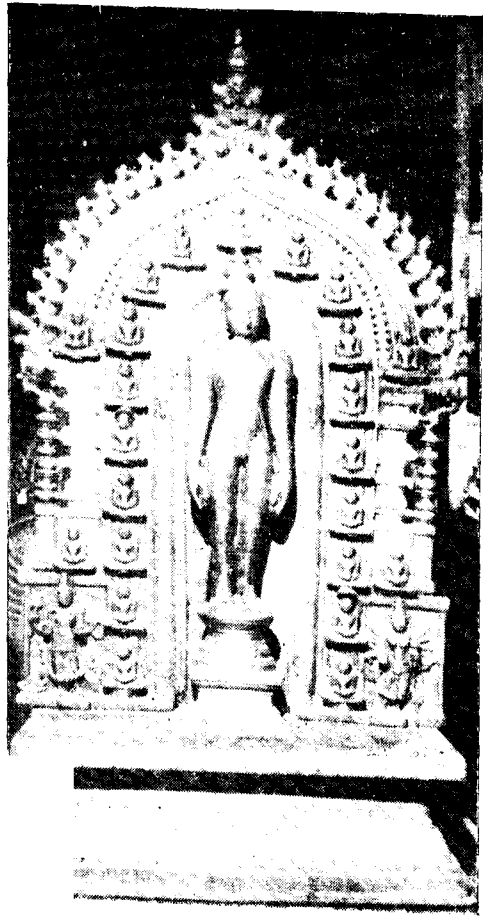
The Channakeshava temple of the Hoysala times at Bagavalli.



A boulder known as Madhwacharyara Bande or Bheemana Kallu which has carvings of a figure of Madhwacharya and a Samskrita inscription, lying in the Bhadra River near Kalasa.



A front view of the Rishyasringeshwara temple which is a large granite structure at Rishyasringapura. A carved panel in that temple showing Rishyasringa being carried in a palanquin formed by women supported by antelopes.



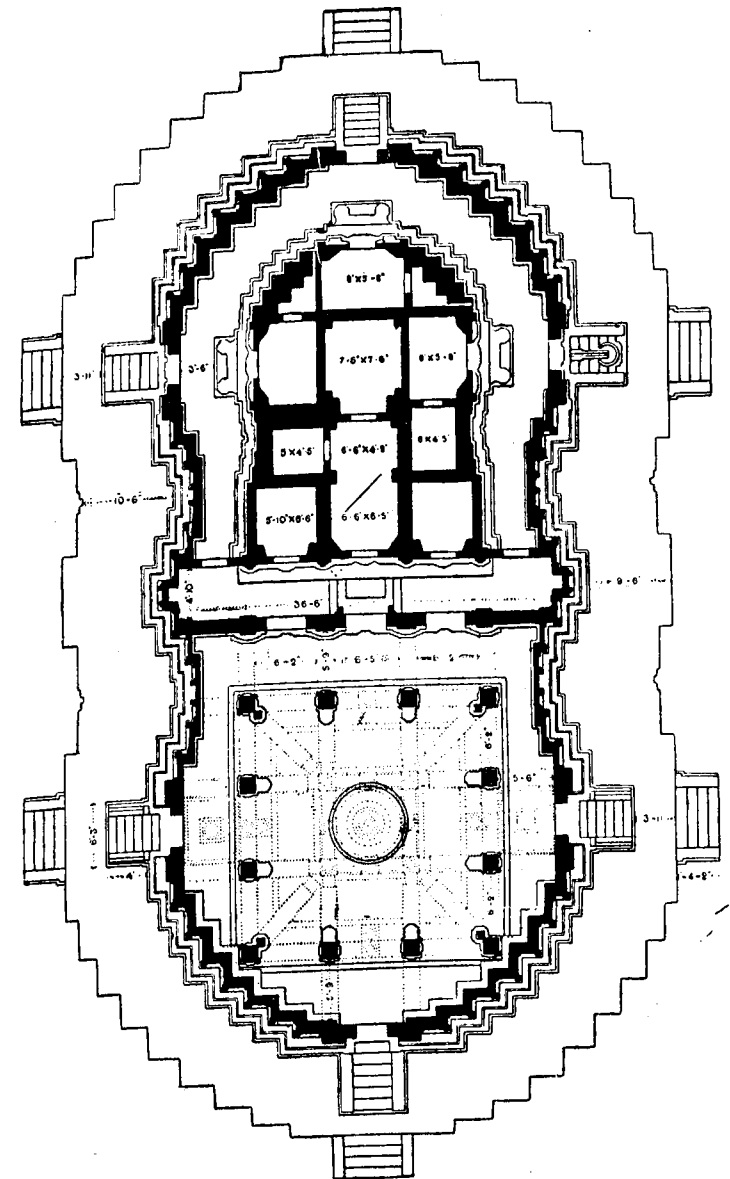
Statue of Parshwanatha in the Parshwanatha basadi at Sringeri



A bronze panel of Vardhamana with other 23 Theerthankaras in the same basadi



Recently drawn paintings in the pravachana mandira at Sringeri (left) Adishankaracharya and his mother (right) he is seated on the Sarovajna peetha in Kashmir.



VIDYASANKARA TEMPLE, PLAN

(Mysore Archaeological Survey.)

The ground plan of the unique Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri

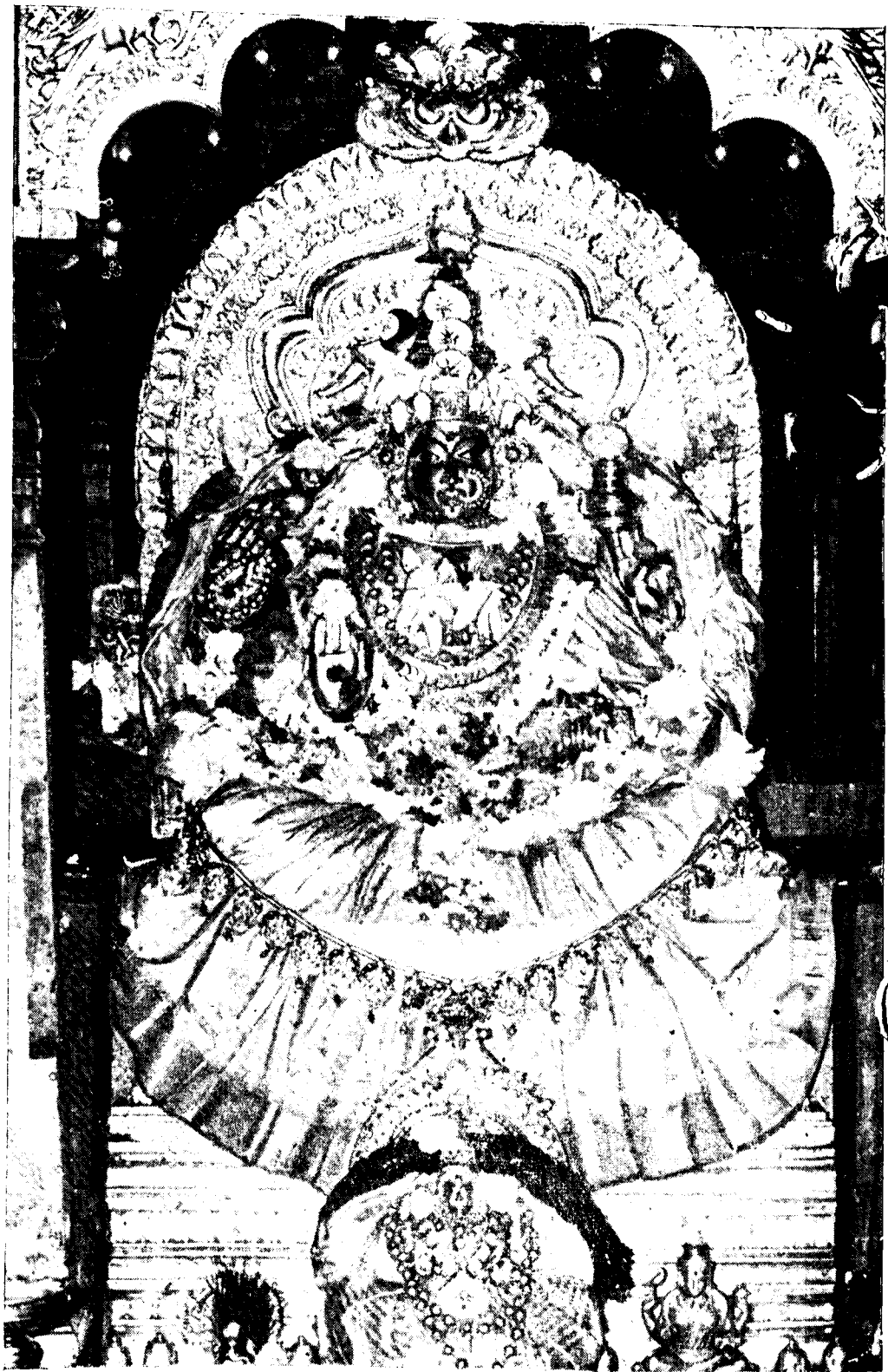


Intricately carved *Rashi* pillars in the *navaranga* of the Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri

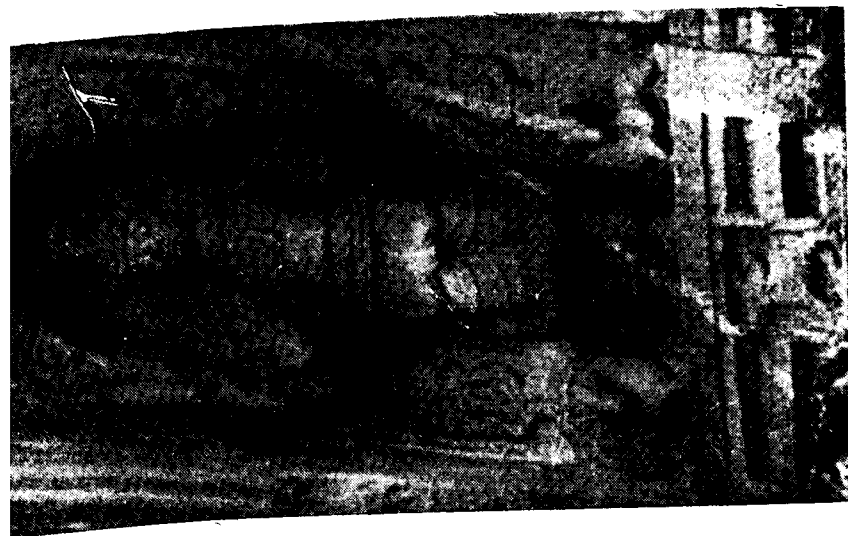


(1) A side view of the celebrated Vidyashankara temple at Sringeri.

(2) A distant view of the same temple from across the Tungva river.
(3) A general view of the complex of the Vidyashankara and Sharadamba temples of the same place.



The highly venerated image of Sharadamba at Sringeri



Yama, God of death, as depicted on a wall of the
Vidyashankara Temple at Sringeri



Choma (also called Chama) performed with masks in worship of a goddess at Hulgere

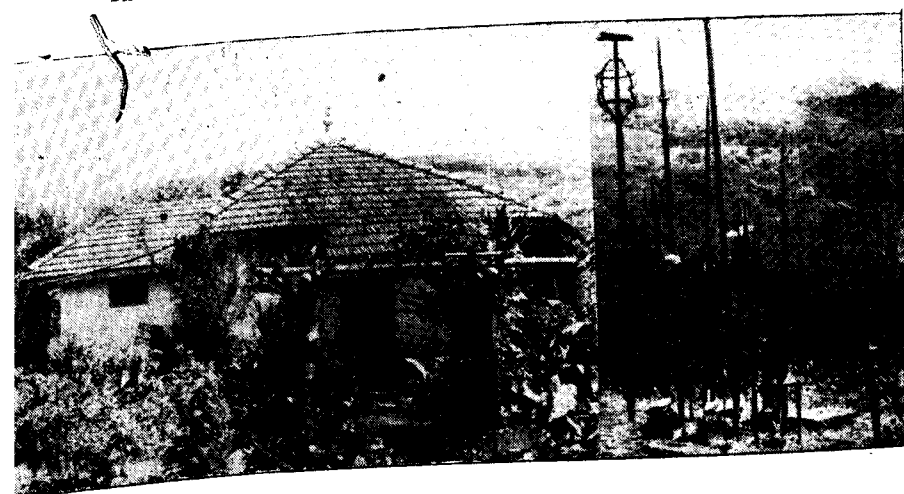
Outer views of the Ramhlapuri Veerasimhasana Peetha at Balehalli (a hamlet of Balehonur-Kanabur)



An inside view of the Dattatreya Peetha in Inam Dattatreya Peetha village on Baba Budan Giri; inset at top-right is a front view of the Peetha



The Dattatreya Phalahara Matha at Muttinapura on Baba Budan Giri



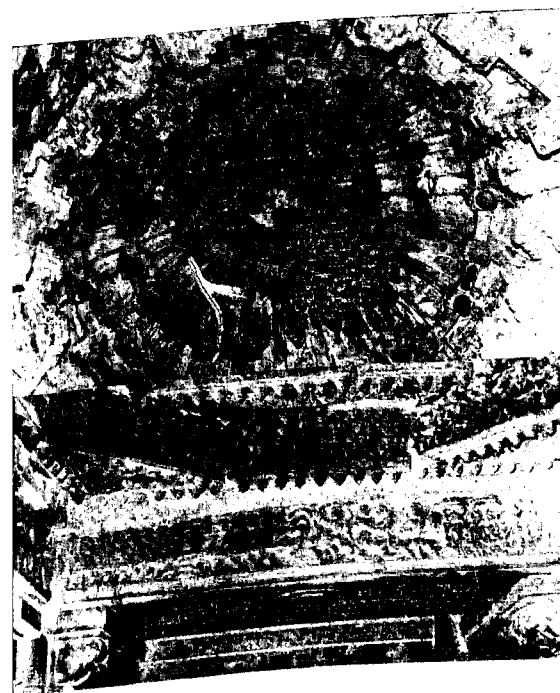
The Dattatreya Inam Bisagni Matha on Baba Budan Giri



Lakshmeesha Mantapa natu. 1 after the renowned Kannada poet Lakshmeesha in the Lakshmikantha temple of Devanur and site of a house in which he is said to have resided



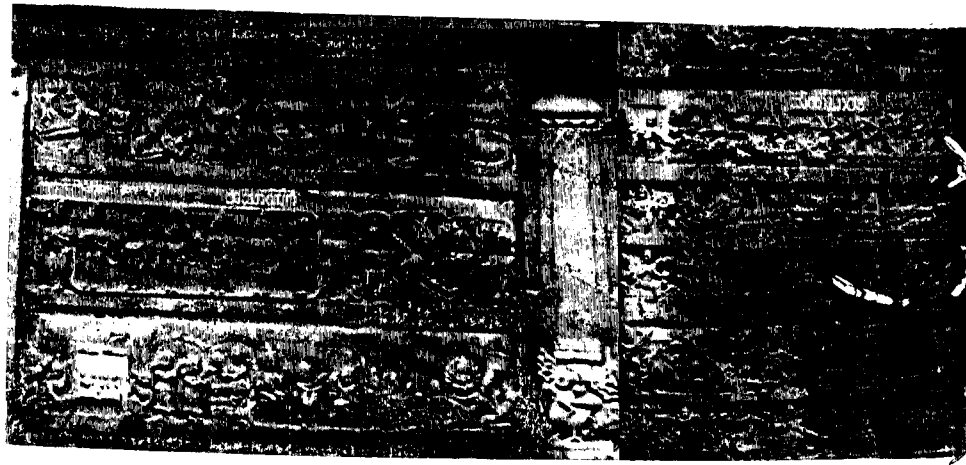
The image of Varah (incarnation of Vishnu) in the same Lakshmikantha temple



Well carved Bhuvaneshwari of the Kalaseshwara temple



Kalaseshwara temple at Kalasa



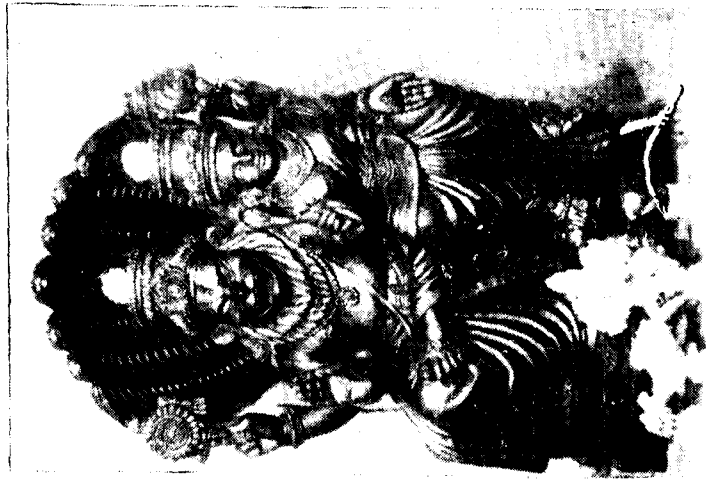
Relief sculptures of Ramayana and Mahabharata sequence at the Neelakanteshvara temple at Jambittige.



The Veerabhadra temple and Kaihasti Water Falls near Kalhattipura.



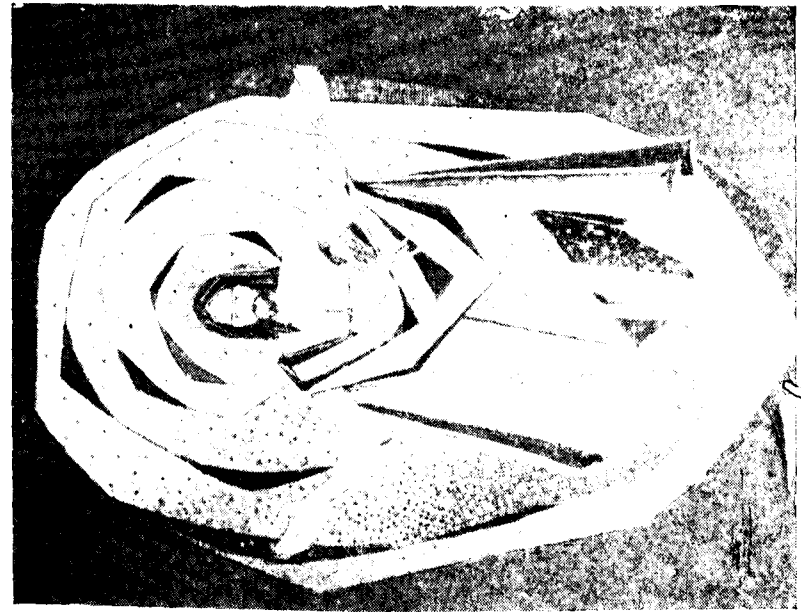
A curious sculptured panel at Chikmagalur



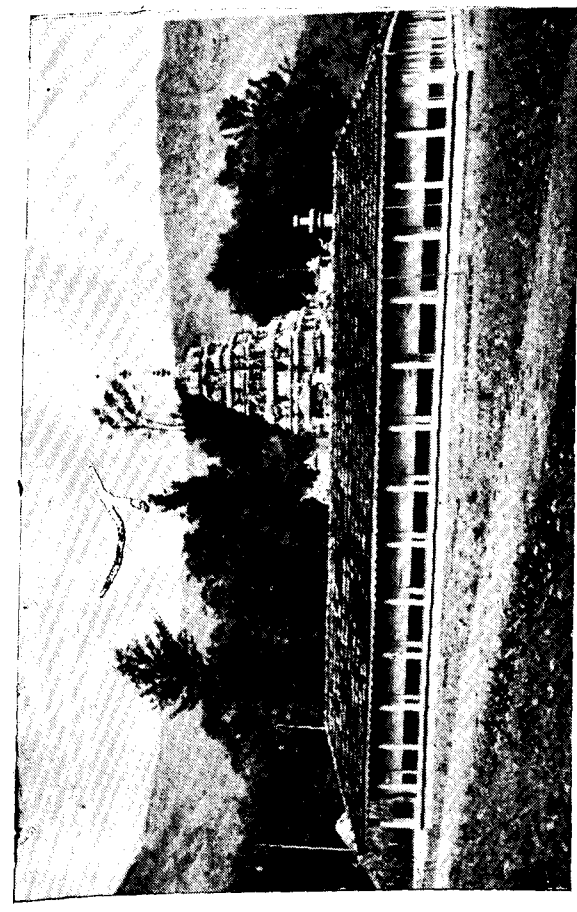
Elegantly carved Lakshmi-Narasimha at the
Matha at Hariharapura



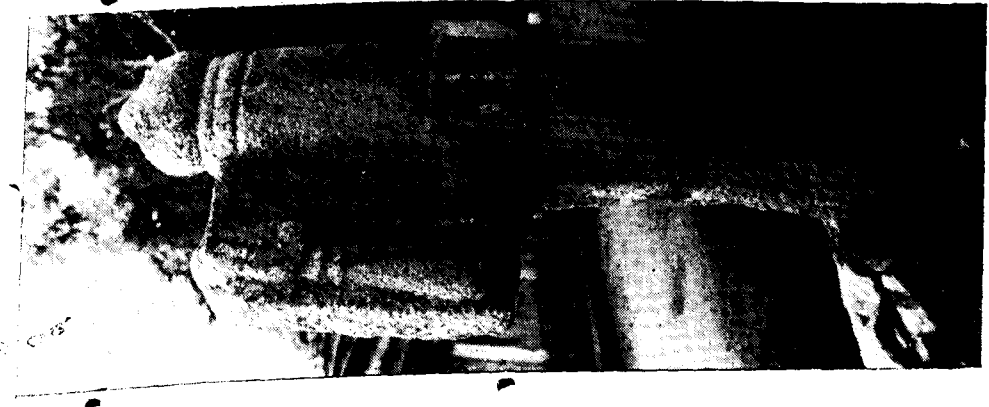
Goddess Annapoorna of Adi-
Shaktyatmaka Annapoorneshwari
temple of Horanadu



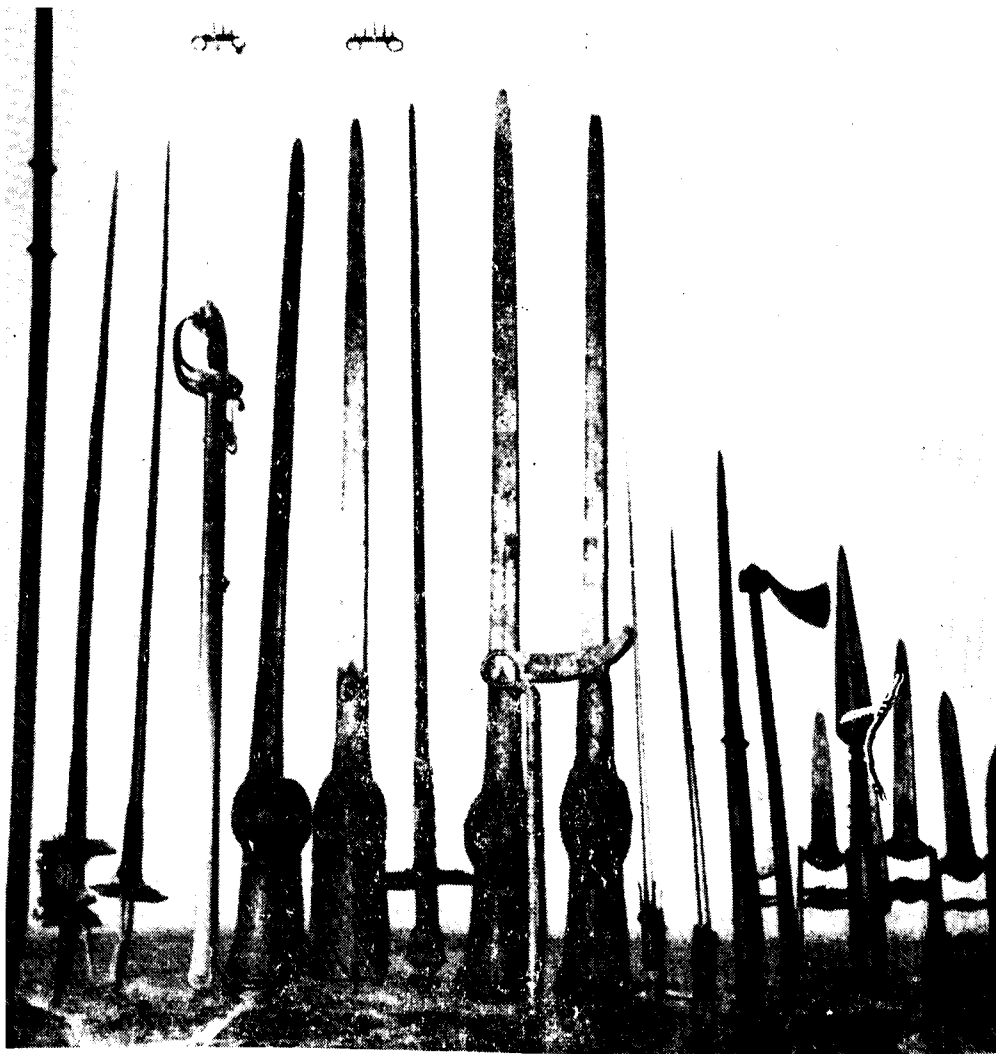
A mosaic depicting the Resurrection of Jesus
Christ on the wall of the St. Joseph's
Cathedral, Chikmagalur.



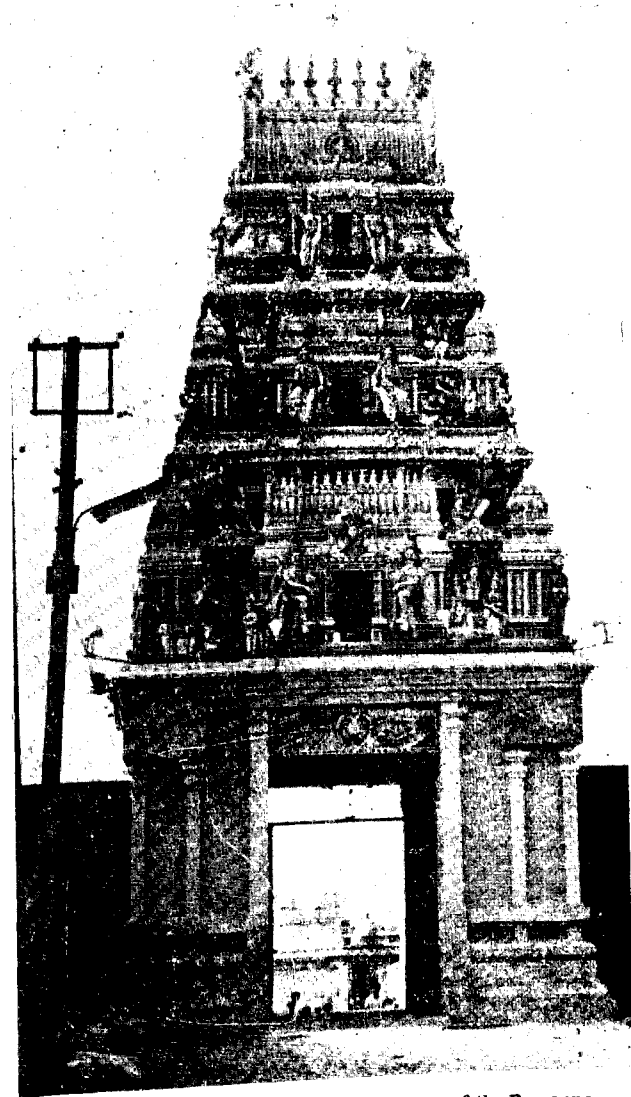
A general view of the Nirvanaswami *Matha* at Kaimara (a hamlet of Aralaguppe)



A *Sati* stone which is stated to be that of Rabbajamma, at Chikmagalur



Various old weapons found with the Tarikere Palegar family



Recently erected entrance gopura of the Prasanna Mallikarjuna temple at Pura



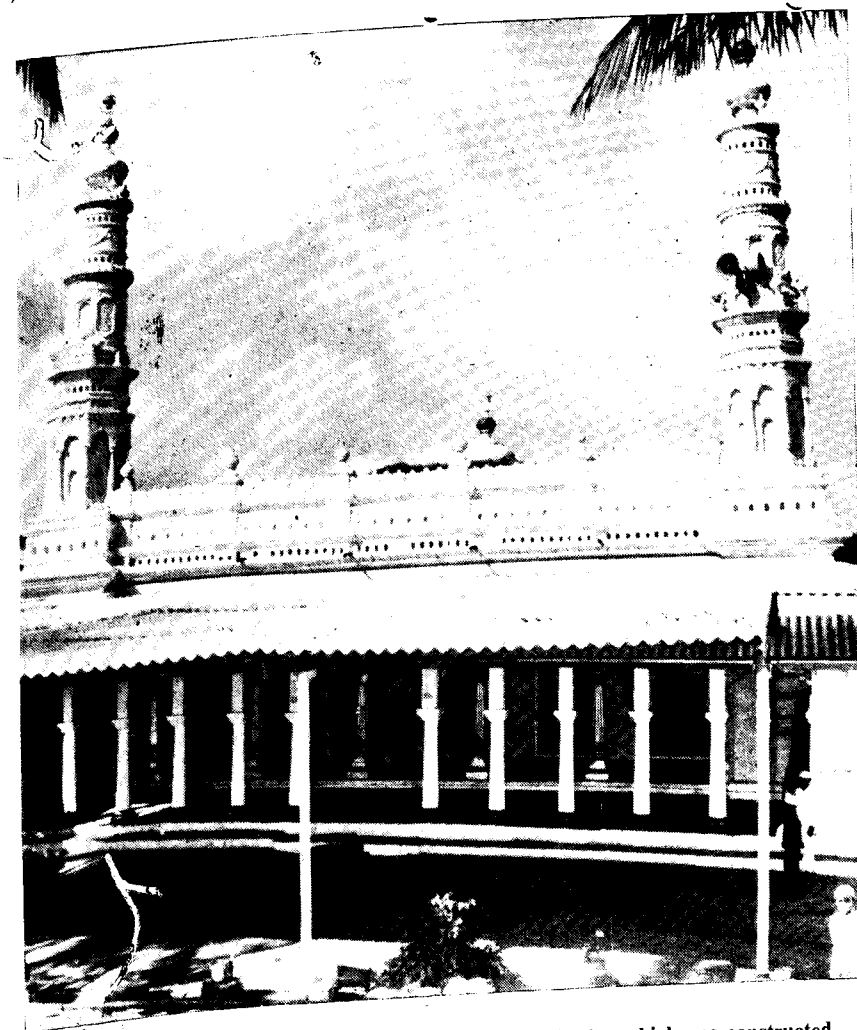
Unfinished Radhakrishna temple at Malleshwara (kudramukh)



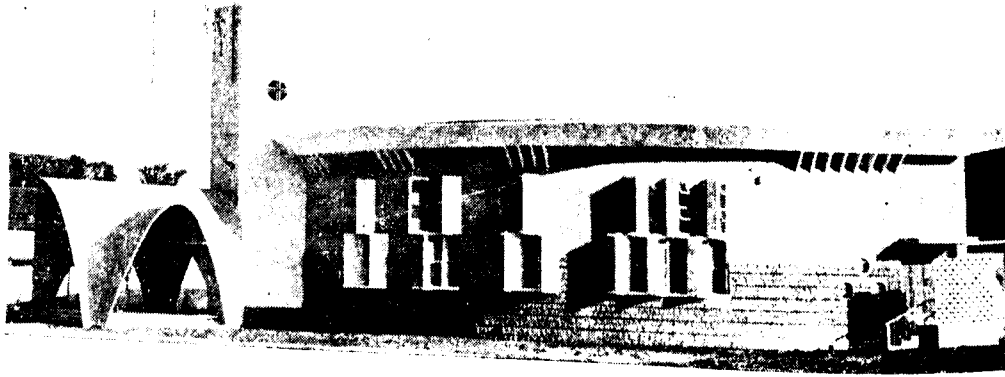
The Sangeen Mosque built of stone, which is stated to date back to about 346 years,
at Chikmagalur



A mosque in the *malnad*, in the holy town of Sringeri



The Jamia Masjid at Chikmagalur, the largest in the district, which was constructed
about 150 years ago

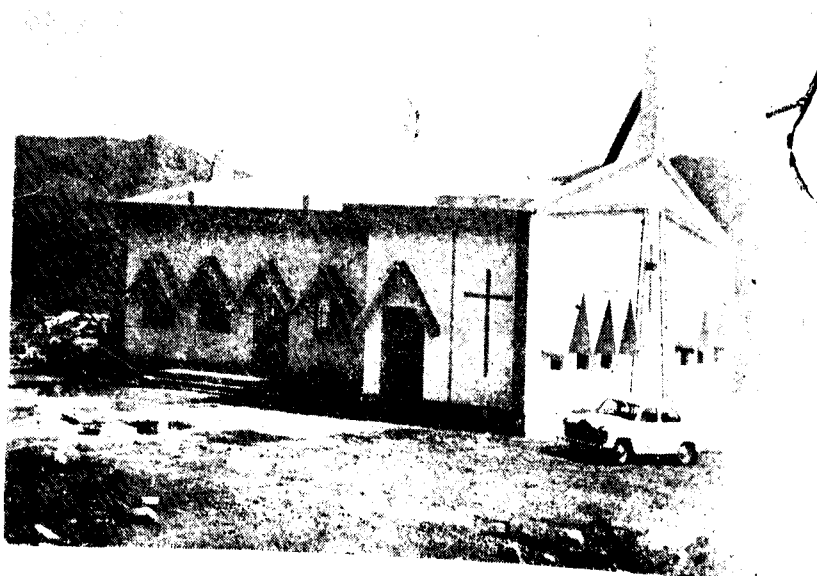


(1) Recently constructed St. Josephs' Cathedral of the Catholics at Chikmagalur



Ayyanakere, an expansive old reservoir constructed amidst enchanting hills

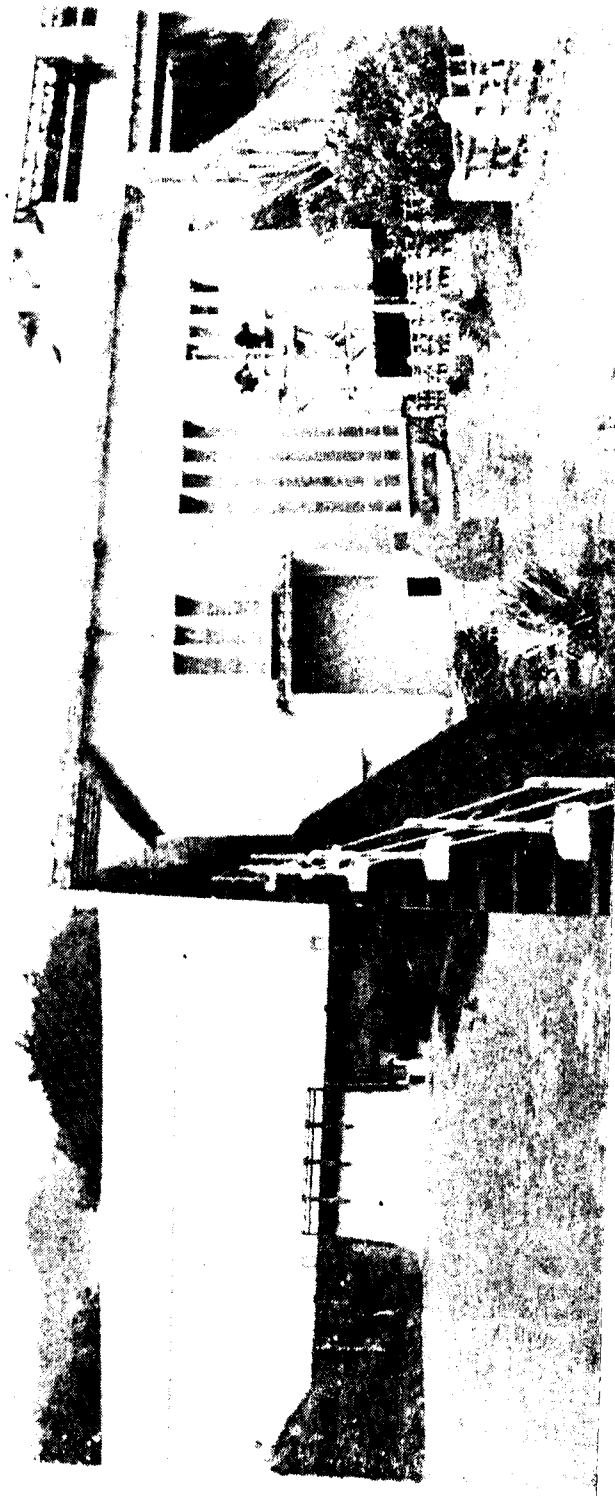
(2) The St. Andrews Church of the Protestants built in 1880, at Chikmagalur



3) The new non-denominational Church meant or worship by all sections of Christians at Malleshwara (Kudremukh)



The Lakhya Reservoir and dam-bund near Malleshwara (Mudigere taluk). The Kudremukh range can be seen in the background



• The Bhadra Reservoir Project located at Lakkavalli, which has provided much relief to dry tracts



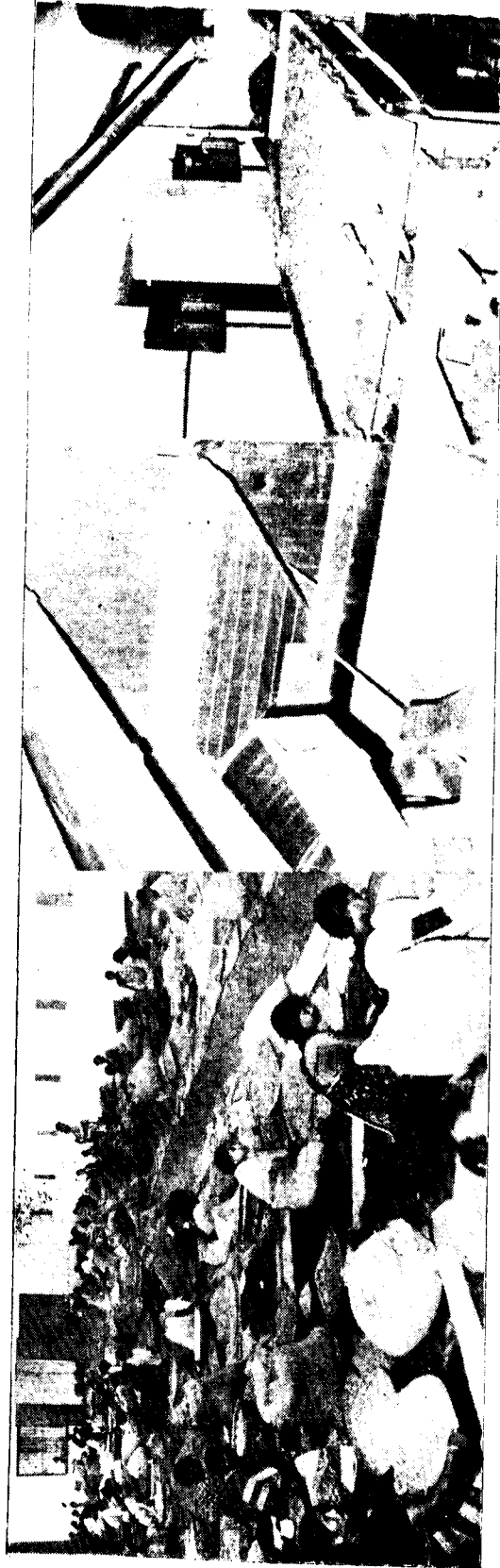
The hill slopes of the district are studded with coffee plantations. (1) A general view of the Coffee estate (2) A Cluster of Coffee Plants (3) A cluster of blossoms of coffee plants and (4) Well-grown bushes of coffee



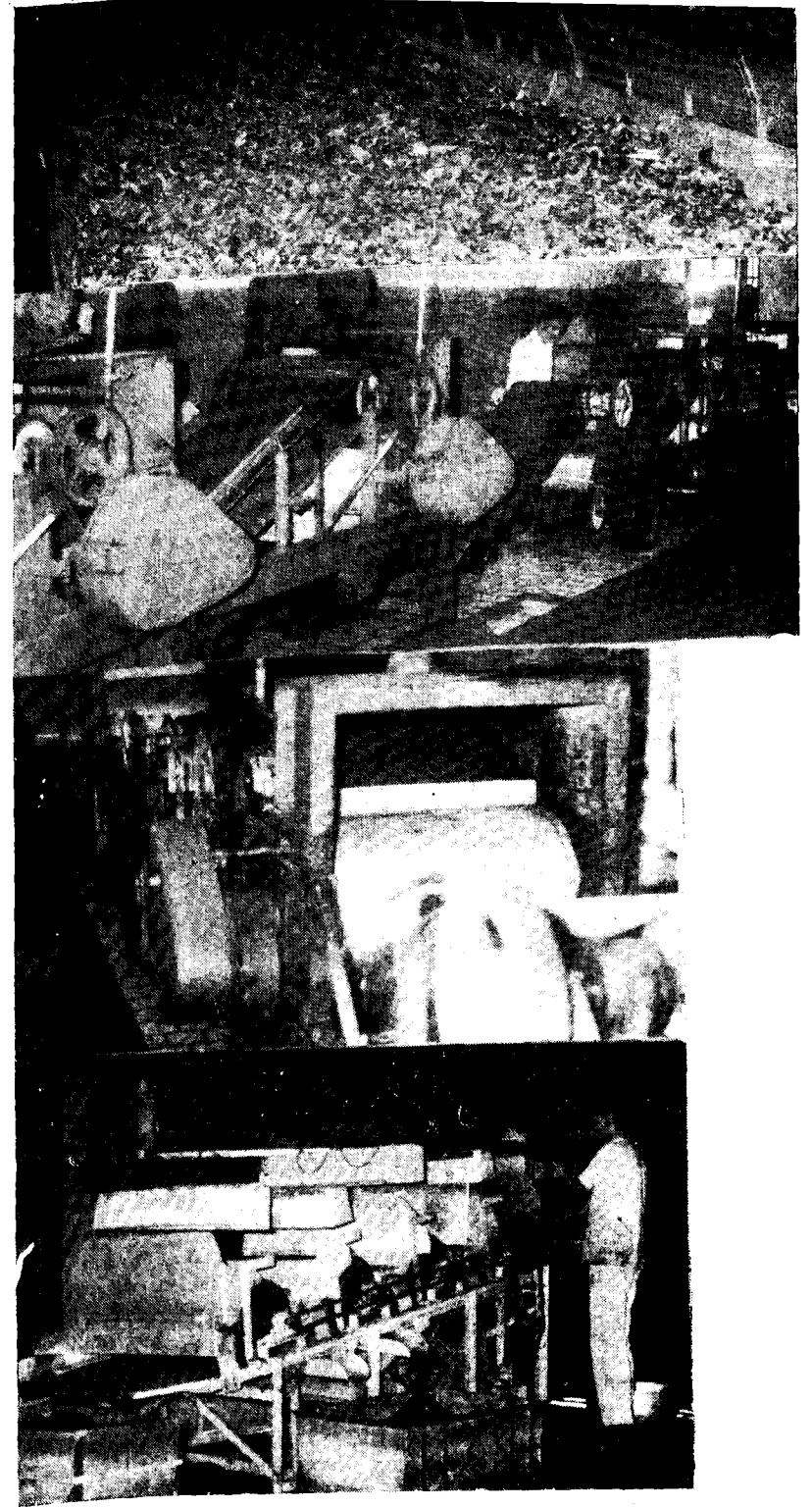
The district has tea-plantations also (1) Plucking of the tea-leaves and 2) a close-up view of tea-plantation



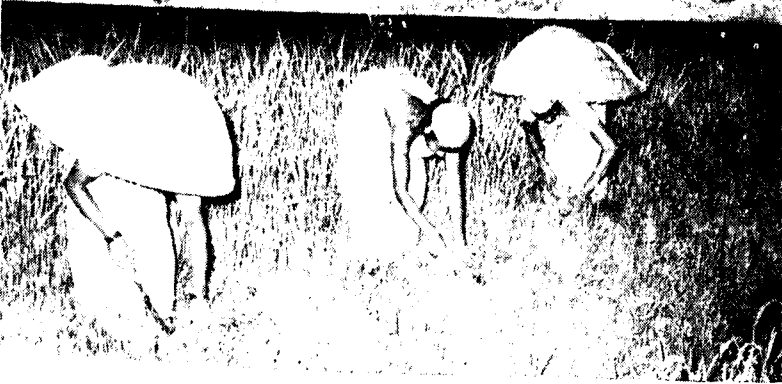
Cardamom and pepper are also cash crops of the district (1) a cardamom plantation 2) a high-yielding variety named Mudigere-1 developed at the Cardamom Research station, Mudigere, and (3) a typical well-grown pepper plant



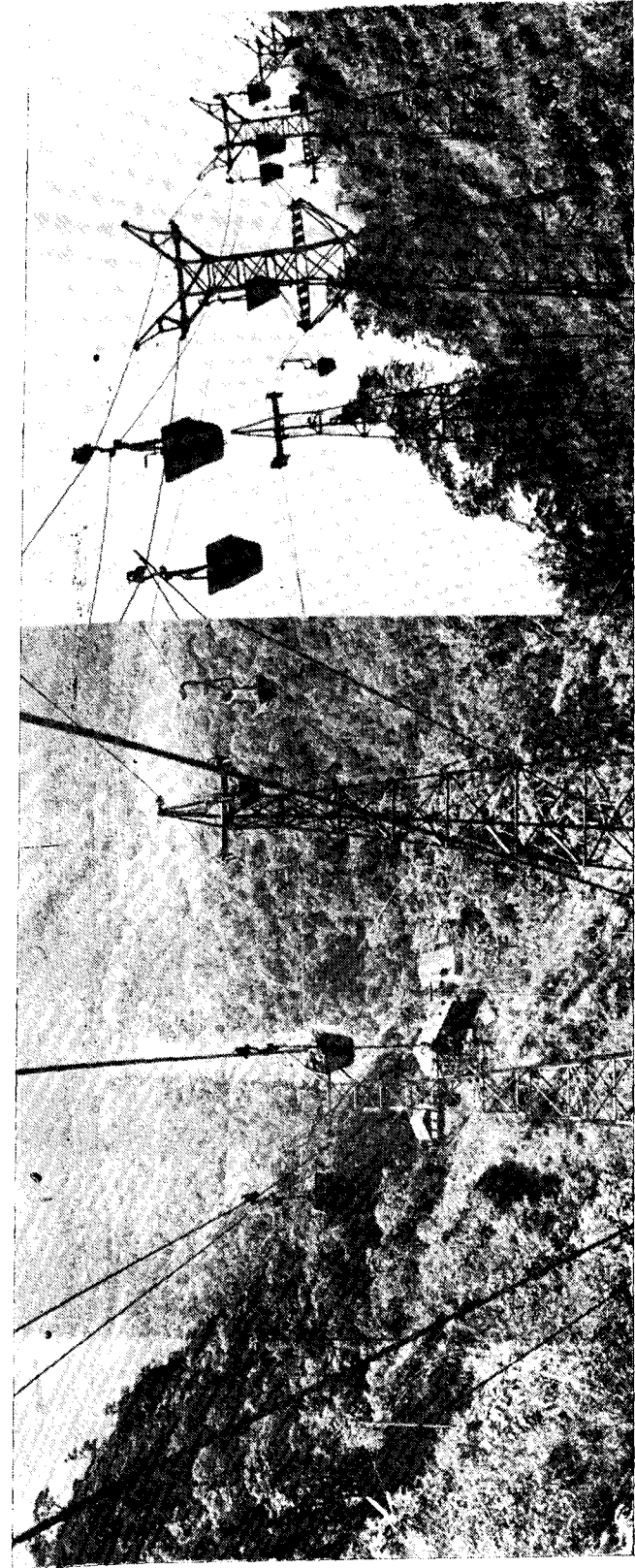
The district is noted for Coffee-cultivation and curing. Above are scenes of work of Coffee-curing at Chikmagalur



Inside of a tea factory at Kelagur, showing the various processes of manufacturing of black tea.



(1) (2) and (3) Caps made of *hombate-patte* or *adike patte* (fibre-sheet of areca tree) are worn by labourers in the malnad for protection of head from rains and scorching sun (2) and (4) *gorabu* (a sort of broad headgear raincoat) made of *balige* leaves and certain thin sticks like *Vatekaddi* used by the labourers in the malnad (5) Umbrella made of palm-leaves, in use in the malnad region.

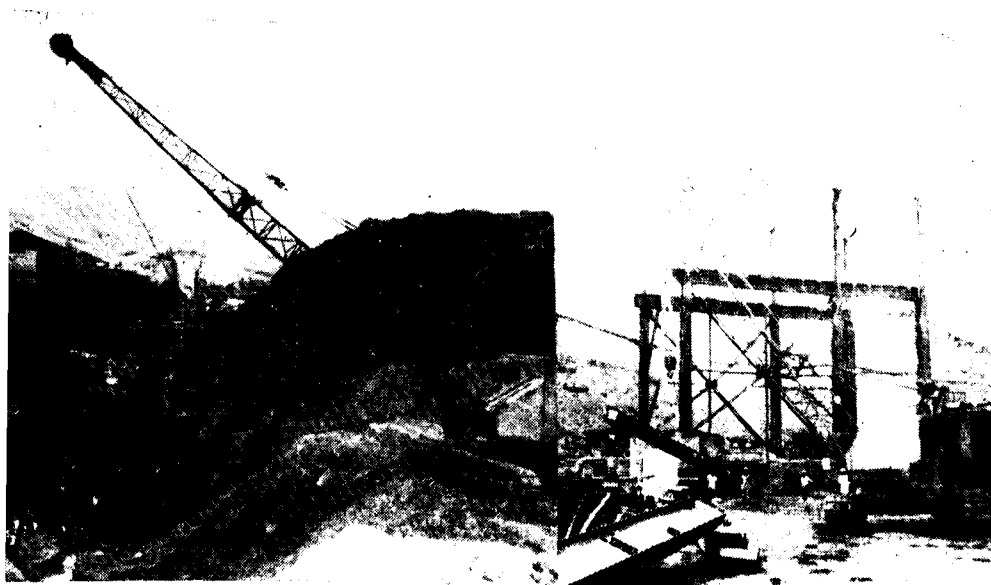


Near Kemmannugundi, iron ore is mined. The picture shows its transportation by ropeways to Tanigebailu (from where it is further carried by tramway to the Steel Works at Bhadravati)



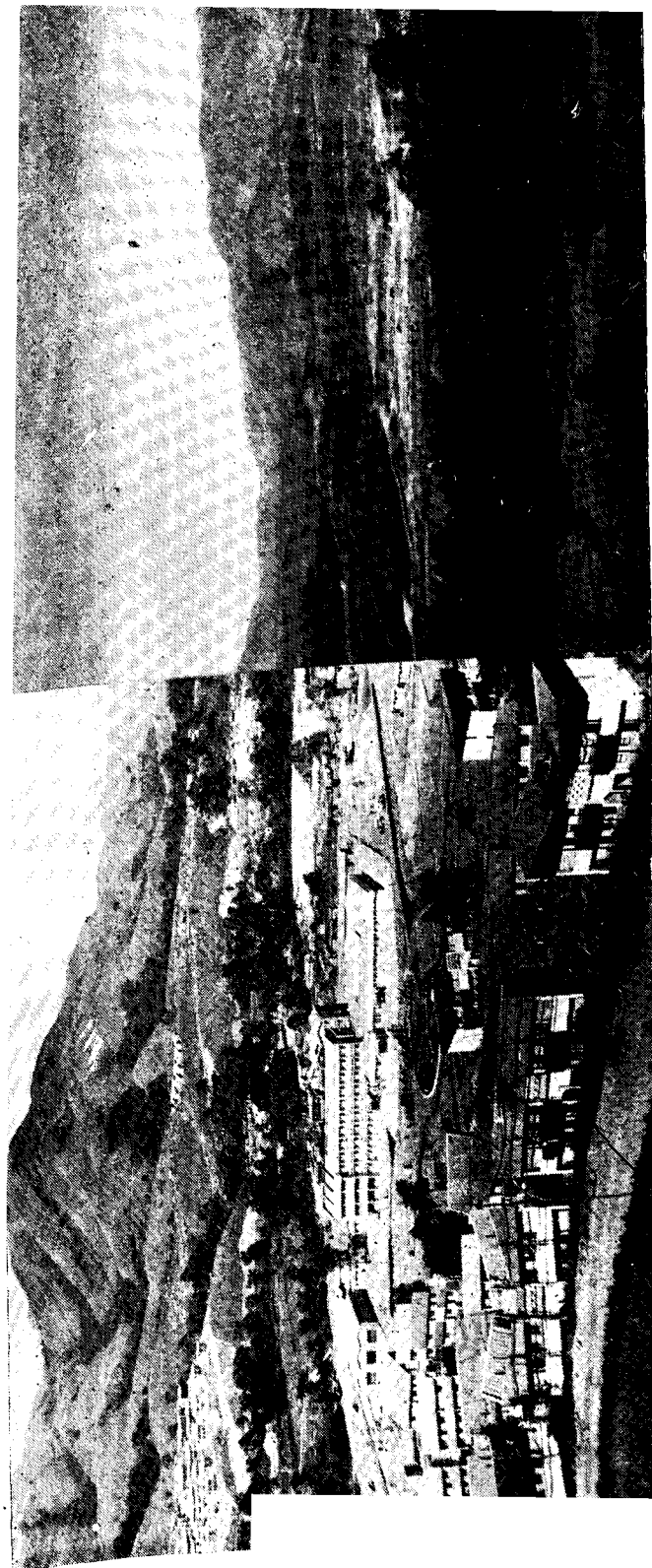
The Kudremukh Iron Ore project a Government of India enterprise, undertaken to mine, beneficiate and export iron ore, has organised the country's largest iron-mining complex along the Kudremukh-Aroli-Gangamoola range of the Western Ghats in this district

(1) An impressive aerial view of the Kudremukh mountain



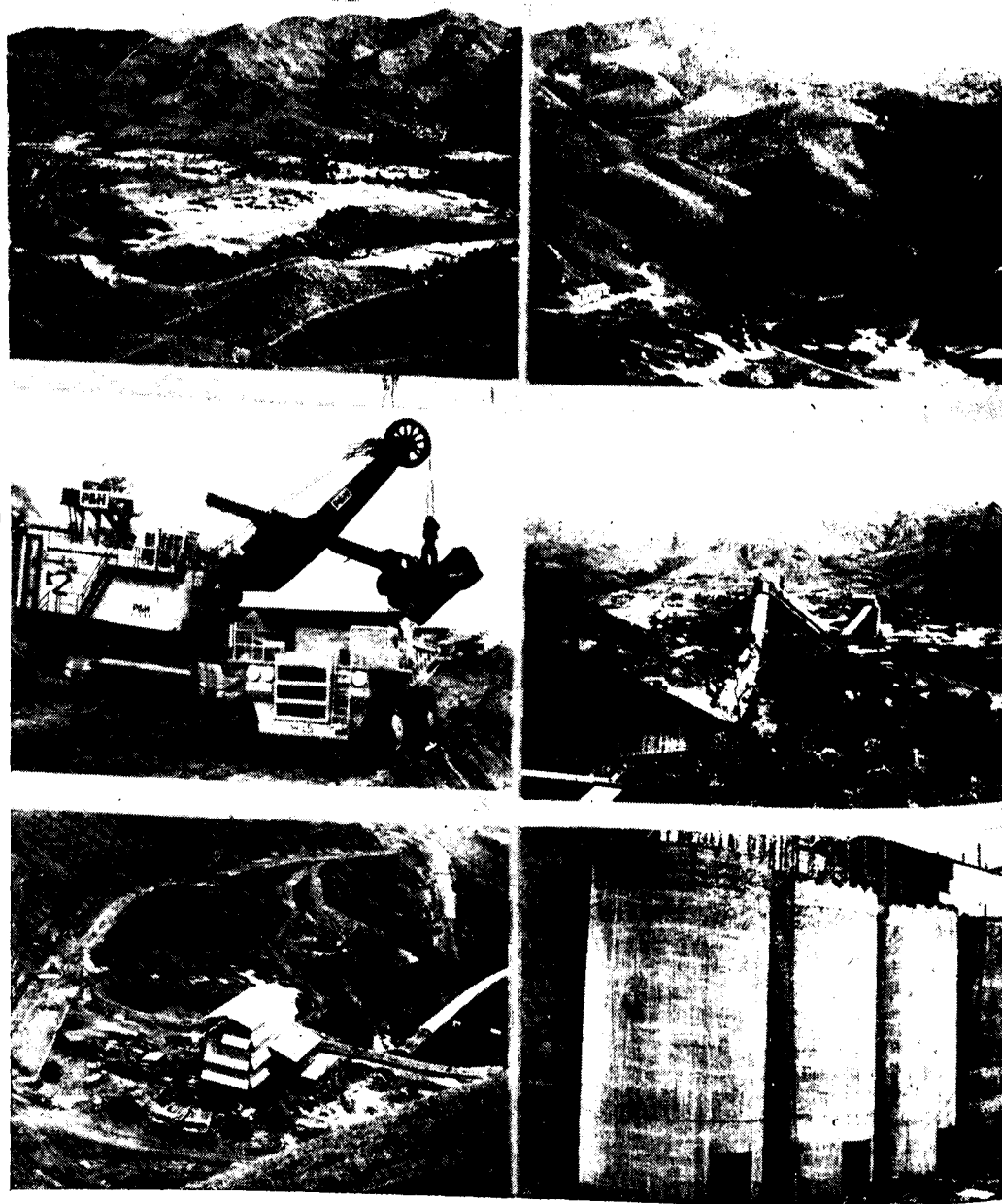
(2) Excavation in progress in monsoon stock

(3) Structural erection for crusher

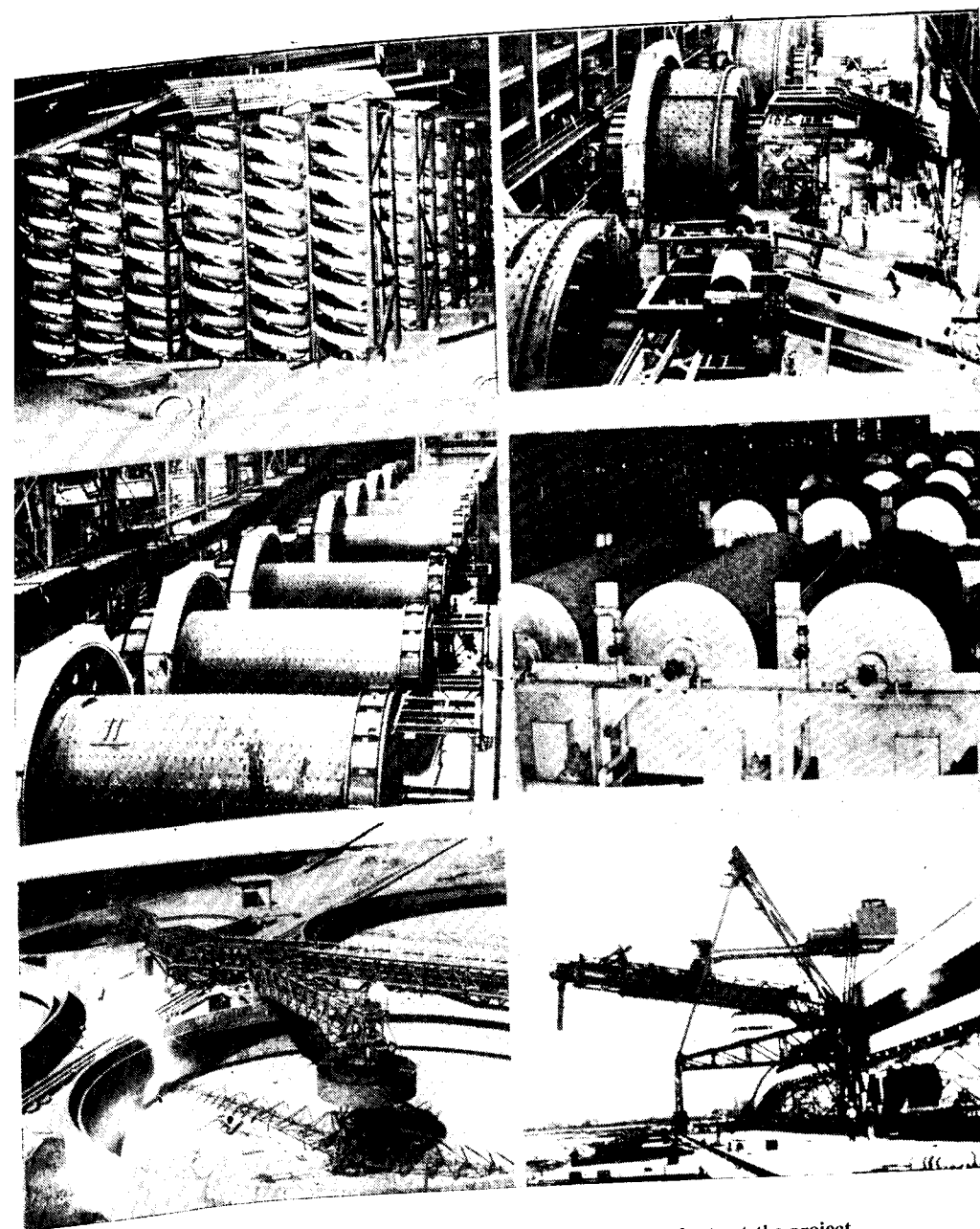


(4) The Kudremukh Complex, Malleshvara after taking up the work of the project
(5) The project area prior to commencement of the work

(Contd. from previous page)



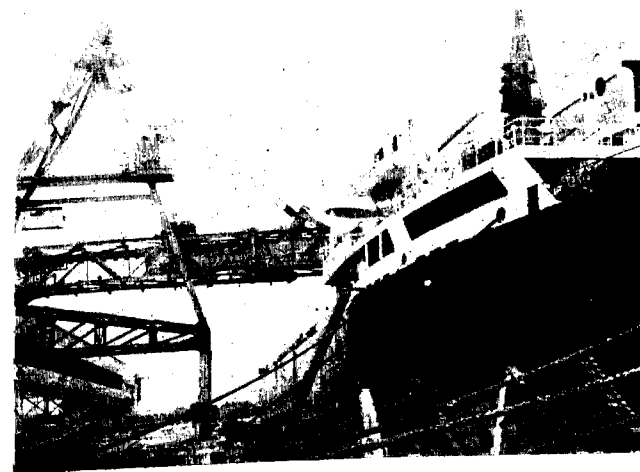
(Contd. from previous page) (6) Different working stages, with the ore body in the background



(Contd. from previous page) (7) Several machinery plants at the project.



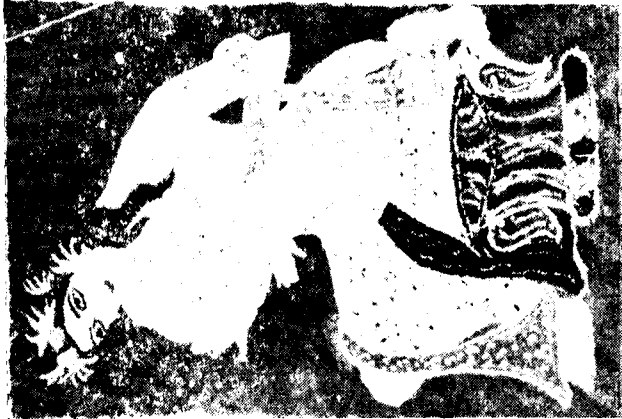
(8) Various stages of completion of the work



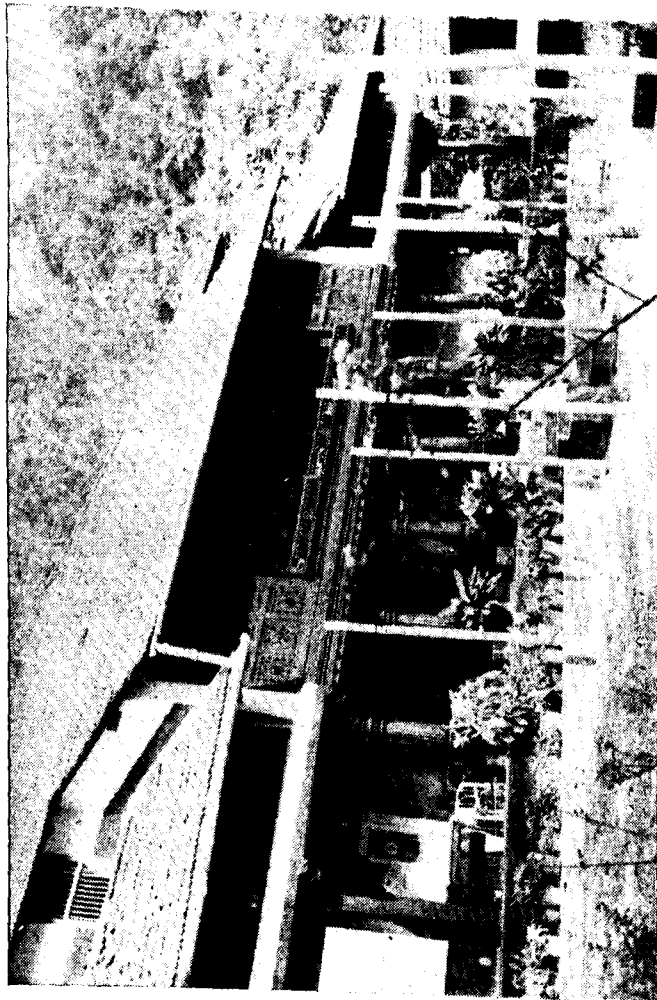
(9) Exportation of the Kudremukh iron-ore concentrate from the New Mangalore Port to Rumania



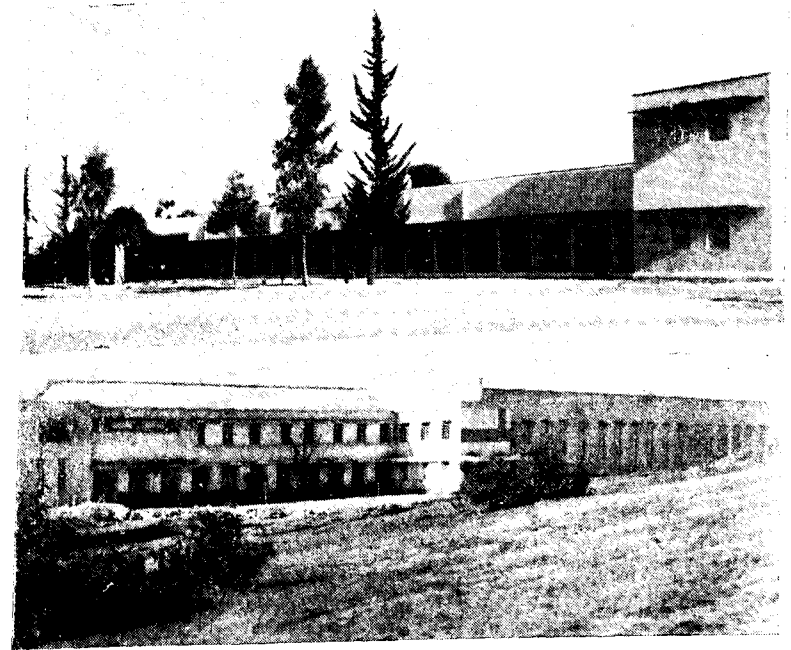
Front and inside views of the Vignyan Industries Ltd., at Haliyur, near Tarikere. It is a "Deemed Government Company" which manufactures steel and alloy-steel castings and ingots



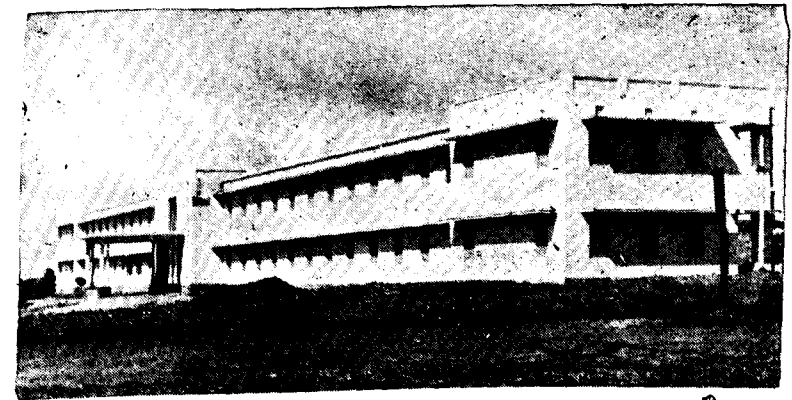
An attractive picture drawn in *rangoli*



The front view of a fine well-built, typical house in the *malnad*.



Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of higher education also in the district by establishment of several institutions of higher learning e.g.
(1) JDSG College at Chikmagalur (2) SJCBM College at Sringeri



Govt. Polytechnic at Chikmagalur.



(Contd. from previous page) S.T.J. Women's College at Chikmagalur



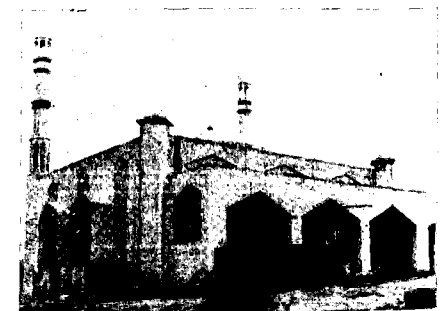
A display of *Veeragase*, a thrilling and heroic folk-dance for which the district is well-known



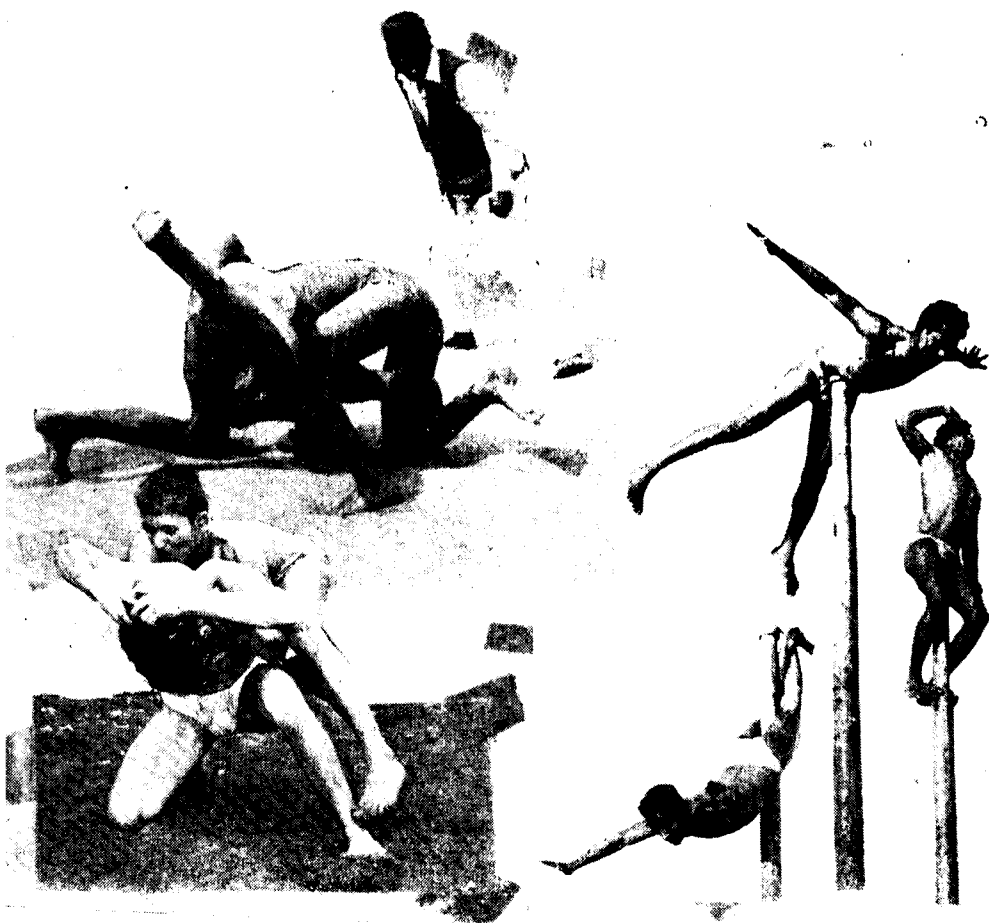
In recent years mass marriages are held in a simple way under the auspices of some associations to help the needy. A procession of bridegrooms of such a mass marriage can be seen in the picture.



A group performance of *Pandari Bhajan* which involves dancing besides singing

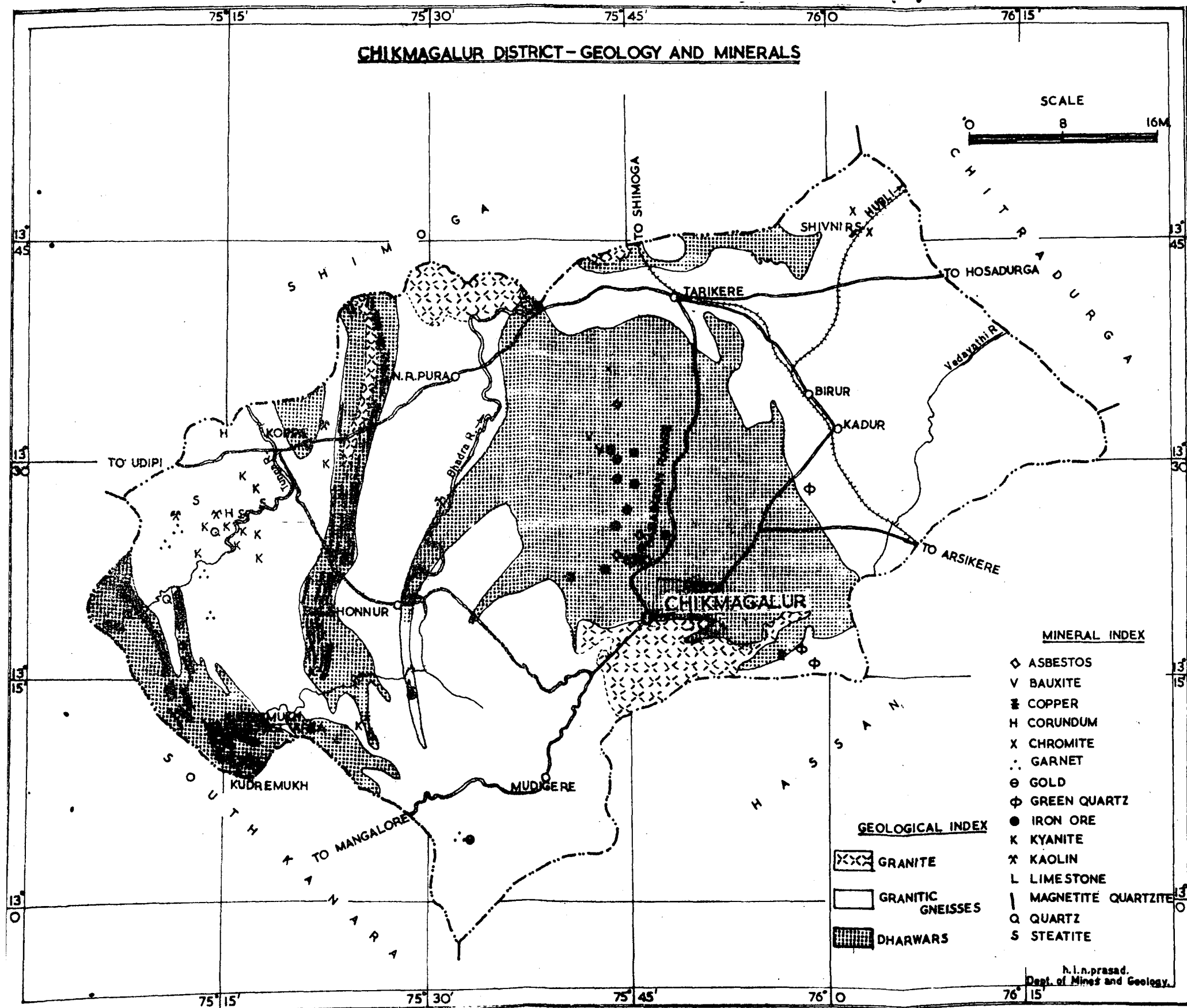


A newly built mosque at Malleshvara (Kudremukh)

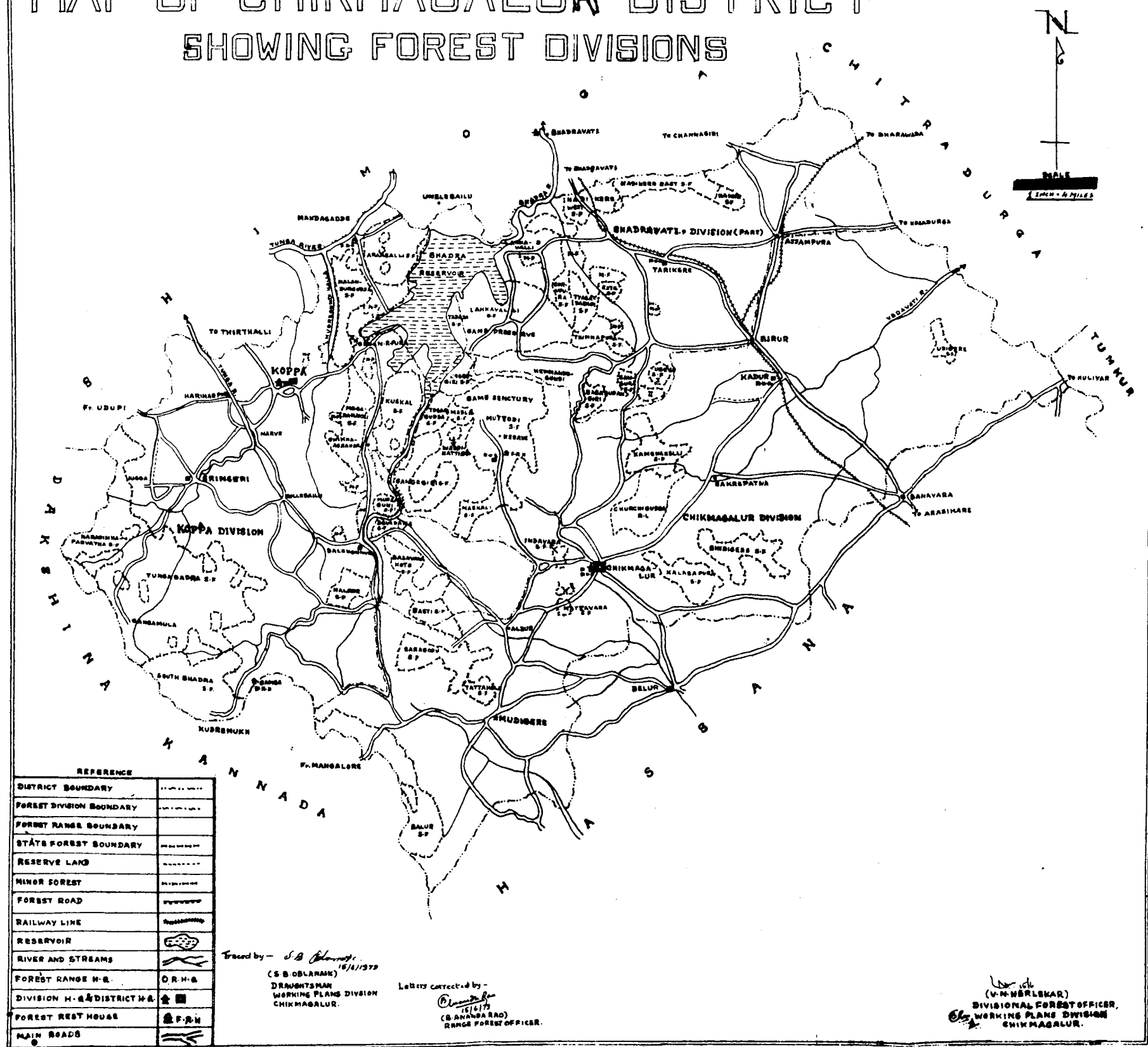


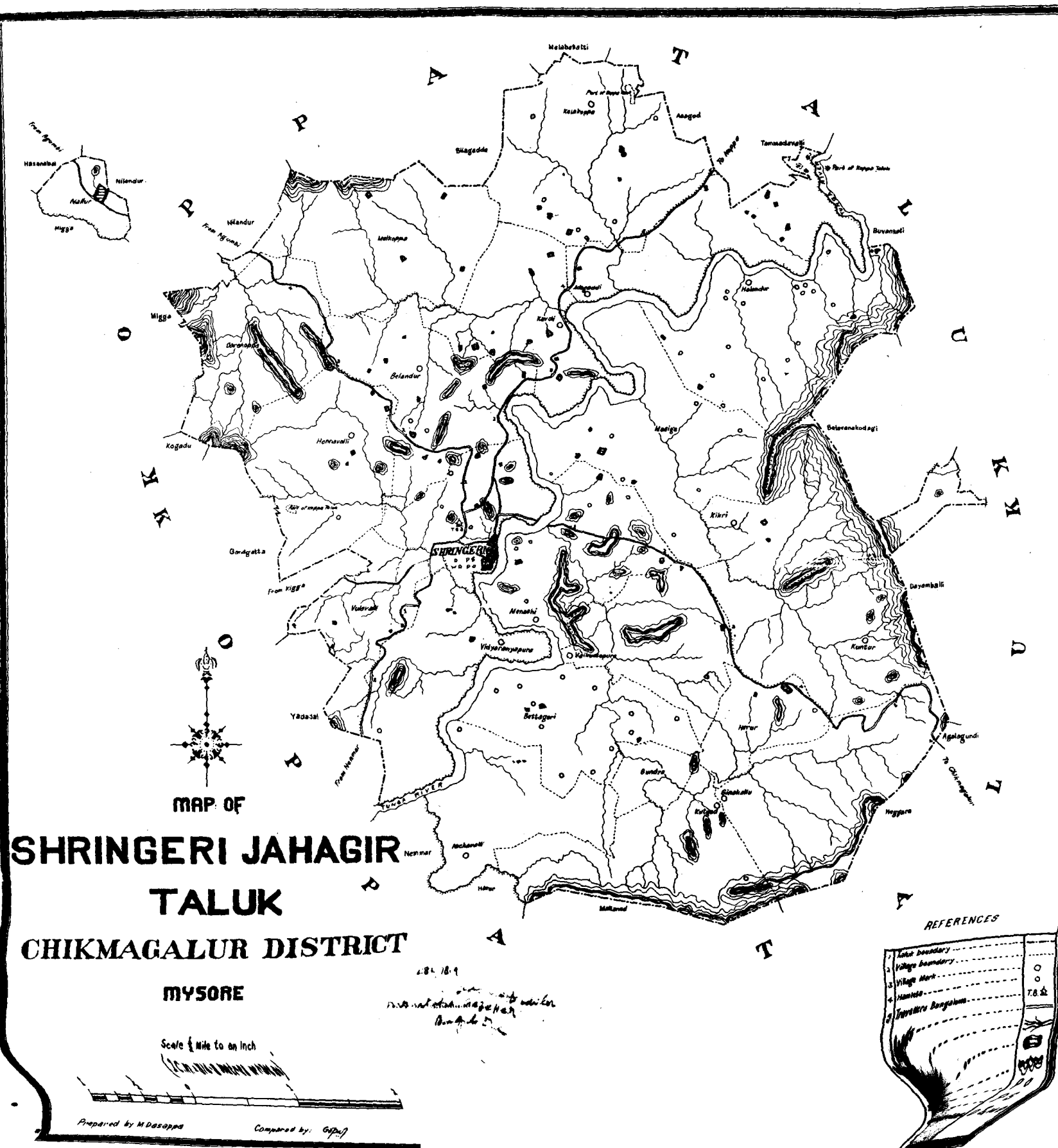
- (1) Traditional wrestling is popular in the district for which skill is imparted in several 'garadimanes'
- (2) *Malikamb*—a hard gymnastic feat which calls for rigorous practice and dexterity

CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT - GEOLOGY AND MINERALS



MAP OF CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT SHOWING FOREST DIVISIONS





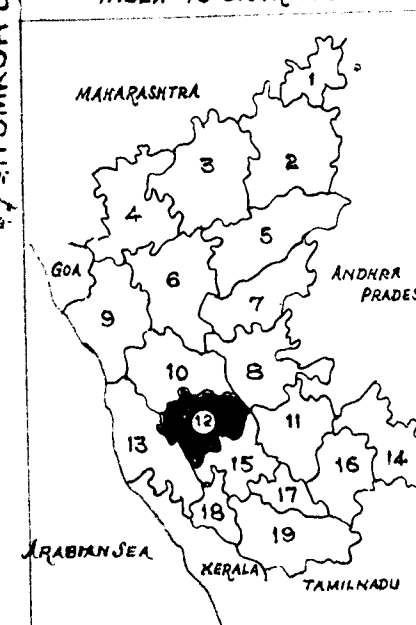
- 1 District Boundary
- 2 Taluk Boundary
- 3 District and Sub-Divisional Headquarters
- 4 Taluk Headquarters
- 5 Municipalities and Towns
- 6 Hobli Headquarters
- 7 Village Panchayats
- 8 Places of interest
- 9 Places having a population of 1,000 and above in respect of Chikmagalur, Kadur and Tarikere taluks, and 750 and above in respect of remaining taluks
- 10 Industrial and Commercial Centres
- 11 Important Roads



SHIMOGA DISTRICT

CHITRADURGA DISTRICT

INDEX TO DISTRICTS

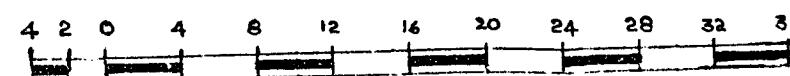


- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 BIDAR | 11 TUMKUR |
| 2 GULBARGA | 12 CHIKMAGALUR |
| 3 BILAPUR | 13 DAKSHINA KANNADA |
| 4 BELGAUM | 14 KOLAR |
| 5 RAICHUR | 15 HASSAN |
| 6 DHARWAD | 16 BANGALORE |
| 7 BELLARY | 17 MANDYA |
| 8 CHITRADURGA | 18 KODAGU |
| 9 UTTARA KANNADA | 19 MYSORE |
| 10 SHIMOGA | |

HASSAN DISTRICT

MAP OF CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT KARNATAKA

Scale: 1 cm = 4 Km or 1 : 4,00,000.



DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT

(P. MALLARADHYA)
for Director of Survey
ment and Land Records in Karnataka
Bangalore



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